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THE TIMES

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Afrikaner laager in crisis

The defeat of Dr Andies Treurnicht, the diehard challenger o fthe racial policies of Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, has shattered the tribal unity of Afrikanerdom. The ruling National Party has rallied around Mr Botha and Dr Treuernicht now faces expulsion along with his band of 20 rebel MPs. While not threatening the party's overall position, they might form an extreme right-wing parliamentary opposition Back page

Atlanta trial raises doubts

Although Atlanta rejoiced at the sentencing of Wayne Williams to two life sentences, there were doubts about whether the higher courts would uphold convictions based largely on evidence of crimes for which he was not charged Page 3

Bosses' pay rises 14pc

Directors' earnings increased by 14 per cent in the 12 months to last September, compared with the general rise in average earnings of 9.3 per cent, according to a study sponsored by the Charterhouse Group Page 11

Defence cuts disclosed

The Ministry of Defence has identified 25 of the defence contracts worth £200m which have been cancelled since 1974. Page 2



Scarman plea on policing

Lord Scarman made his first public statement on the reaction to this report on the Brixton riots, by urging Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, to set up police-community consultative committees by legislation Page 2

Thatcher offer on music aid

The Government will match public cash gifts to the Royal College of Music centenary appeal fund to a maximum of £200,000, the Prime Minister announced at a reception for the appeal fund in St James's Palace Photograph, page 10

Nkomo men stay in Government

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party decided to keep its one minister and two deputy ministers in the Zimbabwe Government despite Mr Nkomo's own recent expulsion on charges of storing illicit arms Page 4

Chief constable attacks press

Mr Barry Pain, chief constable of Kent, clashed with a senior judge and a Sunday newspaper editor after he urged an overhaul of the judicial system and accused newspapers of prostituting themselves in the name of investigative journalism Page 2

Scots newcomer

Derek White, a Gala forward will have his first cap for Scotland when they meet France at Murrayfield on Saturday. He replaces Eric Panton. Scotland are otherwise unchanged Page 18

Hijack siege ends with surrender by children

From Stewart Tendler and Nicholas Timmins, Stansted

The 26-hour siege of a hijacked Tanzanian airliner ended peacefully at Stansted Airport Essex, last night when the hijackers' young children walked off the Boeing 737 with a .38 revolver, two wooden pistols and a mock hand grenade.

After releasing batches of passengers and crew, almost all unharmed, the four hijackers surrendered their weapons to their children, a boy and a girl both aged 10, who had boarded a flight with them in Tanzania on Friday.

Other members of the hijackers' families were also on the aircraft which was on internal flight number TC 206 when it was taken over. Last night the terrorists, all in their twenties and claiming to be members of the Tanzanian Youth Revolutionary Movement, were being questioned by police. The men are expected to be charged today.

Experts who examined the aircraft found no explosives. A packet labelled "explosives" taken off the airliner by one of the children was being studied last night.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, sai last night that the drama provided a clear warning to hijackers around the world: "You are not going to get any change out of Britain".

He praised Essex police for "an extremely successful operation", and pointed out that terrorists could now be prosecuted under the 1971 Hijacking Act. The maximum penalty is Life imprisonment.

Mr Whitelaw continued: "We have deterred hijackers before and we will do so again, until we make it clear that those who seek to use our airports in such a way are not going to get away with it.

"In m ost cases, a calm, clear police action is necessary and that is what we have seen."

The airliner, which had started on a flight from Mwanze to Das-Es-Salaam, arrived at Stansted from Athens on Saturday afternoon. A special negotiating team immediately began talking, originally using the aircraft's VHF radio.

Yesterday morning 97 people were still on the aircraft and police negotiators using a land line continued to talk to the hijackers.

The only person known to be seriously injured was the aircraft's co-pilot who was last night receiving treatment for a bulet in the spine at Whipps Cross Hospital, east London. The wound was received during the flight from Africa to Athens on Friday.

Last night Mr Robert Bunyard, Chief Constable of Essex, who led the police operation, disclosed that Mrs Thatcher had told teh police from the start there would be no concessions made to the hijackers, nor would the aircraft by allowed to leave.

Mr Bunyard said: "It had gone on long enough and as it had arrived here it was up to us to finish it once and for all."

Although SAS troops, soldiers used at the end of the Iranian Embassy siege in 1980, were on hand at Stansted, Mr Bunyard said: "I was concerned with people and the people are all safe and that is what I wanted to achieve."

The hostages were released from the aircraft in batches after the arrival at the airport of Mr Oscar Kambona, the former Tanzania foreign minister whom the hijackers had asked to see.

Mr Kambona, who lives in exile in Britain, made it clear he did not approve of the hijack and the siege ended gradually.

Everyone who left the aircraft was examined by doctors at an emergency centre inside the terminal, but no one needed serious medical help.

Apart from the SAS who arrived at 2.31 pm on Saturday, Mr Bunyard hal also kept at hand members of Essex's task force, the equivalent of London's SPG, and a tactical weapons unit, but they were not needed. Throughout the talks the airport was sealed off. Ten flights were yesterday diverted to Luton, but flights are expected to be back to normal today.

The twinty or so relatives of the hostages, who had kept the weekend vigil at Stansted after being telephoned by families in Tanzania, greeted the outcome with huge relief. Mrs Husna Khimji, aged 31, from London, who had two brothers, Nehbooh and Nanshed, on the aircraft, said: "I did not think it would end so nicely. We are very relieved. We thought it would end in smoke."

Mrs Gita Bradip, aged 25, from Wembley, whose father and cousin were in board, said: "It is all we want. When the plane arrived here in Britain we believed all the time they were going to be rescued, because Britain has done it before."

Siege background, page 3
Nyerere's opponents, page 8

Frank Baron



Over and out: The 26-hour siege at Stansted Airport draws to a close as the hijackers surrender.

Mulley rejected by constituency party

From Ronald Kershaw, Sheffield

Mr Fred Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence in the last Labour government and MP for Sheffield Park for the past 32 years has failed to be reselected for the constituency at the next general election.

Mr Mulley voted for Mr Denis Healey in both rounds of the Labour deputy leadership contest last September. His constituency party delegate voted for Mr Wedgwood Benn.

After a two-and-a-half hour meeting yesterday, left winger Mr Richard Caborn, Sheffield's member of the European Parliament and the only other candidate, was selected.

Mr Mulley, aged 63, joins (...) lished Labour MPs to be rejected by their constituency parties. Last week Mr Stanley Cohen, Leeds South-east MP since 1970, lost his candidature and three weeks ago, Mr Frank Hooley MP for Sheffield Heeley, was replaced.

No voting figures were released yesterday, but a clearly upset Mr Mulley, former Chairman of the Labour Party said after the meeting: "Understandably, after 32 years, I am very disappointed. I have no present plans except to carry on as Labour member for the Park constituency."

Mr Mulley said he had no plans to resign.

"Today is not the end of my political life. The decisions taken were made for the next general election," said Mr Mulley. Asked about his health, he said he felt perfectly well.

Mr Caborn rfused to comment. While clearly on the left Mr Caborn, convenor of the Sheffield steel works of Firth Brown before becoming a MEP, is not an extremist. It may also be said that the Sheffield Park constituency party is not one of these which has shown a marked swing to the extreme left.

It seems likely that as chairman of Sheffield District Labour Party and vice-president of Sheffield's Trades Council, Mr Caborn collected the majoirty of trade union votes.

The probability is that a feeling of need for change in favour of a younger man has incluenced delegates more than any shortcoming on Mr Mulley's part. In allowing his name to go forward Mr Caborn has ignored the advice of the Labour Party national executive who have urged that European MPs should not challenge sitting Labour members of Parliament.

Mr Denis Healey said last night that he was extremely disappointed with the decision concerning Mr Mulley.

"I think the national executive of the party should have refuced to allow European members to stand against sitting Labour MPs. Fred Mulley was a first rate minister and he is a very good MP. He has always shown great dedication."

● A Social Democratic Liberal Alliance by-election victory is now a possibility in the normally safe Conservative seat of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire. Sir Ronald Bell, the Conservaive MP for the area collapsed and died in his office at the House of Commons on Saturdoy Report page 3



IN: Mr Richard Caborn, selected.



OUT: Mr Fred Mulley, rejected.

Salvador plea by Pope

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Feb 28

The Pope today appealed to international opinion to stop taking sides in the El Salvador drama and to work instead, towards peace and reconciliation.

Speaking before the Angelus to a crowd of about 30,000 in St Peter's Square, he said that the situation in El Salvador provoked differing reactions throughout the world in favour of one or other of the parties, while the local people and innocent victims paid a very high price in tears and blood.

"Should we not hope that international emotions, instead of reproducing on a larger scale the conflicts which this little country, was slack-dressed to a joint effort to rend bringing an end to the adsacres and allowing (...) for of El Salvador to the masgrave problems afflicte people without external (...) the talization?", he said (...) them.

By that means (...) be impossible (...) obstacles, (...) appeared insurmountable.

The Pope has been kriticized for showing lile attention to the sufferings of El Salvador by comparison with his constant and well ublicized efforts for the defece of human rights in Pand. Today he made no menon of the murder in March, 1980, of San Salvador's archbisop presumably by the far rigt but he used dramatic tens in describing the country' sufferings.

El Salvaor was the only country in the world named after Jesus he said — the reference beng to the transfigured Chist and the feasts of the transfiuration particularly celebrated there. In the past months, te Pope said, its people "seened to have been associated wih the passion of the Lord". Amost every day hundreds of people were killed, swelling the ranks of widows and orplans, while hundreds of thousands of refugees sought safety in the mountains or in neighbouring countries.

The guerilla war left grief in the cities and villages and brought about the destruction of briges, roads and vital economic installations, while on the other side the action of armed groups directed against hotbeds of opposition was no less harsh.

The timing of the Pope's appeal for El Salvador was curious in that it came a day after

Continued on back page, col 5

BL snubs MPs' move to study asset sales

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A full parliamentary investigation into the sale of state assets has been blocked by British Leyland. It is alleged that the company may have slashed asset values by as much as one third in the rush to raise £75m over the last two years.

Such heavy discounts would far exceed the £24m Exchequer loss on the sale of Amersham International last week.

But a complaint has been made in the Commons that one particular sale, affecting the Layland Vehicles tractor division at Bathgate, in Scotland, was, unlike Amersham, completed without public advertisement or bidding, and that former senior executives of Leyland Vehicles were involved in the transaction.

The (...) Commons select committee on public accounts, (...) been asked to investigate (...) Amersham International, will next Monday (...) evidence on the Bathgate (...) from Sir Peter Carey, (...) Secretary at the (...) Industry.

(...) BL source confirmed (...), however, that Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, had been refused access to Leyland Vehicles papers and personnel. His report to the committee would therefore be incomplete.

Leyland Vehicles said after the Commons complaint, made by Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for West Lothian, that it would permit any properly authorized investigation of the tractor division sale; but it has since been made clear that the public accounts committee and the Comptroller and Auditor General fail to qualify under this heading.

No spokesman for Leyland Vehicles was available for comment over the weekend.

The point-blank refusal to allow Mr Downey access to Leyland Vehicles, limiting his investigation to the restricted information which Leyland Vehicles wished to pass on to the Department of Industry, is certain to add to the long-standing Commons pressure for overall nationalized industry scrutiny by the Comptroller's Exchequer and Audit Department.

Altogether, 287 MPs of all parties, led by Mr Joel Barnett, the public accounts committee chairman, and himself a former Labour cabinet minister at the Treasury, and Mr Edward Du Cann, chairman of the Treasury and Civil Service select committee and of the Conservative backbench 1922 committee, have signed a Commons motion calling for such a wide-ranging extension of the Comptroller's remit.

Mr Du Cann said in a highly-critical Commons debate on November 30 that the Comptroller currently had power to examine only half of total public spending.

He said: "The nationalized industries are not accountable in any way to public audit, and they should be", and he went on to criticize the Treasury refusal to open the books as timid, trivial, disappointing, offensive and unimaginative.

Mr Dalyell raised his particular complaint in the same debate. The MP, who has a high reputation for his integrity and tenacity, remarked: "If I were to name names associated in central Scotland with what is seen as commercial treachery to Leyland Vehicles and the charge of packaging up parts of Leyland prepared for privatization, I would be challenged to reeat the statements outside the House, and I would feel morally obliged to do so."

Mr Charles Nickerson, the chairman of Marshall, Sons and Company, of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, the firm which took the lion's share of Bathgate's tractor division assets, thought to have an overall value of between £10m and £15m was reported to have said at the time: "I only heard through a Turkish company that Leyland might be interested in selling."

As a result of the sale, involving both machine tools and tractors, all 850 tractor division jobs at Bathgate were lost; part of a total redundancy figure of 1,365 for Leyandn's overall Bathgate operations.

Those redundancies, themselves part of a 4,100-job cutback announced on November 20, provoked a four-week strike by 12,000 BL worers at Bathgate, Leyland and Chorley, action which took the company's truck and bus operation to the brin of closure.

Ironically the Commons select committee on industry and trade will today issue a warning that Bathgate's residual future could be blea if industrial disruption is repeated. The committee will be reporting on evidence given by Sir Michael Edwardes, BL chairman, last month when he told MPs that the company would mae a trading profit net year

Leading article, page 9

England's Test men in S Africa

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Five of the England cricket tea mthat went to India this winter — Boycott, Emburey, Gooch, Lever and Underwood — arrived in Johannesburg yesterday to form the nucleus of a side comprized almost entirely of Test players who will be undertaking a series of matches of Test players who will be undertaking a series of matches in South Africa during the next four weeks.

Amiss and Knott were with them and Hendrick, Larkins and Willey will be joining them. So will Old, who has spent the South African season with Northern Transvaal, and Les Taylor of Leicestershire, who is out there coaching.

There is also a possibility that the batting will be strengthened by the inclusion of Alvin Kallicharran, the West Indian Test player now playing for Transvaal.

To add verisimilitude to the tour, those South Africans chosen to play in the three four-day representative matches will win full Springbok caps, the first to be awarded since South Africa's last Test match against Australia in March, 1970.

The tour is being underwritten by South African Breweries and the leading players will be getting about £30,000 for their month's cricket.

Although Donald Carr, secretary of the Test and County Cricket Board, has known for some time that such a tour was on the cards, it has no official blessing. If it did it would almost certainly put an end, at any rate for the time being, to Test cricket between England and the non-white world.

Page 17

Tearful farewell to D'Oyly Carte

By Ian Bradley

"Things are seldom what they seem", Captain Corcoran tells Little Buttercup at the beginning of the second act of *HMS Pinafore*.

So it was for the audience at the Adelphi Theatre on Saturday evening. We thought we were watching the last performance by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, forced to suffer a death more ignominious and more lingering than any ever dreamed up by the Mikado, after a blameless life of performing the works of Gilbert and Sullivan for the last 106 years.

But was it really the end? It certainly seemed so. At the conclusion of the performance the diminutive figure of Dame Bridget D'Oyly Carte rose in her box to acknowledge our cheers and to thank us all for the public support given to her family over three generations.

Yet hardly had she resumed her seat than Mr Frederic Lloyd, the company's general manager, was telling us of a plan to launch a new-look D'Oyly Carte later this year with money from Lord Forte, headed by the improbable figures of Dame Vera Lynn and Sir Norman St John Stevas—perhaps to be cast as the Fairy Queen and the Lord Chancellor in some future production of *Iolanthe*?

Whatever phoenix may arise in its place, it can never be the same as the old D'Oyly Carte. Supporters came from far and wide to bid farewell to the company. At least 18 had flown in from the United States.

More like a happy family

It was also an evening for former company members to meet again and share memories of many years in a company which has always been more like a happy family. They sat in the front row of the stalls.

The members of the present company did not disappoint us. Apparently quite untired by their matinée performance of *HMS Pinafore*, they presented a pot pourri of favourite Savoy numbers from *Cox and Box* to *The Grand Duke* in order categorical.

We loved it, of course. When the last curtain fell, we stood up and cheered until we were hoarse and some of us wept. Then, when the stage emptied we waited at the stage door in Maiden Lane for a last glimpse of the stars we idolized.

This year Britain is going to be deluged with mid-Atlantic versions of Gilbert and Sullivan. Joseph Papp's Broadway production of The Pirates of Penzance opens in the West End in May and a film of the show is also on the way.

In October a version of the operas specially made for television will be on our screens. None of them will have quite the charm, the authenticity or the shear old-fashioned Englishness of the B'Oyly Carte. To them we can only plead as the fairies did to the pears in Iolanthe: "Don't go".

Forecast of economic miracle for Thatcher

By John Whitmore

The present Government "is on course to achieve as economic miracle of Erhard or de Gaulle proportions," the Institute of Economic Affairs has been told.

Professor Richard Stapleton, National Westminster Bank Professor of Business Finance at the Manchester Business School, says in a compendium of views assembled by the institute to make the Government's mid term: "The essential difference between this and previous post-war Governments is that Mrs Thatcher has consistently ruled out the U-turn: the reflation antidote to recession.

"What is more Important is that decision-makers in the economy believe her. This Government is not going to bale out private industry either by boosting home demand, or by protection from imports.

"The recession will last until industry rights itself and becomes productive and competitive in world markets. Since businessmen and labour leaders believe this, we have seen a rationalization of industry accompanied by sky-rocketing unemployment."

Professor Stapleton doubts that the fruits of this transformation will be apparent enough to voters even by 1984.

In particular, he emphasizes the need to tip the balance of the equation in favour of the entrepreneur. He suggests increasing the loan guarantee scheme for small businesses to £5,000m, subsidies for small companies to help them establish themselves against bigger companies; changes in the tax system to allow individuals the same balance of risk and reward in business as given to companies; and the temporary waiving of taxation in businesses designated as enterprise industries", eg the restaurant trdae.

Most of the other writers contributing to the pamphlet, entitled Could Do Better support the Government's policy. But there is much criticism of detail, particularly in such areas as labour law reform and the mechanics of monetary control. Among those critical of Govenment policy are Mr Jo Grimond, who attacks the failure to deal with the big bureaucracies, and Professors Marice Peston and Richard Layad, both advocates of incomes policies.

☐ There is little cheer for the chancellor in the latest CBI monthly trends survey. The survey says ethat manufacturing industry has yet to see any sign of the long-awaited upturn in the economy Page 11

Israeli snub for Mubarak on Jerusalem visit

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Feb 28

The Israeli Government announced today that President Mubarak of Egypt will not be welcomed in Israel unless he agrees to visit Jerusalem.

The announcement was made after a Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem had heard Mr Yitzak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, report on his three days of talks in Cairo last week. Mr A. Naor, the Cabinet secretary, said he had been instructed to state: "If President Mubarak insists that Jerusalem should not be included in his visit to Israel, we shall have to manage without this important visit."

Mr Mubarek has already accepted an invitation from Mr Begin for his first visit to Israel as President. But is reported to have dragged his feet about setting a date and to have baulked at visiting Jerusalem because of the international controversy over the city's status. The President apparently fears that a visit to Jerusalem would dash Egypt's hopes of being accepted by the Arab world, which have grown since the death of President Sadat.

However, the diplomatic correspondent of the *Jerusalem Post* said today that it was the timing o fthe visit and not the inclusion of Jerusalem, which was the main obstacle.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Trust looks at 108 race attacks

The police and local authorities are accused in a report by the Runnymede Trust, published today, of failing to deal adequately with racial attacks on blacks (Lucy Hodges writes).

The trust, which conducts research on immigration and race matters, challenges a recent Home Office report on racial attacks which said that "the failure to appreciate the seriousness of the problem has been largely due to a lack of reliable information".

It says that there is a wealth of evidence that Britain's minority communities have long suffered violence because of racial hatred.

The report, which is the trust's evidence to an inquiry by the Greater London Council's police committee into racial harassment, looks at 108 racialist attacks in London between July, 1980 and July, 1981. Among those were 21 cases of arson and eight stabbings, three of which were fatal.

Racist Attacks. By Francesca Klug. (Runnymede Trust, 37a Gray's Inn Road, London WC1, £1.75 plus 35p postage).

Lady Lucan recovering

Lady Lucan, aged 43, wife of the missing peer, was recovering in All Saints' Hospital, Lambeth, south London, yesterday, after an apparent suicide attempt. On Friday night she was taken from her mews home in Eaton Row, Belgravia, for an emergency operation in Westminster and transferred to the psychiatric hospital.

Scotland Yard officers were called in when a worried friend could get no reply by telephoning, but the ambulance had taken her away two hours earlier.

Wrangle over Ripper damages

A High Court judge is to fix the amount of damages Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, must pay to the mother of his youngest victim. Sutcliffe had contested the amount sought by Mrs Irene MacDonald, whose daughter Jayne, aged 16, was killed in 1977.

Mrs Sonia Sutcliffe intends this week to seek a judicial separation from her husband, which would protect her share of the couple's assets from any damages claim. The couple's main asset is their £35,000 house in Heaton, Bradford, West Yorkshire.

No eviction for bachelor farmer

The Ombudsman has ruled that Cambridgeshire County Council was guilty of maladministration in trying to evict a farmer because he did not have a wife. Mr Richard Andrews, aged 35, was ordered to leave the 90-acre farm at Whaddon, Cambridgeshire, which he has been running since his father died in 1979, after a 40-year tenancy. He lived with his mother, aged 70, and had applied to take over the tenancy. However, Cambridgeshire County Council refused the transfer because he was a bachelor.

The Ombudsman has recommended that Mr Andrews and his mother should stay at the farm while the council letting policy is reviewed.

Ruling against magazine

The Press Council has upheld a complaint by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents that an advertising feature in the magazine *Health and Safety at Work* was so written as to suggest it was an editorial article and that, by implication, the advertiser's views were endorsed.

The article, which was labelled as an advertising feature, consisted of questions by Mr David Farmer, then editor, and answers by Mr Lee Cummins, marketing director of the Advance Services Group.

Plea to Howell on belt law

The Royal Automobile Club has urged Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, to extend the consultation period on the new seat belt law, due to come into operation in the summer. It says more time is needed for considering the scope for exemptions.

Climbers rescued

Three climbers who fell in Scottish mountains were rescued yesterday. Mr David Wood, aged 23, from Morecambe, and David Woodman, from Aberdeen fell while climbing Lochnagar near Balmoral. Mrs Josephine Cummings, aged 35, from Edinburgh, fell while climbing Ben Nevis. All three were only slightly hurt.

Heart man dies

Mr John Taylor, aged 48, the Lancashire heart transplant patient, who underwent an operation on February 22, died in the Papworth Hospital, Cambridgeshire, yesterday, a health authority spokesman said.

Toxteth school back

St Saviour's Church of England Primary School, Toxteth, Liverpool reopens today after a week-long closure caused by violence among pupils. Mr Arnold Cowman will be the acting headmaster.

Scarman presses for legal reform on policing

By Lucy Hodges

Lord Scarman has urged Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, to put his weight behind legislative reform to set up statutory police-community consultative committees aimed at preventing further outbreaks of violence.

In his first public statement on the Government's reaction to his Brixton riot report, Lord Scarman said he was not sure that Mr Whitelaw would make the changes in the law he had recommended in his report. He told the annual meeting in London on Saturday of the Legal Action Group, a ginger group for lawyers that he would prefer administrative reform to nothing, but it was legal change that was needed.

He said that if he were preparing a scheme for changes in the way Britain was policed he would tie in reform of the police complaints system with new consultative machinery between police and the community.

Two kinds of complaint did immense damage to the police if they were not properly handled, "the really big dreadful case", such as Blair Peace, and the minor abrasiveness or beat which could build up and lead to rioting.

"Very often discourtesies and roughnesses are the reaction of frightened people, and just as youngsters on the streets may have reacted with anger, so did young policemen. They get frightened and isolated and not very sure of their powers."

He said consultative committees should be set up at divisional level in London. He had indicated in his report the urgency with which this administrative structure should be set up so that people could have a say in police operations, such as Swamp 81, which preceded the Brixton riots.

He said it was a misconception to oppose that on the ground that criminals would be tipped off and go underground. Secrecy was justifiable if the police were trying to break a drug trafficking or smuggling ring where detection was of the essence.

"That is not the problem with street crime", he said. "It is far more important to prevent the streets being used for crime than to send youngsters to prison.

"Street crime is exactly that sort of operation in which you should tell the community 'this violence is unacceptable and we are therefore going to mount an operation to cleanse the streets to prevent it'."

Lord Scarman said he believed the Home Secretary should remain the police authority for London because the capital city carried special risks and responsibilities, including the protection and security of the Royal family, Parliament, the Government, diplomats and "the very real risk of terrorism".

Police chief attacks press 'prostitution'

By Frances Gibb

The Chief Constable of Kent clashed with a senior judge and a Sunday newspaper editor yesterday after he had urged an overhaul of the judicial system and accused newspapers of prostituting themselves in the name of investigative journalism.

Mr Barry Pain, who is president of the Association of Chief Police Officers said the judiciary was not tough enough in its penalties; that too great a use was made of bail; that lawyers wasted public money fighting cases on technicalities and that the national press had sold its integrity.

His remarks at a joint conference of the Law Society and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors in Coventry, provoked an immediate response from Lord Justice Lawton, who asked why chief constables did not do more about "crooked police officers".

Mr Donald Trelford, editor of *The Observer*, asked Mr Pain if he was saying his newspaper had no business to engage in articles such as those showing Operation Countryman to be an expensive disaster or how confidential information could be leaked from the police computer.

Mr Pain told the conference that the public wanted elderly ladies to be able to walk down the street at night without fear of assault. "Perhaps the judiciary should start speaking with a firmer voice and say to Mrs Thatcher and Mr Whitelaw: you are wrong to try a cosmetic exercise. The public wants protection".

He added: "I have stopped apologising for enforcing the law. If someone gets hurt by that, then it is for the greatest good for the greatest number".

Mr Pain went on to accuse *The Times* and *The Observer* of "prostituting themselves in the name of investigative journalism". They believed they had a mission to shape public opinion. "I do not accept that. I believe the job of a newspaper is to report people objectively".

If the police place a listening device in a telephone box to hear a conversation between criminals about a sawn-off shotgun, that was considered unsporting, Mr Pain said. But if newspapers use long-range cameras in the name of investigative journalism, that was fair play.

He criticized The Observer for obtaining material for a story on on how confidential information could be leaked from the police national computer by using a reporter posing as a policeman. That was denied by Mr Trelford.

Lord Justice Lawton said that for years judges had been urging magistrates to take a tougher line



Ann and John Allen-Stevens by the Road that cuts through their farm.

Farmer's four-year wait for compensation

Nearly four years after Mr John Allen-Stevens, an Oxfordshire farmer, lost 17 acres of his land for a by-pass, he is still waiting for what he considers adequate compensation (John Young, Agriculture Correspondent writes).

Construction of the by-pass, which takes the A420 out of the town of Faringdon, began on May 3, 1978. Although it isolated about 50 acres of the estate from the remaining 400 and, in Mr Allen-Stevens's view, destroyed much of its attraction, he and his wife accepted it philosophically, believing that their claims would be met promptly and fully.

However, in spite of a long and expensive correspondence and the efforts of the late Mr Airey Neave, their former MP, and Mr Tom Benyon, his successor, they have so far received a total of £25,851, which is less than one tenth of what they claimed.

The £17,114 paid for the land is barely half its market value, Mr Allen-Stevens says. The £6,410 for disturbance and £2,293 for severance in no way reflect the overall loss in the attractiveness of the estate and the inconvenience they have suffered.

He cheerfully admits that his own figure of £150,000 is "a bit steep" but points out that it is only a bargaining position. "This used to be a lovely remote isolated place", he says, "the sort that a rich Arab might be on the lookout for. Now it is just a very ordinary farm with heavy traffic running straight through the middle of it".

Although his is by far the biggest claim, Mr Allen-Stevens is by no means the only landowner in dispute with Oxfordshire County Council. Mr Edward Stephenson, an estate agent, is acting for three others on the same stretch of road, all of whom, he says, are in the same predicament.

Mr Allen-Stevens expects to have to go to arbitration, but the portents are not good: the nearby Witney bypass was completed in 1974, but the last claim was not settled until last year.

Immigrants to fight ban on spouses

A campaign is being launched today against immigration rules which prevent a foreign husband from joining a woman settled in the United Kingdom unless she was born here.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants, the National Council for Civil Liberties say if the rules and the changed, the European Court of Human Rights would be asked, the Government to act. Commission. About 15 complaints have been filed in Strasbourg. ... women separated from their husbands or fiancées because of the rule. They claim they are victims of sex discrimination. Men not born in Britain but settled here are entitled to bring their wives and fiancées in.

"A woman from the Indian subcontinent, settled here since childhood and registered as a United Kingdom citizen, has virtually no hope of persuading the Home Secretary to allow her foreign husband to join her here," the groups say. "No other country discriminates against its own citizens in this manner."

Ministry names axed defence contracts

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has for the first time identified 25 of the £20m worth of defence contracts which have been cancelled since 1974.

... disclosed in a ministry Commons select committee ... week that 17 big ... worth £80m, had ... cancelled at a cost of ... compensation paid to contractors ... been cut. 12 large defence ... worth £160m, had ... cancelled, but com... action ... still being negotiated.

The ministry told The Times that publicity had been given to only three of the 29 cancellations, and a further three were identified from departmental records.

But the ministry had now produced a chronological list of 25 cancellations which were not classified. They are: Beeswing, in 1974, an anti-tank missile replaced by Milan; an Air Force radar project, in 1974; Hawkswing, in 1975, replaced by the American Tow, anti-tank, wire-guided missile for use from helicopters; two research and development projects in Argosy aircraft conversion, in 1975; and project definition work on an undersurface guided weapon, in 1975.

Also cancelled in 1975 were a new kind of telephone exchange and development of an infantry radar. In 1977 a marine marker project was cancelled, while in 1979 part of a sonar project for the Navy, a project for the removal of magnetic fields from ships, and a project on facsimile transmission equipment were axed. Repair and refurbishment of a guided weapon system director were cancelled because of the phaseing out of Seaslug in 1980.

MORE HOPE FOR 'TIMES' AGREEMENT

By Donald Macintyre

The leader of the key union in the Times Newspapers' crisis was "more optimistic than before" about prospects for resolving the present problems at *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*, he said last night.

Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel, said: "Provided concessions can be made on both sides I believe there is a possibility of reaching an agreement."

He added that if an agreement was reached which could be endorsed by the national executive, those taking voluntary redundancy would under the union's rule 44 be entitled to retain their union membership.

The management which is due to meet representatives of Natsopa members in clerical departments—210 of whom have been sent compulsory redundancy notices—may have some idea today of the level of response to Mr Rupert Murdoch's fresh call last week for voluntary redundancies, the terms for which are substantially better than the legally required minimum.

The critical point could come later in the week however when the Natsopa executive will meet and it is likely to ratify agreements already made, including those with *The Sunday Times* night machine chapel and the Times Newspapers day machine chapel for reductions of 168 shifts.

The two main departments where agreement has not yet been reached are the clerical and *The Times* night machine chapel. "I do not believe the issues there are sufficient to close the paper down without making serious efforts to reach an agreement," Mr O'Brien said last night.

If today's talks at local level fail to break the deadlock the executive may authorize national officials to enter the negotiations. If so, union leaders would probably strive for an agreement in time to put it before the executive, which is due to meet on Wednesday and Thursday.

☐ More than 120,000 workers in general printing are expected to be recommended by their union leaders to accept minimum pay rises of £6.25 a week.

NEW MOVE TO OUST THORPE

By Annabel Ferriman

The fight to prevent Mr Jeremy Thorpe, the former Liberal leader, becoming the permanent director of the British section of Amnesty International is now to be taken to the section's annual general meeting on March 27.

Three members of the section's council resigned at the weekend after a vote of 11 to nine to confirm the appointment of Mr Thorpe, and an action committee was set up to reverse the decision.

The committee, known as the February 1982 Action Committee and formed by a group of observers at the Saturday meeting, asked the council to postpone Mr Thorpe's starting date from March 10 until after the annual meeting. However, Mr Roger Briottet, chairman of the British section, said yesterday that Mr Thorpe would be starting on March 10, as originally planned. The council is going to canvass members' views, however.

The action committee intends to put forward a motion of no confidence in the council at the annual meeting, in a attempt to get a new council elected which would reverse the decision.

The committee said yesterday: "The evidence presented to that meeting of the unfavourable reaction to Mr Thorpe's appointment among the membership and the international secretariat convinced the observers that the council's decision to retain Mr Thorpe as director-designate was a grave misjudgment.

"The committee intends to challenge the decision of the council at the AGM and has invited Amnesty's members throughout the country to express their views of the appointment to the chairman of the action committee, Sir Michael Osmond Williams."

Mr Thorpe, who lost his parliamentary seat in 1979 after standing trial and being acquitted of incitement and conspiracy to murder, was appointed Amnesty's director-designate on February 7. Several council members could not attend because of the rail strike.

The three who resigned at the weekend were: Miss Linda Howe, regional representative for East Anglia, Mr Peter Stanley and Mrs Marie-Paul Nicholson.

By-election bitterness in Belfast

From Richard Ford, Belfast

With three days of campaigning left before polling booths open in the Belfast, South by-election, the battle for supremacy between Northern Ireland's rival brands of Unionism is becoming increasingly bitter and acrimonious.

Much is at stake in this sprawling constituency. Two clergymen, representing the Official Unionist and Democratic parties, are attempting to win the seat which was held by the Rev Robert Bradford for the Official Unionists until his murder by the Provisional IRA last year.

The Official Unionists led by Mr James Molyneaux, have most to lose as a defeat in this, their last seat in Belfast, would be a crushing blow to a party demoralized and divided about which tactics to adopt against the remorseless advance of the Rev Ian Paisley's DUP. Even a good showing by Mr Paisley's candidate would be an embarrassment to the older and more traditional unionist party in a seat where they had a majority of 17,130 in 1979.

They are in a "no win situation" as Mr Paisley will claim an advance even if his candidate only slices into the Official Unionists big majority.

"They have everything to lose and we have everything to gain," he said on Saturday. Privately, some official Unionists accept that the party should "pack up and go home" if they lose the seat although their candidate, the Rev Martin Smyth, says a defeat would "not be the end but it would, of course, be a major setback".

The constituency is a mixture, including the middle-class avenues of Malone with many of its Victorian houses around Queen's University, divided into student flats, the staunchly "loyalist" areas in the east, the estates of Finaghy, and the rundown strongly Roman Catholic Markets area.

Eight candidates are fighting the by-election but most attention is on the two main Unionist parties, opposing each other after the failure of attempts by Mr Bradford's widow to get a "Unionist unity" candidate.

The by-election has also come at a time when rumours abound in Belfast about the homosexual scandal at Kincora boys' home. Mr Paisley said the allegations had been an attempt "by my enemies to try to smear me. They are strangely quiet now when there's going to be a full-scale inquiry".

His party's candidate is the Rev William McCrea, a Gospel singer, aged 33, whose power-base is in Magherafelt in Londonderry.

The Official Unionists' contender the Rev Smyth, aged 51, is a heavyweight in party circles and closely identified with Mr Molyneaux's leadership.

Voters also face another choice with Mr John McMichael, aged 34, chairman of the Ulster Defence Association's political wing, the Ulster Loyalist Democratic Party, standing in the party's first test of its electoral strength.

The Alliance Party candidate is David Cook, aged 38, a solicitor and former lord mayor of Belfast and the SDLP hopes to increase its vote of 3,694 with Alasdair McDonnell, aged 31, a doctor, as its candidate. The other candidates are Brian Caul, United Labour Party; Simon Hall-Raleigh, the Peace State and Jagat Narian, One Human Family.

Science report

Computer keeps Met men ahead of the cuts

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The Meteorological Office has stopped its long-range weather forecasting work and a programme of exploration of the upper atmosphere using small rockets carrying scientific instruments to accomodate the Government squeeze on spending. However there research cuts have been offset, to an extent, by the advances being made in developing improved methods for short-range forecasts.

Preliminary results suggest that the Meteorological Office, at Bracknell, Berkshire, will stay leader in this field of research, which costs about £6m a year.

The short-range work is split into three main categories. The first two involve a method of describing the weather systems by hundreds of equations. The first gives a general picture, covering the whole of the northern hemisphere, and the southern hemisphere down to 30 degrees south, which makes it possible to supply from Bracknell flight-planning data to the world's airlines for almost any part of the globe.

The second is for the more detailed regional forecast, for periods of up to 36 hours, derived from analyses of conditions over Europe and extending to the east coast of North America and the Mediterranean.

In both of these mathematics is divided like a mesh, and in the models the atmosphere the one designed for detailed regional forecasting the size of each segment of the mesh is a block 50 km horizontal length for the most accurate prediction. There is a further sub-division because each block is sliced vertically in up to 15 layers of the atmosphere.

The calculations, which can only be done on the new Cyber 205 giant computer, about 40 times faster than machinery hitherto available, only begins when the observational network of weather stations, satellites, buoys, aircraft and radio balloons provide the necessary temperature, pressure, moisture levels and other data from across the world.

When those figures are fed into the equations, the computer works out the interactions in progress in the weather machine.

The plans for transferring this work from research to an operational forecasting system is described by Dr K. H. Stewart, director of research, in the annual report of the Meteorological Office.

He says significant improvements have been achieved by using an early version of the model for detailed analysis of the regional conditions. It has been possible to extend the period of predictions for guidance from about 48 hours to more than four days.

At local level Dr Stewart's research group has a trial project of short period forecasting, up to six hours ahead, of cloud and rainfall patterns. The scheme is a combined piece of applied and fundamental research, leading both to an improvement in forecasting and a deeper understanding of cloud formation and dispersal.

The main source of data for the study is the European weather satellite, Meteosat, transmitting pictures of cloud cover to a ground station in Malvern, Worcestershire. In addition a network of special radars at Camborne, in Cornwall, Upavon, in Wiltshire, Clee Hill, in Shropshire, and Hameldon Hill, in Lancashire, is monitoring rainfall. They transmit every 15 minutes over telephone lines a pattern of rainfall to the centre at Malvern where the data is combined to form a composite picture of the weather over the country as a matrix of 5km squares.

SNARING OF BADGERS ADMITTED

The Government has admitted that it sometimes uses wire snares to catch badgers. The Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food said that "very, very rarely" the snare was of the self-locking type, in which the movements of the animal cause the wire to tighten round the leg (Our Environment Correspondent writes).

Such snares are considered to be cruel and are to be banned under the Wildlife and Countryside Act. But the section which says that the use of a self-locking snare shall be an offence has yet to become law.

The ministry could not say how often it used each of the methods employed in what it calls official investigations of badgers. Last year more than 1,000 badgers were examined by ministry scientists after they had been found dead or caught in South-west England.

The ministry is discussing the impact of the Act with the Nature Conservancy Council.



Overseas selling prices

Finniston attacks university cuts

Graduation day parade: Sir Montague Finniston, chancellor of Stirling University (centre), with (from left to right) Sir Kenneth Alexander, the university principal, Mr Harold Evans, Mr Michael Kelly and Professor Thomas Wilson, honorary doctors of the university.

Academic indignation at university spending cuts boiled over at the weekend when Sir Montague Finniston, Chancellor of Stirling University, attacked the Government and the University Grants Council (Jonathan Wills writes).

In a departure from usual protocol, he used Saturday's graduation ceremony in the Albert Halls, Stirling, to accuse Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her ministers of dictatorial dogmatism in refusing to discuss the university's proposals for savings. "The disturbances of policy changes take the minds and efforts of academic staff and students off their primary concern—teaching and learning", he said.

Stirling University has been one of the worst-affected by what he called a "Government ultimatum tendered behind the diplomatic skirts of the UGC". Finance has been cut by 23 per cent and the number of science students will have to be reduced by more than a third in the next three years.

He compared the scale of university cuts with spending on the Trident missile. The cuts in staff and students would do immense damage, but would reduce the taxpayers' bill by only £200m to £400m. Meanwhile the Trident bill would rise by £2,000m because the D5 missile had been chosen instead of the C4 model.

The Government's industrial regeneration policy was now imperilled by cuts that would starve Britain of the skilled professional people industry so desperately needed, the chancellor said. The rising demand for professional and scientific services, showed that modern society was an intellectual pursuit, which perhaps explained why politicians with "myopic vision, open mouths and closed minds" were now out of their depth.

Sir Montague said he did not claim that universities always acted in an exemplary fashion. All of them were "prepared to accept sacrifice to meet the temporary difficulties of the society in which we live" provided the policies and action to meet these difficulties had some justification or plausibility. Neither of these conditions obtained in the case of the university cuts, which were being insisted upon in a draconian fashion without regard to local or national consequences.

Among those graduating were three candidates for honorary degrees: Professor Thomas Wilson, the Adam Smith Professor of Political Economy at Glasgow University; Mr Michael Kelly, a councillor and convener of Central Region's education committee and a driving force behind the setting up of Stirling University in the 1950s, and Mr Harold Evans, editor of *The Times*. All became doctors of the University.

Replying on behalf of the graduates, Mr Evans said the chancellor's address had been an example for university leaders, in contrast to others who retreated behind polite, non-committal noises when approached by the press for comment on the UGC measures.

For too long, academics had lived in quiet and peaceful meadows with their finances, questions and activities shrouded in comfortable habits of discretion behind closed doors. In a Britain that was still a relatively secretive society that reticence was now a real risk to the universities.

Stansted s

Hours of crisis as police play a waiting game

By Nicholas Timmins

The police strategy for the siege was outlined by Mr Robert Bunyard, Chief Constable of Essex, yesterday, about nine hours after the hijacked plane touched down at Stansted and after a crisis in which the terrorists threatened to blow the aircraft to pieces had passed.

"It is my intention", he said, "to sit this out. It is not my intention to allow this plane to leave this airport. We shall wait here. We shall siply bide our time.

"We do not intend to create a situation where the blowing up of the aircraft becomes a serious threat."

Stansted first knew that it was to face the siege at 1.45 pm on Saturday as Tango Charlie 206, the Air Tanzania Boeing 737, passed Paris.

The plane was hijacked on a domestic flight from Mwanza to Dar-es-Salaam that left about 3 pm British time on Friday with 99 passengers on board. It had called at Nairobi, Jeddah and Athens in a zigzag route of several thousand miles, leaving Athens at 9.40 am on Saturday with maps for Copenhagen and London on board. Eight hostages had already been released, six in Nairobi and two in Athens.

As the aircraft came in, the captain radioed that the hijackers wanted the Tanzanian High Commissioner, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Oscar Kambona, a former Foreign Secretary and Minister of Defence in Tanzania, who has lived in exile since 1967, to meet the plane. "I do not think there will be any need for military preparation", the captain said: "They are nice people".

The 737, in its blue and silver livery with the giraffe symbol of Air Tanzania on its tail touched down at 2.31 pm. It was met by a ring of armed police as the airport was sealed off.

Shortly afterwards two military helicopters touched down out of sight of the aircraft, parked near the cargo terminal 350 yards from the passenger terminal at the airport.

Negotiations began at once. Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, took overall control. Within two hours a pregnant woman, believed to be Tanzanian, and her son aged five were released.

But at 6.30, after darkness fell, the hijackers, demanding refuelling which had so far been refused, became panicky as police vehicles moved round the aircraft. The engines started and with landing lights ablaze the aircraft travelled in twists and turns to the airport terminal. The press, a group of 20 anxious relatives alerted by telephone calls from Tanzania, and airport staff were cleared from the building.

It was about then that the threat to blow up the aircraft is thought to have been made. "We are going to blow the plane. We are going to die now: Bring 100 coffins now," the hijackers shouted over the radio.

As the airport terminal was sealed off, police in four vans swept up to the front of the terminal and on to the apron. Two contained officers dressed SAS-style, with blue woollen hats and anoraks and carrying automatic weapons. But the tension eased.

At 7.30, the black Mercedes 1TAN of the Tanzanian High Commissioner, Mr Amon Nseketa, arrived at the airport.

Throughout the negotiations, the terrorists, demanding the resignation of Dr Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, said that Mr Kambona was the man they really wanted to see.

On Sunday morning, however, he was located and just before noon Mr Bunyard announced that six more hostages had been freed. Four women, a man and a baby were released, he said, "as a sign of good faith and to establish a rapport with us".

At just before 4 pm 41 passengers climbed down the steps of the aircraft onto the tarmac.

Twenty or so minutes later the hijacking began to draw to its end.



Relatives of the hijack victims waiting anxiously

Climate of unrest in Tanzania

By Our Foreign Staff

The hijackers, although claiming to represent a "revolutionary youth movement of Tanzania", do not seem to belong to an opposition group of any size or significance.

Tanzanian officials say they have never heard of the organization named by the hijackers.

But the hijack and the group's call for the resignation of President Nyerere has focused attention on the unrest in Tanzania over a forced socialist policy and shortages of food, drugs and many everyday items.

A group of army officers who presented a list of grievances to President Nyerere last year were immediately arrested. A mutiny was reported last year at an army base in Mwanza, where the hijacked flight originated on Friday, but no official would confirm the details.

Mr Oscar Kamboma, the former minister who talked to the hijackers, fled from his home country in 1967 after disagreements with the President. He has subsequently been accused of involvement in plots against Mr Nyerere.

Mr Kambona, aged 54, who regards himself as an orthodox Marxist, sought refuge in London and set up an opposition party in exile, the Movement for Free and Popular Democracy. Before leaving Tanzania he also resigned from his post as Secretary-General of the Ruling Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), which he helped Mr Nyerere to found.

In 1970 Mr Kambona was accused in his absence of being the main organizer of a coup against the Tanzanian Government. Two years later he turned up in Lisbon and claimed that the Portuguese authorities has let him establish a guerrilla training camp in northern Mozambique.

After Mozambique's inependence he found refuge in Kampala, where President Idi Adim allowed him to broadcast, and after Tanzanian troops toppled the Ugandan dictator in 1979 they found evidence in the presidential home that Kambona had been involved in 1975 plans to overthrow the Tanzanian Government.

□ If hijacking is showing signs of increasing the reason probably lies both in the resort to ever more exact toy weapons, and the fact that authorities' vigilance in security measures has slackened.

There is also the element of fashion: terrorist actions follow specific trends. The hijackings and kidnappings of the early 1970s have now been replaced by sieges and assassinations, but a swing back may be beginning. Few experts however really feel any increase in hijacking will be dramatic.

Hijackings as an incident of international terrorism

	1971	1974	1978	1980
Explosions and bombings	131	242	421	350
Assassinations	17	17	164	1,169
Hijacks	61	31	25	17
Kidnapping	17	25	29	51

Quiet man at the top

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Robert Bunyard, the Chief Constable of Essex, who took charge of the Stansted siege success, has written: "Leadership is too often seen in terms of the stereotype of a sergeant major on a parade ground. The result has been the general under-estimation of the leadership ability of people who are quietly spoken".

Mr Bunyard aged 51 is quietly spoken. he is not an extrovert. He does not join in public debate. But because he is a "policeman's policeman", few in the force underestimate him.

He admires the quiet approach, but does not shrink from using more dramatic approaches when necessary. His force takes example from him. When a prisoner went on hunger strike in the police cells at Harlow in 1980, during the prison officers' dispute, officers fried bacon near him and the 48-hour fast was broken.

Mr Bunyard who has been in the Metropolitan Police for 20 years, is one of a new breed of police managers. He became chief instructor at Hendon Training School, where he was one of the first British police officers to apply modern management principles to the service.

In 1972, he became Assistant Chief Constable of Leicestershire and lectured on manpower planning and police organization at the



Mr Robert Bunyard: One of a new breed.

Police College, Bramshill. Before his appointment as Chief Constable of Essex in July 1978, he spent time overseas, acting as adviser and student (his word) of foreign policing.

His temperament and years of study made him the right man in the right place at the weekend. It all followed the dictum he laid down in his book *Police: Organisation and Command* (Macdonald and Evans 1978).

"It is essential that the police should prepare themselves to deal with a wide range of terrorist situations firmly but without over-reacting," he wrote.

Story they did not see

By a Staff Reporter

Sergeant Julian Field, press officer, with the Special Air Service Regiment did not know what had hit him. Four weeks ago his force had held an exercise on how to handle a hijacking, at Wethersfield United States Air Force station.

Four Essex policemen pretended to be the world's press. On Saturday, 150 press representatives flooded into Stansted.

"They were no trouble," he remarked ruefully, on his play-acting colleagues as photographers, reporters and what seemed like half the world's television crews demanded pictures, telephones and access. They were cooped up, well out of sight of the hijacked plane, in two second World War huts, surrounded by police to stop them leaving. They were in the middle of a virtual news blackout. No news, no view and no telephones.

At first it had all looked so easy. The veterans of Balcombe Street and the Iranian Embassy could hardly believe their luck.

Reporters were lured 100 yards away, out of sight of the plane to the aptly named "Delayed departure lounge" for a highly uninformative press conference. They discovered they were not allowed out. Confined to the Nissan hut, they found there was only one telephone.

With a long night and day ahead, the experienced hands got down to cards. Radio knobs were twiddled in search of police, negotiators, or the BBC World Service and even the hardiest tried for some sleep.

Begin senus in troops to ensure Sinai withdrawal

From Christopher Walker, Kerem Shalom, Gaza, Feb 28

The penultimate stage of Israel's withdrawal from the remaining 12,000 square miles of occupied Sinai has begun with the mounting of one of the largest and most contentious security operations in the history of the state.

All roads to the area are now blocked by a formidable series of Army and police barricades. Today, Mr Menachim Begin, the Prime Minister, told an angry delegation of Sinai settlers that the new blocks will stay in position until the territory is handed back to Egypt as agreed at Camp David.

Militant Jews, opposed to the pull-back for ideological reasons, have quickly resorted to potent emotional tactics to counter the move. Deliberately stirring memories of the holocaust, many have pinned yellow stars to their breasts and begun taunting Israeli soldiers with cries of "Nazis" and "Kapos".

Soldiers whom I spoke to were reluctant to discuss their difficult new role beyond stating in no uncertain terms that foreign journalists were among the many categories of people no longer permitted to set foot in Sinai. But the *Jerusalem Post* reported from the largest settlement of Yamit that some ot the Israeli troops enforcing the new orders were in tears. "Many were clearly apologetic and sorrowful," the newspaper added.

Inside the barricaded area, tension rose sharply as reports began to filter back from Jerusalem of Mr Begin's firm stand on the issue of the road blocks — set up to prevent the threatened influx of thousands of protesters opposed to the evacuation.

By noon, settlers from the Stop The Withdrawal campaign had begun to erect their own makeshift blocks of old cars and tractors at the main crossroads near Yamit.

However, after a personal intervention by Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, the Israeli who flew into the desert by helicopter, the campaigners' road-blocks were temporarily removed. Plans were then set in train for an urgent meeting between the militants and Mr Ariel Sharon, The Defence Minister.

In a seperate intervention designed to avoid possible bloodshed, Israel's two chief rabbis addressed an open letter to Sinai militants, stating that to violently resist the country's security forces or to start a civil war would be "a grave sin."

The large quantities of sophisticated riot control equipment, barbed wire, troop reinforcements and emergency medical facilities which have been brought into the region should be sufficient to dispel any remaining Egyptian doubts about the Government's determination to meet the April 26 deadline.

The clampdown, which went into effect at midnight on Friday, has already provoked fierce criticism from extreme right-wing members of the Knesset, one of whom went so far as to accuse Mr Begin of starting a Jewish civil war. The small Tehiya (Renaissance) Party will challenge the Government with a motion of no confidence, but commentators expect Mr Begin's slender majority to hold up.

At the weekly Cabinet session this morning, Mr Begin and Mr Sharon received full backing from coalition ministers for the blocking operation. The view of the majority of members was summed up afterwards by one minister who remarked that it was "high time" that such firm action was taken.

Inside Yamit and the surrounding 13 Sinai agricultural settlements, an ultimum by the Stop The Withdrawal campaigners to remove the Army barricades by 8 am this morning came to nothing. Throughout the weekend a frenetic round of meetings — some very heated — was taking place iln an effort to coordinate tactics against the government move, which appears to have been unexpected at a this time. Reports spoke of a split.

Several thousand opponents of the Sinai withdrawal demonstrated noisily in Jerusalem this afternoon. During the demonstration, largely made up of young, Jewish religious students, Rabbi Haim Druckman, the Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, promised to resign from the Government if the military road blocks were not soon dismantled.

□ Mr Philip Habib, the special American envoy, arrived in Tel Aviv today for talks on the troubled cease-fire between Israel and Palestinians in Lebanon. After two days of meetings with Lebanese officials in Beirut, he is expected to stay in Israel for two or three days. — AP

Cooking oil pregnancy fear allayed

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Feb 28

Fears in Spain that the illness caused by toxic oil might be transmitted in pregnancy diminished here today with the publication of the results of a six-month survey of 656 cases.

The study, carried out by a committee of paediatrists and gynaecologists, showed that there was no significant evidence of harm to children born to patients, nor was there any indication that pregnancy aggravated the sickness.

The results of the survey were summarized by the independent Madrid newspaper *El Pais*. The complete report was delivered by the committee yesterday to the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs.

Of about 17,000 people affected since May by consuming illegally sold oil, 263 have died and more than 300 are still in hospital. Many others remain disabled and suffer from permanent damage to vital organs. No antidote has been found.

Concern about the toxic affect on the unborn children led a number of pregnant mothers to seek abortions abroad or secretly in Spain, where even therapeutic abortion is prohibited, the newspaper reported.

Verdict in Atlanta raises trial doubts

From Neil Southerland, Atlanta, Feb 28

Atlanta got the answer it wanted this weekend — a jury which sent convicted killer Wayne Williams to jail for two life sentences. But if the verdict ended the city's anguish over a trail of killings which left 28 young blacks dead, it also created an important question.

Will a higher court uphold decisions based largely on evidence of crimes with which Williams was not charged? At the end of the trial, the FBI and local police said that they had sufficient evidence to convince them, if not a court, that Williams was responsible for all the deaths except those of two young girls.

Police have said that with Williams in jail all that remains is a clearing up operation and they will write off the other killings against Williams, who is 23 and a self-styled music promoter.

He maintained his innocence right to the end of the 10-week trial. After a surprisingly swift 12-hour decision by the jury he was brought into the court on Saturday evening surrounded by sheriff's deputies.

After the jury pronounced him guilty he was given a final chance to speak to the judge before receiving the mandatory life sentences. Unemotionally he repeated what he had said throughout the trial: "I have maintained all along my innocence and I still say so today. I hope the person who committed these crimes can be brought to justice. I still say I didn't do this and that is from the bottom of my heart. I more than anyone, wanted to see this terror ended."

It was a repeat of a protestation that the jury of eight blacks and four whites had rejected, accepting instead the state case based on evidence that showed strong links between Williams and the two men he was charged with killing.

The other important aspect of the prosecution case was the most controversial and is almost certain to be the basis of an appeal, assuming that Williams can raise the money to continue his fight. Under Georgia law the state was allowed to bring evidence linking Williams with 10 killings with which he was not charged — a law intended to show a "pattern" of behaviour which made him a likely killer.

A tearful Mrs Mary Welcome, the chief defence counsel, said that although Williams was charged with two crimes, she and her colleagues had to defend against 12.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Flaw found at nuclear station

Los Angeles.—A new flaw has been discovered at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near San Luis Obispo, California (Ivor Davis writes).

The latest flaw, involving valves similar to the ones that failed in the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, was discovered by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company which has been trying to start up the power plant.

The company discovered that the valves, which should be able to withstand an earthquake, were potentially vulnerable to seismic disturbances.

French parties join battle

Paris. — France's four main political parties launched their campaigns for local elections, each aiming for symbolic victory in the first national test since the Socialists swept to power last year.

More than 7,000 candidates are standing for office in nearly 2,000 cantons, administrative subdivisions whose representatives sit on the 95 departmental, or county, assemblies of metropolitan France. The two-stage elections will be on March 14 and 21.

Falling leaves of bureaucracy

Brussels.—The European Parliament is becoming bogged down by a paper mountain of its own making (the Press Association reports). Its monthly output of paperwork uses up to about 80 trees — more than 12 million pages of documents which would form a pile 14 times the height of Big Ben.

According to a 22-page report being considered by MEPs, the situation is becoming so bad that it threatens the future smooth running of the Parliament.

Gaddafi murder plot reported

Washington. — The CIA has evidence that Colonal Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was the target of an army assassination attempt two months ago, apparently escaping with a bullet wound in the jaw, *The Washington Post* said.

The newspaper quoted an unnamed "Senior government official" as the source of its report and said the CIA had sufficient evidence to confirm the incident.

Muslims renew peace effort

Bahrain. — Mediators from the Islamic Conference Organization will meet in Jiddah on Friday to consider a new strategy for ending the 17-month-old Iran-Iraq war, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

In Tehran, a member of Ayatollah Khomeini's police force has been assassinated, and, in a separate battle with police, two anti-government guerrillas have been killed.

TALKS ON HALEWOOD DISPUTE

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Correspondent

Shop stewards will meet at Ford's Halewood plant, Merseyside, today to discuss the strike over the dismissal of a paint shop worker which halted day-shift production of cars at the end of last week and cost £2.25m in lost production.

4,000 production workers were laid off because of the strike by 37 paint shop employees.

The management say the man has been suspended five times in the past two years. He was given a final warning in December when he was nearly dismissed for allegedly causing wilful damage by sanding words into electro-coated paint on a car.

The management revoked the December penaly and imposed a five-day suspension after an internal appeal. The man, whom the company is declining to name, was dismissed last month for being absent from his place of work. Transport and General Workers' Union officials have claimed he was missing for only a "couple of minutes".

Tories face poll threats

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A Social-Democrat-Liberal Alliance by-election victory now threatens the safe Conservative seat of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, after the death of Sir Ronald Bell in his office at the Commons on Saturday. He was 67.

Sir Ronald had earlier attended an anti-EEC meeting in London. His hostility to the EEC and immigration marked him as a hardline right-winger in the Conservative Party.

He was Kighted in the New Year's honours in 1980 on the Prime Minister's recommendation after the restitution of political honours.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that she had been deeply saddened to hear of his death. "He possessed two supreme qualities, rare enough on their own, but in combination rarer still; a fierce loyalty to his party and a robust, even defiant, independence of spirit and conviction".

"The House of Commons has lost one of its most distinguished members, and his constituency an indefatigable servant."

Sir Ronald held Beaconsfield with a majority of 41.5 per cent over Labour at the last election, 10 per cent more than the Conservative majority in Crosby.

But if a Beaconsfield by-election followed the pattern set by Mrs Shirley Williams in Crosby last November, the seat would be winnable for the Alliance. If the Crosby figures were applied to the 1979 Beaconsfield vote, the Conservative majority of 21,495 would be turned into an alliance majority of about 3,000.

Figures at Beaconsfield at the last election were: R M Bell (C) 31,938; E L Glasson (Lab) 10,443; P Meyer (L) 8,853; J Noyes (Nat Front) 548. Conservative majority 21,495.

□ The Conservatives have taken the lead over Mr Jenkins at Hillhead, according to an opinion poll published yesterday (the Press Association reports).

The poll, commissioned by the Scottish *Sunday Standard* and the BBC Scottish political television programme *Agenda*, gives the Conservatives 29 per cent, the alliance 28.5 per cent and Labour 28 per cent of those who have made up their minds. The Scottish National Party is in fourth place with 14 per cent

£1½m RENT BLUNDER ADMITTED

From Our Correspondent
Coventry

A blunder about £1,500,000 lost rent for a Coventry store has angered Conservative councillors on the city council.

Several said they were amazed about the "ridiculously low rent". Other members of the Conservative minority group said that for nearly 30 years the company concerned had been receiving more rent from two sub-lettings than it paid to the council for all its leased property.

Council officials admit to an oversight. They say they missed the opportunity to increase the store's rent at the 21-year stage of the original contract, in 1974. They were now trying to recoup the losses through legal action.

The blunder involves Hepworths, the multiple tailoring company, which is still paying the 1953 fixed rent of £8,500 a year for a top site in Coventry city centre.

The premises are on a 42-year lease but because of the council error, the rent was never raised to the new figure of £80,000 a year.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Submarine 'exposes Nato gaps'

Catania, Sicily. — Signor Martino Scovacricchi, the Italian Under-Secretary of Defence, said he was convinced that the unidentified submarine spotted off the Gulf of Taranto near Italy's biggest naval base last week was a Soviet spy vessel.

Admiral William Crowe of the United States Navy and commander of Nato forces in southern Europe said that the vessel's appearance showed there were holes in the alliance's Mediterranean security sustem.

He also said that the submarine's intrusion was the first such episode involving Italy and that the "holes in our security provisions will have to be carefully evaluated".

Thorn calms stormy waters



Melbourne. — Australia's rather tenuous relationship with the EEC could well improve after the four-day visit of Mr Gaston Thorn, the Community President (above).

His visit is seen as being largely a public relations exercise to smooth the troubled waters of the past 10 years during which Australia has been virtually excluded from agricultural trade with the EEC (Douglas Arton writes).

Lord Carrington camps in Kenya

Nairobi. — Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, began a five-day visit to Kenya by spending the weekend in a camp at the Mara game reserve near the Tanzanian border after flying in from Salisbury.

Officials have been emphasizing that there is no problem in relations between Britain and Kenya, and that Lord Carrington's visit is mainly one of good will. He is due to meet President Moi after talks with Kenyan Ministers on Tuesday. He is also to see a new road project in the Embu-Meru area, for which Britain is providing £13.7m.

Deaths blamed on bad design

New York. — Two huge skywalks that collapsed and killed 113 people at the Kansas City Hyatt Regency Hotel last July could barely support their own weight, according to the findings of a Government investigation (Piers Akerman writes).

The original design of the walkways provided for a load tolerance less than that required by city building codes. This was further compounded during construction, when the weight on the slender support rods was doubled.

Uganda violence condemned

Nairobi.—The opposition Democratic Party in Uganda has accused the Government of failing to halt the deterioration in security demonstrated by last week's rocket and mortar attack by guerrillas on barracks in Kampala (Charles. Harrison writes).

Unofficial sources say that many innocent people have been killed in retaliation for the attack, and the Opposition, which wants Parliament recalled immediately, asks the Government to carry out proper investigations before allowing the Army to retaliate.

Walkout splits OAU meeting

Addis Ababa, Feb 28. — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ended one of the most divisive sessions in its 19-year history today with more than a third of its 51 members boycotting the closing meeting. They were protesting at the admission of the Polisario guerrilla front.

A Moroccan-led attempt to scuttle the talks by denying the session its two-thirds quorum failed on a technicality this morning. Although Liberia and Upper Volta joined 17 countries which had already quit the talks.

Coup trial 73 face death

Manama. — A total of 73 people accused of planning a coup in Bahrain last December go on trial this week before the Supreme Court. The Public Prosecutor will demand the death penalty for those found guilty.

Boycott by right wrecks Central America summit

From Paul Elleman, San José, Costa Rica, Feb 28

A summit meeting of central American Presidents, scheduled to take place here yesterday was abruptly called off when it became apparent that right-wingers would not sit down with representives of left-wing Nicaragua.

President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica, the only functioning democracy in Central America, had invited five other leaders to San José, ostensibly to mark the start of construction of the "University of Peace", a United Nations sponsored institute for the study of non-violence.

Costa Rica has been active in trying to promote reconciliation in Central American countries plagued by internal strife, notably El Salvador. In Nicaragua, conservatives are becoming increasingly critical of alleged Marxist-Leninists among the Sandinistas who dominate the Government.

Political sources in San José said that President Carazo was hoping to use the gathering of presidents to maintain the momentum created by the announcement a week ago by President José López Portillo of Mexico of a peace plan for El Salvador.

The plan has been received coolly by the United States, which stands by President Reagan's plan for the Caribbean Basin announced last Wednesday.

When it became apparent that President Carazo hoped to encourage a dialogue at the meeting between President José Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, President Roberto Suazo Córdoba of Honduras and Señor Daniel Ortega, the "coordinator" of Nicaragua's Revolutionary Junta, the two Presidents decided not to come.

El Salvador and the United States have accused Nicaragua of supplying arms to guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which is fighting to overthrow Señor Duarte's Government.

Relations between Honduras and Nicaragua have deteriorated sharply, after allegations by the Nicaraguans that Honduras is serving as a base for right-wing Nicaraguan guerrilas loyal to the memory of the late dictator, General Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinistas in 1979.

☐ San Salvador: An assassination attempt on the flamboyant leader of one of El Salvador's extreme right-wing parties has cast a further shadow over campaigning for elections scheduled to take place on March 28 (Our Correspondent writes).

Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena) was hit by a sniper's bullet outside Ilopango airport, eight miles east of the centre of San Salvador.

Hospital sources said that he was hit in the right shoulder, but declined to provide any details of the nature of the bullet.

Major D'Aubuisson, who has been linked to a number of political assassinations, went ahead with his campaigning today as scheduled.

The attempt on his life came in the wake of a grenade attack on the Arena party headquarters in San Salvador on Friday night, which injured five party workers.

In other political violence, a convoy of supporters of President Duarte's Christian Democratic Party was fired upon today while travelling along a highway in the south-east of the country, and the body was discovered of the nephew of one of President Duarte's civilian allies on the ruling junta, Dr. Antonio Morales Ehrlich.

A force of about 1,500 Salvadorean troops, backed by air and artillery strikes, has become bogged down in bitter fighting with about 1,000 guerrillas dug in on the Guazapa volcano, 30 miles north of San Salvador.

☐ Port of Spain: Caribbean reactions to President Reagan's economic initiative for the Caribbean Basin have been mixed (Jeremy Taylor writes).

The Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr Edward Seaga described them as "bold, historic and far-reaching in concept".

In Dominica, a spokesman looked forward to "some real economic excitement", but wondered what would be left for the smaller, poorer economies of the Eastern Caribbean.

There is particular disappointment in the Eastern Caribbean at the absence of development aid, without which foreign investment is likely to remain scarce.

There is also widespread scepticism about President Reagan's faith in free enterprise as the road to economic salvation.

Bishops get tough on martial law

From Roger Boyes Warsaw, Feb 28

Poland's Roman Catholic Church and the country's martial law authorities seem to be heading for a new round of confrontation, after a particularly tough episcopal statement read out from Polish churches today.

Although the statement was tempered by a call for reconciliation and calm, it was a comprehensive attack on martial law. It gave the clearest declaration yet of the terms on which the church will cooperate with the state in rebuilding social consensus.

The communiqué came after a two-day meeting last week of 60 Polish bishops, and is in line with the church's evolving strategy, leaving the harshest criticism of military rule to the episcopate

But the episopate's message gains weight because it is the first since the primate's visit to the Vatican about two weeks ago, and therefore gives the impression that there is full papal backing for the communiqué. This impression is reinforced by frequent references to the decisions of previous Vatican councils to support its arguments.

"Sheer physical force, even the very strongest, cannot honestly and in a lasting way resolve the problems of the life of the state", the communique said. Instead, there should be social agreement which "should include guarantees for the justified needs and aspirations of society, for the participation of citizens in public life and the exercising of social control".

The part of the communiqué most likely to bring a swift response from the Government is the complaint about the "atheisation" of children. Crucifixes have been taken down in schools and factories and Marxist Leninist studies have returned to most curricula.

The communique says that this is "creating conflicts of conscience, not only among students but also among teachers". The Government is expected, according to one church adviser here, to give some ground on this issue.

The core of church strategy over the coming weeks was explained in an interview with Mr Janusz Zablocki, head of the Catholic grouping in the Polish parliament. The first object is to give Solidarity members an adequate say in the shaping of future trade unions

Nkomo men to stay in power

From Stephen Taylor Salisbury, Feb 28

Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front party decided to stay in the Zimbabwe Government during a seven-hour *indaba* here last night, thus averting a complete and potentially dangerous split with the ruling Zanu (PF) Party.

A statement issued by the central committee after the meeting said that it had decided to "maintain the status quo to avoid possible disintegration of the country".

The meeting had been called to respond to the dismissal of Mr Nkomo and three of his colleagues from the Cabinet 10 days ago over arms caches found on party property. The main issue was whether the Front's three other government members — one minister and two deputies — would remain or resign. The three would stay. The statement said, mainly to allow the cooling of emotions "which are likely to lead to an explosive situation".

The meeting was moved to a church hall here after municipal authorities prevented it being held in Gwelo.

At an impromptu press conference this morning, Mr Nkomo characterized the Patriotic Front's new relationship with Zanu (PF) as "just a working arrangement. We are in opposition." Asked whether this was not a victory for Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, he replied: "It is a victory for Zimbabwe. Humiliating my party is one thing but killing Zimbabwe is another."

Mr Nkomo said the main reason for keeping members in the Cabinet was to decrease the likelihood of victimization.

"We have a lot of young people in the army and the police," he said, referring to his former guerrilla forces who have been integrated with Mugabe men in the army. "Remove all PF people from the Government and you leave them in a precarious position."

As a result of scrapping the coalition the Front would be more free to oppose the Government in parliamentary debate. However, he said he did not expect to meet other opposition party leaders such as Mr Ian Smith or Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Mr Nkomo scoffed at suggestions that he might be jailed after investigations into the arms caches were completed. "Robert knows what that would lead to." he said

Communism in Europe

Betrayal shakes unity of the Kremlin line

From Michael Binyon, Moscow, Feb 28

Moscow's recent angry tirades against the Italian Communist Party, the most serious polemic against a fraternal party since the break with China, come at a time when Soviet relations with West European Communist parties are at their lowest yet.

Many parties have made no secret of their differences with the Russians and some, such as the Italians and Spanish, are even seeking electoral advantage by denouncing Soviet actions in Poland, rejecting the leading role of the Soviet party and calling into question even such sacred tenets as the historial significance of the Soviet experience, and the contribution of Lenin to Marxism.

Other parties, such as the French, although turning their backs on ealier flirtations with Eurocommunism, are proving less than wholly reliable allies, have ventilated in public debate issues the Russians prefer not to dicuss, and have placed Moscow in an awkard spot by joing a government that has strongly denounced Soviet actions and policies.

Throughout Western Europe Communisrt parties have been losing votes in recent elections, and Communist influence in trade union and workers' movements is being challenged by social democrats on the right and Trotskyists and others of the far left. The "monolithic unity" which Moscow proclaims too see in the Communist movement, despite acknowledged differences to take account of localconditions, has been dangerously shaken in recent years.

The Soviet esponse has varied according to the party concerned and Moscow's relations with the government in power. But in general the Russians have sought to play down differences, to avoid sharp ideological debate, to turn the other cheek or to issue a sharp rebuff and then push for reconiliation rather like a father trying to control a toublesome child.

But in the past year several things have led the Russians to pay less attention to Western Communist parties and to be less tolerant of their criticisms.

The first, of course, is Poland, the immediate pretext for the break with the Italians and a point of difference with even such small parties as the British. The Russians are in no mood to listen to any criticism: they are getting enough of that from America and other Nato countries. What they expect from Western parties is total and unswerving support. Anything else now smacks of betrayal, or as the Russinns told the Italians, aid to the imperialists.

The second factor is the crisis in relations with the United States and the campaign against new missiles in Western Europe. As relations with Washington worsen, so it becomes increasingly important for the Russians to maintain and, if possible, expand a dialogue with Western Europe in an attempt both to influence the Americans by proxy and to exploit differences between the United States and its Nato allies.

This has led the Russians to play down a long-standing feature of Communist ideology, hostility to social democrats — traditional rivals in pursuit of the left-wing vote — and to attempt instead a loose, tactical alliance on the basis of opposition to the Reagan line and to nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

In the attempt also to win the hearts and minds of the European public the Russians do not want to campaign solely through Western Communist parties, who lack credibility with their political opponents and are dismissed as Soviet mouthpieces by the bulk of the population. For this reason the Russians have been content to downgrade their links with Western parties. The stand-off has been mutually convenient.

This new policy, spelled out by Mr Boris Ponomaryov, a senior ideologist, soon after Mr Foot's visit here last year, was immediately visible in Finland, a country that acts as a weathervane of Soviet intentions. The Communist Party there has long been split into a majority liberal faction taking a virtual Eurocommunist line, and a minority of Stalinists who have always enjoyed strong Soviet backing.

The Russians were known to be unhappy at the prospect of Mr Mauno Koivisto, a social democrat, being elected to replace President Urho Kekkonen. In contrast to the majority of the party, the Stalinists dutifully attacked Mr Koivisto, making it clear they would even back a Centre Party candidate. But suddenly last autumn they did a volte-face and said they were ready to back Mr Koivisto.

The change could be because the Russians saw he would probably be elected in any case; but it also fitted in well with Moscow's new policy of cultivating good relations with prominent social democrats.

Finland is perhaps a special case. In general elsewhere the Russians prefer a loyal, disciplined, ideologically reliable party even if it is small, such as the Greek and Portuguese, to one that dilutes its tenets to broaden its electoral base, such as the Italian and Spanish parties.

The quarrel with the Italians dates back to the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and has simmered since, although regular visits and delegations continued to take place. But the tough letter on Poland the Russians sent the party in November, 1980 — leaked in Rome — brought things to a head.

At the Soviet party congress in February last year the Italians were not allowed to address the main meeting, and *Pravda* held up publication of their delegate's speech for several days. Last November the Italians infuriated Moscow by laying equal blame for world tension on the Russians and the Americans, and a month later Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the party secretary, trampled on the Russians' sensitivities in a move calculated to enrage them, saying their example was now irrelevant to the rest of the world.

Chances of reconciliation now look remote. But things may change if there are new elections in Italy and the party loses votes. The Russians hope that pro-Soviet feeling among ordinary members will surface to challenge the Berlinguer line.

Similarly with an equally outspoken Spanish party. The Russians have encouraged disaffected pro-Moscow Communists in Barcelona to rally the opposition of younger party members to Señor Santiago Carrillo, the party secretary.

The Italians and Spaniards form the basis of the Eurocommunist movement, something the Russians have labelled as a "weapon of reactionary propaganda", and dismissed last year as a philosophy "in a phase of decline".

But the threat Eurocommunism posed to Eastern Europe and to Soviet ideological hegemony appears to be fading. The third pillar of this once flourishing phenomenon, the French Party, made a much vaunted return to the Moscow fold, with M Georges Marchais, its leader, defending Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland and managing to beat off any challenge at the recent party congress.

Nevertheless, the French party has lost many votes, and its participation in the Mitterrand Government has made it hard for the Russians to know how to handle a government clearly less sympathetic in Moscow's eyes than that of President Giscard.

Parties neither influencial nor loyal — such as he British — have been virtually ignored. Instead, the Soviet Union has placed its hopes on the left wing of the Labour Party to oppose Mrs Thatcher's polices.

The Western parties are still important by the fact of their existence and their championing of a philosophy the Russians still maintain will one day vanquish the world. But in serving Soviet political and strategic interests they now play a lesser role. Their function is to support and applaud Moscow — a function only fully endorsed by Senhor Alvaro Cunhal, the Portugese leader.

Greek Cypriots hail Papandreou

From Mario Modiano Nicosia, Feb 28

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister of Greece, who is visiting Cyprus this weekend, accused Turkey of coverting "at least half of the Aegean and western Thrace". The absence, he said, of a strong response to the "violent and barbarous" conquest of northern Cyprus in 1974 had whetted Turkey's expansionist appetite.

Mr Papandreou said that the persecution of the Greek community in Istanbul had caused it to shrink from more than 100,000 to only five or six thousand. Speaking at the Archbishop's palace during a ceremony in which he was awarded the gold medal of St Barnabus, the highest church distinction here, the Greek Prime Minister said that his Government was determined to halt that process.

Mr Papandreou is the first Greek Prime Minister to set foot on this island, and his presence has visibly bolstered the morale of the Greek Cypriots, who turned out in force on Saturday to welcome him when he arrived from Athens.



Peace mission: President Papandreou of Greece speaking at the Archbishop's palace in Nicosia. On his right is the Primate of Cyprus, Archbishop Chrysostomos.

Greek Cypriots of all ages, walks of life and political affiliations came to see him at Larnaka airport, where he was met by President Kyprianou.

Today, as he was driven up the narrow road to the snowcapped Mount Troodos, to lay a laurel wreath in the vaulted crypt where Archbishop Makarios is buried, branches of myrtle had been strewn along the route, and clusters of villagers and schoolchildren waved flags and portraits of Mr Papandreou. Banners overhead read: "Your coming heartens us in our common struggle".

One Greek Cypriot farmer from Morphou, in the northwest, who was dispossessed by the Turkish invasion, was asked what he expected from the Greek Premier's visit. He replied without hesitation: "We used to pray to God. Now we pray to Andreas".

The genuine warmth of the welcome contrasted sharply with the unprecedented range of security measures taken to protect the Prime Minister's life. Dozens of bodyguards surrounded him at all times, and an amulance was conspicuious among the police and security vehicles in his motorcade.

The intensity of the hopes that Mr Papandreou's new approach to Cyprus has awakened was reflected by Archbishop Chrysostomos, the fiery Primate of Cyprus, during the decoration ceremony last night in the ornate and overcrowded hall of his palace. The Archbishop deplored the indifference of previous Governments of "Mother Greece", and praised Mr Papandreou for speaking with the voice of a "true Greek".

Archbishop Chrysostomos condemned the current intercommunal talks on Cyprus as a confidence trick, and urged the Greek Prime Minister to launch a struggle "not just over a few percentage points of territory snatched from us, but for freedom and justice for the whole of Cyprus".

But Mr Papandreou chose not to take up the challenge. He had already told the vast welcoming crowd in Nicosia, almost as though he were thinking aloud: "One must not say more than one can do".

In his arrival speech, he explained that, although he had no high hopes about the intercommunal dialogue, particularly on account of the "coercive presence of the Turkish occupation army", it had to continue to demonstrate that the Greek side was sparing no efforts to find a solution.

The Greek Prime Minister said there was much confusion, especially in the West, over the nature of the Cyprus problem. This was not a quarrel, he said between the two communities. It was an invasion and occupation by Turkey of 36.3 per cent of the territory of an independent state.

Russians told to quit Portugal

Lisbon, Feb 28. — Portugal has asked the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany to cut their embassies by 30 per cent, as a result of the imposition of martial law in Poland, Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Prime Minister, announced yesterday.

The move is an example of how this small country is often willing to take a far tougher stand on East-West relations than its European allies.

Diplomatic sources said Portugal wanted six of the remaining 19 Soviet diplomats to be withdrawn, as well as three of the 10 Polish diplomats and three of the nine East Germans.

The proposal stops short of an expulsion and therefore must be negotiated with the three Governments, but it is the most serious move made by Portugal against the Soviet Block since it established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and its allies after the 1974 revolution.

Portugal took the lead in imposing diplomatic sanctions against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis last month, when it declared two Soviet diplomats unwelcome, bringing to six the number expelled by the ruling Democratic Alliance.

One of the alliance's first actions was to announce a freeze in relations with Moscow after the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

One reason for Portugal's stand on the Polish crisis is Lisbon's special relationship with Washington. It was the first ally of the United States to impose economic sanctions against Iran in 1980.

Portuguese officials say the Soviet Union stands to lose most from a worsening of relations because the Kremlin has the benefit of a Communist Party here which is very pro-Moscow.— Reuter.

US trade policy alarms critics of South Africa

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Feb 28

A move by the Reagan Administration to relax restrictions on trade with South Africa by permitting the sale on non-military goods to that country's military and police forces has provoked strong opposition on Capitol Hill.

Senator Edward Kennedy said this weekend that the action would give support to South Africa's policy of apartheid, while Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the African affairs sub-committee and a persistent critic of Pretoria, described it as "a very tragic foreign policy mistake".

The policy shift on South Africa emerged late on Friday in a set of revised export control regulations issued by the Commerce Department. Under the 1979 Export Administration Act, Congress has to be notified of any sale of equipment with a potential military use.

Although the relaxation of restrictions on trade with South Africa ostensibly involved only non-military equipment, some items could have possible military uses. These include personal computers, calculators and personal communications equipment, as well as chemicals and industrial equipment.

The action represents a reversal of a four-year-old policy established by the Carter Administration, which banned sales of non-military goods to the South African Government. The United States, along with all other major Western countries, cut off arms supplies to South Africa some years ago in terms of the United Nations arms embargo.

According to the State Department, the new regulations are not intended to open the way for the sale of equipment that might be used for military purposes or to reinforce apartheid. Emphasising that the Administration abhorred the practice of racial discrimination in South Africa, the State Department said it would make a case by case review of all proposed sales.

However, such assurances are unlikely to satisfy critics who have become increasingly concerned about the improvement in relations between Washington and Pretoria since the Reagan Administration took office.

The new regulations are to take effect from midnight tonight, although Congress can alter them before they become final in 30 days.

Crisis of apartheid

Mission of a super-Afrikaner

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 28

Dr Andries Treurnicht, who at 62 seems set for a new career as leader of South Africa's first parliamentary opposition of any consequence to the right of the ruling National Party (NP), has come to be seen as the epitome of a *verkrampte*, that onomatopoeic Afrikaans term used to describe the diehard defender of racial separation.

To Dr Treurnicht and his supporters even the mildest reforms of the apartheid system, such as mixed sport or the opening of hotels, restaurants and parks to all races, are the "thin end of the wedge", to quote his own words.

They are motivated not simply by a desire to maintain white rule, a goal fully shared by Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, and his supposedly *verligte* (liberal or enlightened) lieutenants, but by a quasi-religious sense of mission to preserve the pristine purity of the concept of separate development.

Long pilloried in the liberal English-language press as "Dr No" because of his unbendingly negative stance on the racial question, Dr Treurnicht's credentials as a super-Afrikaner are impeccable, and his views all the more chilling for being expressed with the quiet authority of faith rather than in the ranting tones of a demagogue.



Dr Treurnicht: Diehard defender of racialism.

Dr Treurnicht began his career as a pastor in the ultra-conservative Dutch Reformed Church, where mainstream opinion still holds that racial differences and the subordination of black to white are divinely ordained, and that it would be "tyranny" to compel people of different colour to live together. He has also been chairman of the Broederbond, the influential and supposedly secret society.

The differences between Dr Treurnicht and his colleagues in the NP from whom he is now parting company should not be exaggerated. Broadly, the reformists draw a distinction between "grand apartheid" and "petty apartheid"

In practice, this means continuing with the policy of developing the various tribal homelands, or Bantustans. At the same time, the reformists would slowly dismantle racial discrimination in the use of urban facilities, press ahead with trade union reform and, perhaps, even modify the present rigid ban on racially mixed marriage and residential areas. The smaller coloured (mixed race) and Indian communities would be accommodated in the white political structure.

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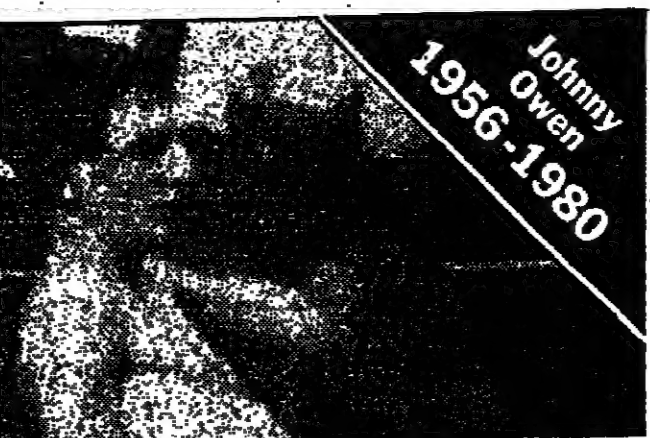
Boxing investigation ● Jim Mulligan presents the medical evidence; and Caroline Moorehead talks to one of its victims



Died two days after a fight in Bologna



Died five days after a KO in New York



Died after a knockout in Los Angeles

'Making money out of brain damage'

Some months ago Saturday night television viewers saw the "sporting spectacle" of Cornelius Boza-Edwards, a young Harrow-based Ugandan, being repeatedly smashed to the floor. Blood-spattered and apparently semi-conscious, he was eventually counted out, losing his so-called World Boxing Title. The commentator, Harry Carpenter, climbed into the ring to ask how he felt.

"I'm OK," said the shaken and bewildered young man.

"But," Harry persisted with matron-like concern, "do you feel all right in yourself?"

His question, strange as it sounded in the circumstances, did betray the feeling that most would have on seeing someone punched insensible. It is a concern and unease that has led many to the opinion that boxing, in particular professional boxing, cannot be considered sport.

One man of that opinion is Dr Alan Hudson, a University of Toronto neurologist. Last year in evidence to the Canadian Government Investigating Commission, Task Force on Boxing, he said: "Boxing is absolutely indefensible. It's a case of making money out of organized brain damage."

Another Canadian with more immediate reasons for expressing this opinion was the neuro-surgeon Dr Pierre Le Blanc. Last year he fought in vain for 17 days to save the life of the lightweight boxer Cleveland Denny, who was knocked out in a contest on the Duran-Leonard bill in Montreal. Upon Denny's death he said: "I can't see how hitting a man on the head where the body's most sensitive and precious organ is located can be called a sport."

Professional boxing has been banned for about 15 years in Sweden. In recent times it has been banned temporarily in New York State and in Spain. Two years ago, following the death of the Italian Angelo Jacopucci after being stopped in a contest with Alan Minter, the Roman Catholic Church in the Vatican journal *Osservatore Romano*, expressed serious misgivings about the validity of boxing as a sport.

Last year professional boxing was permanently abolished in Norway. Following the death in Los Angeles of Welshman Johnny Owen, a Bill aimed at outlawing professional boxing was debated in the House of Lords on November 26, 1981, but refused a Second Reading by 77 to 47 votes.

Since the war at least 336 boxers around the world have died from injury sustained in the ring. Other have been blinded or had their sight seriously impaired.

One of the most worrying aspects is that hundreds have suffered varying degrees of brain damage. Some of the brain damage is of such an insidious nature that it may not show itself until years after the boxers have retired.

The possibility that lasting cerebral damage might occur in boxers was presumably recognized for as long as boxing or prize fighting existed. But it was not until 1928 that an American doctor, H. S. Martland, identified a clinical syndrome and introduced the term "punch drunk" to medical literature.

He used it to describe a tendency for experienced boxers to become unsteady on their feet and to move and think more slowly. Since then the knowledge of the various features of the syndrome has been greatly extended by medical investigation.

One of the most important was carried out by the Royal College of Physicians of London, and reported on in *Medical Aspects of Boxing, 1969*. Additionally there was the monograph *Brain Damage in Boxers* (1969) by A. H. Roberts, one of the Royal College team. Roberts, like many others before him (for example Critchley, 1957: Spillane, 1962: Mawdsley and Ferguson, 1963) went a long way to establishing that "there is a danger of chronic brain damage occurring in boxers as a result of their careers". He also expanded on the portrayal of many features of the punch-drunk syndrome.

Roberts pointed out however that the nature, and even existence, of stuctural changes in the brain could be confirmed only by a pathological examination of the brains of men known to have boxed. The first neuropathological examination of a former boxer was carried out in 1954 but from that and subsequent investigations carried out on a number of other ex-boxers it was not easy to establish a pattern of damage or of degeneration because of the limited material.

In 1973 however a major neuro-pathological investigation was undertaken: an examination of the brains of 15 ex-boxers by Professor J. A. N. Corsellis and colleagues. A retrospective study on the lives of the men was also carried out by a psychiatric social worker. Twelve of the men had boxed professionally and three were amateurs. Two had been world professional champions; one, in fact, a legend of the ring.

The results of the study were published in 1973 as *The Aftermath of Boxing*. The retrospective investigation of the men's lives revealed that some had begun to deteriorate mentally while still boxing. With others the process had been slower and often it was 10 to 20 years after retiring from the ring that deterioration was noticed.

Several ended up in psychiatric institutions. Of the two world champions, one died severely demented in a psychiatric hospital; the other died a vagrant and also seriously mentally deranged.

In relating the findings of the study to the evidence of clinical neurology Professor Corsellis concluded:

> The conclusion, therefore, seems unavoidable that the paramount reason for the insidious neurological and psychological deterioration of so many of the 15 men was the brain damage incurred while boxing. This appears all the more definite since the concordance between the clinical and neuropathological findings is considerably closer than might be expected in such a complex situation.

The cardinal point returned to again and again by neurologists who have investigated the effects of boxing is that the brain simply cannot withstand the repeated traumata that apparently even relatively light blows to the head can induce.

In opposing a Second Reading for the Bill to abolish professional boxing, the Earl of Avon for the government said that boxers were subjected to the most stringent medical discipline and supervision. Very debatable, and many would see it as a contradiction in terms to talk of medical discipline and supervision in a sport where the aim is to inflict injury.

In 1980 many people were shocked at the terrible beating Muhammad Ali was allowed to take from Larry Holmes and the fight was not stopped.

Two years ago the American boxer Willie Classen was allowed to box and be knocked out by Tony Sibson in London. That, while Classen was under suspension by the Amerian authorities. Six weeks later Classen died after being knocked out in another contest.

Last year in Atlantic City, New Jersey, Fred Bowman, a lightweight boxer, collapsed in his dressing room, foaming at the mouth, after being stopped in a brutal contest. His distraught manager rushed into the arena and approached doctors to come to the fighter's aid, but was unable to obtain medical assistance in time. Bowman spent three months in a coma.

One man who has for sometime tried to alert the authorities to the dangers of brain damage in boxing is the distinguished neuro-radiologist, Professor Douglas Gordon. Professor Gordon, a pioneer in the use of ultrasonics in the diagnosis of brain injury, set up one of the first EEG (electroencephalograph) departments in London in 1947.

Horrified at the number of punch drunk boxers referred to him, he has for a long time tried to persuade the British Boxing Board of Control to allow him to use his technique of diagnosis by ultrasound to detect early signs of brain damage in boxers.

After Johnny Owen's death, he offered to demonstrate the ultrasonic diagnosis techniques free of charge at a professional boxing promotion in London. His offer was not taken up at the time, but in recent weeks Dr Adrian Whiteson, senior medical adviser to the board of control, has indicated agreement to such a demonstration.

Though the latest move to end professional boxing in this country failed — predictably — indications are that other legislative moves could be taken that would effectively end this primitive business. The compulsory introduction of protective headgear and the "pneumatic glove" could at the same time end professional boxing and allow a safe amateur sport to continue.

The real breakthrough would come with the introduction of the pneumatic glove. It is not new: there have been versions for the past 20 years. However, a lightweight glove with an ingenious system of double air-pockets designed in 1964 by Eric Boon, a British champion, created the most interest. It was much championed by the late Dr L. Blonstein, then senior doctor to the ABA who attempted to have it introduced. However, the glove was never produced commercially and the whole thing fell through.

Nevertheless, interest in the pneumatic glove has recently revived. In Sweden the top medical adviser to amateur boxing, Professor Lyderik Lofgren, has been campaigning to have the pneumatic glove introduced.

And Dr Greg McLatchie, of Glasgow, is setting up a study group at Strathclyde University for research into headguards and the pneumatic glove.

Dr McLatchie, a karate black belt, is convinced that the sport could only be acceptable when adequate head protection and a safe type of boxing glove are introduced.

Jim Mulligan

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COMMON BOXING INJURIES

John Grimwade

The Brain

The brain is not a good fit. It is surrounded by fluid and so is capable of movement within the skull. It moves more easily frontwards and backwards, due to the restraining influence of a fibrous membrane separating the two halves of the cerebrum.

1 A severe blow to the head causes concussion and contusion due to damage the small blood vessels and nervous tissue, with an oozing of blood and fluid. 2 A similar effect occurs opposite the point of impact (contra-coup). 3 A really savage blow can cause death from a sudden displacement backwards of the neck (a medullary tear). Multiple small injuries resulting in small bleeds and damage to nerve fibres causing scar tissue (fibrosis) within the brain. Once beyond a certain point, this fibrosis, peculiar to the brain and to boxing injuries, continues. Once a point of no return is reached, the damage continues, even if boxing is stopped. This results in an increasing loss of brain tissue affecting the cerebrum and mid and hind brain. It produces a characteristic loss of balance, an unsteady gait and slurred speech. The damaged ex-boxer develops Parkinson's disease and willl show a progressive loss of intellingence leading to simple-mindedness. Severely violent injuries give rose to bleeding into the brain or on the surface of the brain, causing damage by displacement and compression. A Norfolk marine recently died in these circumstances. 4 Severe blows to the head can cause damage to the nerve leading to the nose. The movement of the brain within the skull causes a shearing of the fragile nerve fibres where they go through a perforated plate of bone. Once the nerves have been cut, the sense of does not recover.

The Face

5 Cuts to the face, particularly the eye-brow area, causing scar tissue, which is thereafter easily damaged. 6 The boney eye socket and the cheek bone can be fractured. Because the boxing glove fits the circle of bone (orbit) surrounding the eye, there is a build-up of pressure which causes 7 A fracture across the floor of the orbit (a blow-out fracture of the orbit), which in turn causes damage to the muscles working the eye and massive bruising into the orbit. 8 Bruising and laceration to the eye lids.

The Eye

9 Retinal detachment, more common in the short-sighted. Blood and fluid collect behind the retina. May be corrected by a straightforward operation with a variable result. Also retinal bleeding into the vitreous fluid in the main body of the eye. 10 Damage to the optic nerve, which is an extension of the central nervous system. 11 Displacement and dislocation of the lens, which can be knocked out of the eyeball. 12 Bleeding into the anterior chamber of the eye, in front of the lens. 13 Rupture and laceration of the iris, impairing shutter action.

Other Injuries

14 Repeated blows around the neck give rise to a husky voice due to damage to the larynx. 15 Damage to the bony structure of the nose, restricting passage of air through the nostrils. Cauliflower ears and damage to the ear drum.




Chris Finnegan won a gold at the 1968 Olympic Games; now he is blind in his right eye and unemployed

Chris Finnegan, the boxer who won a gold medal for Britain at the 1968 Mexico Olympics, enjoyed one golden period of professional glory. As his fortunes were starting to wane, he went blind in one eye. Today he is a sad figure, for all the elegance of his three-piece dark suit and the jauntiness of his manner, without job or money, spending his days in pubs where a circle of old admirers listen to his stories and stand him drinks. "I live", he says, "on the kindness of friends".

He had the heart of a donkey

Finnegan came to boxing almost on a whim. His older brother Terence, an amateur boxer, always kept a pair of gloves about the house. The younger boys — there were seven boys in the family of 10 — played around with them to their mother's irritation, who burnt them in her boiler when she could get hold of them. At 12, Chris started visiting his brother's training gym and found that his sparring at home had taught him more than the rudiments of the sport. The gym put him in for some junior fights; he "walked through them all". After 15 clear victories he met his match in the Albert Hall. Beaten, he stopped boxing.

He bought a motor bike, became a labourer on a building site and met and married "beautiful and gorgeous Cheryl", now a generously plump platinum blonde wearing a tight nylon dress with jungle markings, who shares his memories and his pub days. He forgot about boxing. One day the two went to a fair and saw a boxing booth. "You can fight, cant you?" asked Cheryl.

Finnegan entered the ring, went the distance and emerged with £5. So it was not surprising that when a friend on the building site invited him to his gym, he was drawn into the Amateur Boxing Association fights, particularly after Cheryl pointed out: "You rabbit, rabbit, rabbit about boxing. Why don't you fight?"

He won his first 20 fights, then lost the championship semi-finals. This time, encouraged by Cheryl, he was not put off. The following year 1966, he won. In his local pub in Cowley, Finnegan, in his dark glasses, chronicles past fights.

For this combative and exuberant bricklayer, whose life is marked by a long series of brushes with breathalizers, taxi drivers and National Insurance officers, 1966 was the big year. He kept on fighting well: it made him the choice for Mexico.

Yet he wasn't in good condition. He had been drinking hard for months, but when an Olympics doctor told him he had the heart of a donkey, he went into training, promising himself he would show the world. He did: Finnegan is the only boxer since 1956 to win a gold medal for Britain.

Then he turned professional. It was the start of a marvellous run: first the Southern Area Championships fell to him, then the British title, then the European and Commonwealth. But when he came to the world title against Bob Foster, his luck ran out. He was knocked out in the 14th round.

That knock was a powerful physical shock, and more followed. In May 1973, fighting John Conteh, Finnegan, already battered and bloody, received a sharp blow to the top of his head. It split the skin. Blood poured down over his face. The referee, believing the eye to be cut, stopped the fight. Finnegan was outraged: when the wound was sponged it was found not to be severe, but the fight had already been cancelled.

He left the ring cut and bloodied

The next years were not so splendid: a lot of fights and some wins but also many knocks. Again and again he left the ring cut and bloodied. In January 1976, training to fight Roy John for the British title, he discovered one night driving home that he could see nothing through his right eye but blurred lights from the traffic ahead. Next day, a specialist told him; "Son, you're going blind". On his way to Moorfield hospital he stopped in the West End to buy a pair of pyjamas and a trilby hat. An operation saved the second eye, but his boxing days were over. He was 31.

When he recovered, Finnegan ran a pub until it failed. Now he says he just "walks around feeling sorry for myself. I'll never get over it." Hard campaigning won his £500 compensation from the British Boxing Board of Control. Finnegan's sense of being unfairly treated by life extends to resentment at the meaness of that sum, but nothing touches pride in the past: "It was only bad luck", he says of his lost sight. "You can't say it was boxing. It could have happened to anyone."

Caroline Moorehead

Cinema

Creating an environment for the living

"On Golden Pond", which opens in London this week, arrives with 10 Oscar nominations. **Joan Goodman** talked in New York to its director, Mark Rydell

"It should stop now. The nominations are the real awards. It's crazy to compare *On Golden Pond* to *Reds* to *Chariots of Fire*. They should have a dinner and give every one of the nominees something and that's it. But it's the American Way to find 'the best'. So foolish."

This eminently sensible view of the forthcoming Oscar ceremony is from the director Mark Rydell, whose *On Golden Pond* is sitting on 10 nominations including Best Film, Best Director, Best Actor (for Henry Fonda), Best Actress (for Katharine Hepburn) and Best Supporting Actress (for Jane Fonda). The film, which opens in London this week, is both a critical and commercial hit in America, where it has been received as a kind of epiphany for what is best, and best loved, about Hollywood. A principal reason is the casting of Fonda Snr and Hepburn, who had never previously met, let alone acted together.

"I had the privilege of introducing them", Rydell recalls. "Kate just said, in that trilling voice of hers, 'It's about time'. Then she gave Henry a precious present — Spencer Tracy's favourite hat. He wears it in one of the opening scenes. Both of them are the most extraordinary virtuoso instruments a director could work with. But they have their problems as actors. Kate, who is luminous, has too much and you have to control it. She's all over the place if you don't watch her very carefully. Henry is a miniaturist; like the paintings he does, he's very careful. The detail is superb but he has to be watched too to make sure he's on target with what he's doing. People think with Hepburn and Henry Fonda I just sat back and let them get on with it, but in fact they reached out for my help. They made it easy for me to direct them by inviting me to do it. In the beginning, I was awestruck."

An awestruck Mark Rydell is hard to imagine. A tough, humorous man who grew up in a middle-class area of New York and originally studied to be a musician, Rydell was a successful actor before he became a director. In Robert Altman's *The Long Goodbye*, he played the Jewish gangster Marty Augustine who smashes a girl in the face with a Coca-Cola bottle but worries about not going to Temple every Saturday. "Everyone remembers that part. Pauline Kael, who's never written a kind word about me as a director, spent two pages telling me how great I was as an actor. I grew up in the Bronx, I know those street thugs." Rydell had been a director for some years by the time he appeared in *The Long Goodbye*, and it is his last acting role to date, though he is considering playing a television director in a new film, *Tootsie*, opposite Dustin Hoffman.

Now 52, Rydell worked as a jazz pianist in New York clubs for five years before he took up a scholarship at Sanford Meisner's Neighbourhood Playhouse. Later, he enrolled at the Actors' Studio. "When I went to the Neighbourhood Playhouse I had no idea who anybody was. I used to go upstairs to dance class with Steve McQueen and various others and we'd put on these funny dance tights and a strange little woman would come in who was both electrifying and terrifying. I used to think if she touched me she'd electrocute me. Who was my dance teacher? It was Martha Graham. I didn't know who she was."

It was Sidney Pollack, an old college chum, who brought Rydell to California and started him directing. "He had the good grace to invite me out to be his assistant on *Ben Casey*, which was a hit television show. I spent four months carrying the book, walking around like a 'shlepper', cueing actors who had previously been supporting me on Broadway. Finally the producer and the star, Vince Edwards, gave me a script and said: 'You're going to direct the next show'. The network were horrified. There was no way they were going to turn their hit series over to an untried director. And that would have been that had the producer and Edwards not said: 'Unless you let him direct, we quit'. I've never forgotten what they did. Everyone needs someone to push the door open for him in this business."

A battler by instinct, Rydell has broken down a few doors of his own. On his first feature, an adaptation of the D. H. Lawrence novella *The Fox*, he had trouble with his producer. "I'd worked on the film for 18 months and made about a quarter of what I made in television. Raymond Strauss, the producer, was very smart. He'd find out who was the hot new talent who needed a break and he'd pay them next to nothing — in my case nothing. His wife, Anne Hayward, was in *The Fox*. He decided to interfere in the cutting stages. I became lunatic and crazed. I told him, with the coldness and the icy villainy of Marty Augustine, I would kill him if he touched the film."

From *The Fox*, Rydell went on to direct *The Reivers* with Steve McQueen, *The Cowboys* with John Wayne (reputedly the only picture in which Wayne dies), *Harry and Walter Go To New York* and recently *The Rose* with Bette Midler.

"No one wanted to make *The Rose*. It took ten years. I was the first director they called on it and I said 'Bette Midler' and they weren't interested. Fifteen directors later, when they got around to Bette Midler, they called me back. No one wanted to make *On Golden Pond* either. Jane Fonda bought it, as she says, as a gift for her father, but then she had trouble getting it financed. I'm pleased it's a commercial success because it means the Hollywood studios are going to have to reappraise what they're doing. After *Kramer vs Kramer* and *Ordinary People* and now *Golden Pond* they can't keep making hardware pictures and what they consider entertainment — a lot of blood and violence. Audiences are hungry for individual films, films that don't just imitate other films."

His success with Bette Midler, who had never acted before, and now with the Fondas and Hepburn, has earned Rydell the label of an "actors' director". He admits the hardest thing for him to learn was the technical side of film-making.

Taken from a stage play by Ernest Thompson, *On Golden Pond* blends the themes of old age and family crisis, a long-standing rift between Norman Thayer (Henry Fonda) and his daughter Chelsea (Jane Fonda). Though it is a "well-made play", the film owes much of its resonance to the private lives of its stars.

"There was Henry Fonda, who has been gravely ill with heart disease, acting a part that deals with failing powers and the inevitability of death. And, of course, he and Jane had their own turbulent history. Whatever she has felt about Henry in the past found room to express itself in this material", explains Rydell. "Transferring *Golden Pond* from stage to screen gave me the chance to do one of the things I enjoy most, which is to create a real environment for the film. I like a film to live within an environment, not in front of one. The lakeside setting was a character in the film — I tried to give a sense of it, a feeling of the whole summer, to describe the poetry of this mythical Golden Pond."

And there are those awards: "The day they announced the Oscar nominations they called me at home at nine o'clock in the morning. I had a dental appointment that day. My first thought was to cancel it, then I said to myself, no, no, go. So I went and had the novocaine and lay back there like a helpless fool and I thought, this is going to level me. It's hard to get big-headed when somebody's shoving a drill into your teeth."





Mark Rydell (above), and Henry Fonda and Katharine Hepburn in "On Golden Pond" — "the most extraordinary virtuoso instruments a director could work with"

Concert

LPO/Solti

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Though the birthday is still a month distant, those strong enough to ascend to the Festival Hall's top terrace can already enjoy a discerningly selected exhibition of photographs, letters and manuscripts marking Walton's progress from Oldham schoolboy to sun-soaked Ischian octogenarian. He had travelled almost two-thirds of the way when presenting the forty-years-old Cleveland Orchestra, in salute to their virtuosity, with his *Partita*.

It made a sizzling start on Friday night to the first of Sir Georg Solti's three current concerts with the LPO. Summarized by the composer as written for enjoyment rather than to "ponder the imponderables", the *Partita* is utterly dependent on rhythmic élan, on bite, on colour. Sir Georg, with his way of making everything he touches into an electric shock, switched on the current at its brightest in the flanking Toccata and Giga Burlesca, and moulded the graceful lines of the Siciliana with a translucent, insouciant charm.

There was equal alacrity of response from the players in Tchaikovsky's sixth symphony, not least in the March, turned into an orchestral *tour de force*. Under a baton of Sir Georg's voltage, straggling would have been impossible even in suicidal despair. But for all the strong drama achieved without liberties of pulse, the tension, the care for detail (perhaps over-much for the second movement's natural grace), the tonal sheen, I remained unmoved. It was as if Sir Georg had lost touch with the vulnerable heart beneath the notes.

The piano concerto was Mozart's in D minor, K466, demonic enough in its day to startle even Beethoven. Helped by a much-reduced orchestra and the conductor's hypersensitive balance, Murray Perahia conveyed sinister undercurrents with the same tonal intimacy and purity of style that characterize his self-directed performances with the ECO. Interplay with the wind was as deft in left-hand staccato in the central storm of the Romanze (its ambiguous opening tempo beautifully judged) as in the tripping exchanges of the finale.

Joan Chissell

Zoë Dominic



Nureyev and Park: the measure of "La Bayadere" and each other

Dance

Unique definition and drama

Royal Ballet

Covent Garden

The purely classical dances from the dream sequence of the old ballet *La Bayadè*, mounted for the Royal Ballet by Rudolf Nureyev in 1963, were among the works which brought the company to a peak, both in repertory and in dancing, during the 1960s. It was a double pleasure to welcome them back to the Covent Garden stage on Thursday, both for their own sake and as another sign that the dancing there is coming out of the doldrums it encountered during much of the Seventies.

This is a ballet where the greatest stars in the world are going to be limited in their effect unless the corps de ballet is great too. During the long opening sequence, 32 of them coming in procession down a ramp and winding across the stage, they have to hold the attention alone. There was a wobble or two during the 922 arabesques, or whatever number it is; truth to tell, there always was. What is needed is not mechanical perfection, but the feeling for movement and timing that makes massed effects possible, and that was there in good measure.

That was heartening enough, and the succeeding entry for the three women soloists even more so. Their trio, with its circlings and interchanges, its curved gestures like statues of the Graces come to life, is one of the prettiest and most joyous dances in the whole nineteenth-century treasury, and I have never seen it more liltingly done.

The three dancers were Bryony Brind, who then brought a beautiful mixture of sharp leg movements and soft arms to her partly slow solo; Fiona Chadwick, bounding through the solo with the big *cabrioles*; and, best of all, Ravenna Tucker, exhilaratingly fast, exact and delicate in the quickest solo.

Lesser dancers than Merle Park and Nureyev in the leads might have been outshone by that threesome, but this pair have the measure of the ballet and of each other. Park is dancing in great form this season, and Nureyev, having added some fresh complications to parts of his solo choreography, not only exults at every bravura passage, but reminds us that another of his gifts is for giving unique definition and drama to the links between.

Given with *La Bayadère* is another of the Royal Ballet's productions from that same golden period, Frederick Ashton's *Two Pigeons*. Made for the smaller Royal company, it has always looked best with their dancers, but this time the Covent Garden team caught much of its spirit.

The cast included two attractive debuts, by Genesia Rosato as the gypsy girl, suavely seductive, and by Douglas Howes as the pickpocket, apparently determined to leap higher than anyone before in his solos. Lesley Collier was livelier and funnier than before as the heroine, and David Wall full of dash as her errant lover, but Julian Hosking will have to get rid of his bizarre wig if he wants to be taken seriously as the gypsy leader.

John Percival

Front line

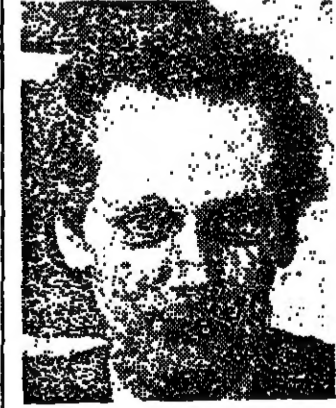
The critical phase

Asked why a sane and intelligent businessman should get involved with the live theatre, Julian Seymour pauses for thought for a moment. "Well it's not because I'm stagestruck," he says, leaning forward confidingly, "but the theatre is the most profitable end of show business when it works. Look at *Amadeus* or *Evita*. The thing about the theatre in financial terms is that it is very controllable. It takes place in one theatre.

"You can, for example, audit Drury Lane. It's so much easier than film in that respect. You can always keep track of your costs."

In the context of the casualties that have been strewn around the West End over the years, this concept of theatrical management as a sensible investment may seem startling. But, though Seymour, in common with many others, sees theatre as self-justifying fun, it is quite clear that he has a firm old-fashioned faith in its capacity to generate cash on a grand scale.

The result of this faith has been to place Seymour and his partner Robert Fox at the forefront of the West End management teams. *Anyone for Denis* at the Whitehall has more than doubled the investments of its band of about 30 angels while, against the odds, Mike Leigh's *Goose Pimples* ran for six months and broke even. Those productions plus the aggressive signals eminating from their Beauchamp Place offices have exposed Fox and Seymour as new, young, commercial lions in the West End so the next phase of their operation is unusually critical.



Seymour: a firm old-fashioned faith

That begins this week with three new projects. First there is the Young Vic production of *Masquerade*, based on Kit Williams's hugely successful book, secondly there is the transfer of Julian Mitchell's *Another Country* to the Queens Theatre from Greenwich and finally there is a touring version of *Denis*. This last is significant because the tour usually starts when the West End version finishes. In America such split productions are commonplace.

Meanwhile, Fox and Seymour are girding themselves to move into the big-money league with a feature film based on the war years of David Stirling, founder of the SAS, for which they have a script written by Frederick Forsyth. But, apart from such occasional projects, live theatre will always be where the team's heart is.

For Fox the family connexions mean that is no great surprise but 18 months ago Seymour was an unknown in the industry. He is 36 and comes to the business after 10 years in advertising with Collett Dickenson Pearce where, among other things, he was in at the inception of the surreal Benson & Hedges cigarettes campaign. He has been friends with Fox since the age of 12 and for some years they had planned to go into business together. Seymour retains one other interest — a poster contracting company — but theatre is now most of his life.

"We feel we have to be very new, very spectacular or very controversial. We don't have a specific view of the West End audience but to persuade people to part with between £7 and £10 it is not enough to put on a television soap opera. Last year there was a play called *Moving* at the Queens Theatre. It was ill-written and hastily put together but it had Penelope Keith so it filled the theatre for a time. I think you have to do better than that."

Seymour and Fox are on the look-out for a couple of theatres to buy and are keping a close watch on developments at ACC which could result in the company shedding its string of theatres. Reports of their interest in the Garrick and the Duchess are both wrong, in one case because of the lease and in the other because of the size of the house — they regard 600 seats as an absolute minimum.

For all his impatience with the shortcomings of the West End, Seymour believes there is plenty of life left. He points out that it is currently showing real signs of energy and imagination and, meanwhile, Broadway is enjoying its biggest boom since the thirties.

"People talk continually about all these brand new forms of electronic entertainment — cable and video — and that's fine but it still comes down to watching something on your television screen. There will always be a big appetite for live shows.

"For all of us, the more successful managements there are the better. When things are going well there is a word-of-mouth effect so that people begin to believe the West End is worth going to. So we all benefit from each other's success".

Bryan Appleyard

Television

Political theatres

Saturday's **Open Door** (BBC2) eavesdropped on the Fellowship Community Theatre, Belfast. Last night's **South Bank Show** (LWT) visited London's Black Theatre Cooperative. Both groups professed disillusionment with "middle-class" theatre, and both were fired by a do-it-yourself political zeal. There, very sharply, the similarities stopped.

Martin Lynch, the Belfast playwright, took us on a guided tour of their new production as it neared curtain-up. "The most unlikely people" had been induced to take part, he said. Unlikely, because ordinary: a housewife, a juvenile delinquent, a permanently unemployed young paterfamilias, a middle-aged man who needed "a few drinks" before he could get up on stage. Absolute candour ruled. "The basic problem is we still don't know our lines, and Hugo, you've still got that blank look on your face." Their material reflected their passionate desire to see sectarian reconciliation, the restitution of social order and the gradual erosion of patriachal attitudes; their performances, full of sly humour, were greeted with delight.

Mustapha Matura, co-founder of the black cooperative, leapt at the chance to air some standard, but justifiable, grievances. *Gloo Joo*, a West End hit, presented a contemptible black stereotype; it was "obscene" that the BBC's 1981 Othello should be played by a white actor; whites could play black roles, but not vice versa.

The impression left by him and his colleagues was, however, depressing, with too much rant, and too many overtones of Marxist textbooks. Farrukh Dhondy, the author of the didactic play *The Trojans*, said he had moved into black theatre "to give it the inevitable political direction I think it should take". Note that "inevitable": in the language of today's revolutionaries it means "hoped for". The black working class, said Matura, "want to see their problems expressed on the stage"; he admitted later that the cooperative were "limited in their material". Too true.

The weekend's third example of popular theatre came in deep disguise. Stravinsky fancied his **Soldier's Tale** being taken round villages in a small travelling theatre: Peter Adam's stylish adaptation for BBC2 made the naivety of the story seem definitely *faux*. Is this strange hybrid of speech, mime and dance now more than a museum piece? The orchestra established a mood of bucolic stillness, but camp performances by Wayne Sleep and Murray Melvin precluded an accurate answer.

In the documentary world, **Credo** (LWT) was confused and thumpingly feminist, but part three of **The Great Depression** (also LWT) offered those with ears to hear a number of queasy parallels between the policies of our contemporary far left and the original policies of the Nazis.

Robert Robinson's **The Auden Landscape** (BBC2) was quite magnificent. Seldom have 70 minutes passed more swiftly: interviews, photographs, archive and contemporary film were woven expertly together by Robinson's commentary and Benjamin Whitrow's serene readings from the poetry; a curtain was lifted on a new world. The double pun in the title — map of the land, the mind, the physiognomy — was effortlessly sustained; with a household god of Auden's stature the vast gaps in this narrative did not matter.

Michael Church

Theatre

The Housekeeper

Apollo

The first question at issue is whether the widowed Matt Quinlan is to go into an old folks' home or finish his life quietly in his Brooklyn residence with a housekeeper to attend to his needs. The other question is: what are his needs?

Frank Gilroy hovers teasingly over the second question while grinding away at the first in an opening scene between Matt and his son, who is desperate to get something fixed up before moving to California. The last applicant for the housekeeping job is late; and, as the minutes tick away, the old man puts on a great show of invalid helplessness and determination to preserve the house as a shrine to his dead wife, firmly rebuffing young Dennis's attempts to extract his sexual confessions.

At last the lady arrives: Matt flamboyantly descends the stairs to greet her, having made a quick change into a beach suit and panama hat, only to be struck speechless on recognizing the bespectacled Fiona as a pickup from his adulterous past. This is the best moment in a play which ploughs through much arthritic exposition and static debate towards a few mildly interesting surprises.

One main revelation, visible from afar, is that the sainted mother had given her husband 39 years of wedded misery; another is that Dennis, so keen to level with his evasive parent, cannot stomach the truth when it does come out (needless to say, over a bottle of whisky).

It is worth asking whether such a man can escape perpetual imprisonment in the past. But, coming from an old Broadway practitioner, the answer gets locked up in retrospective paralysis, and the assumption that Matt's only hope of salvation lies in the unflagging operation of the sex glands up to the brink of the grave. Equally American is the fact that all the play's emotion goes into the father and son relationship. We get no idea of what the mother was like; and, when Fiona takes her glasses off, she projects nothing more than male wish-fulfilment.

In Tom Conti's production, however, she is extremely well played by Connie Booth, who enters Michael Annals's fly-blown living room and instantly behaves as though she owned every dead plant in the place. The temperamental contrast between the two men is also precisely captured by Leo McKern's explosively virile Matt and Clive Merrison, tight-faced, spinsterishly neat and much the more incurable victim of the two.

Irving Wardle

Why Nyerere's opponents turn to hijacking

Whatever Julius Nyerere's achievement as a forceful exponent of genuine Third World grievances on the international stage, his right to speak up for democracy is certainly negligible. That is not because he has imposed a one-party system on Tanzania. There are many excellent arguments in favour of the one-party states in Africa, where often there is no national consensus and multipartyism invariably descends into tribal rivalry.

Only seven of the Organization of African Unity's 50 member countries practise some form of pluralism. But although some African one-party states are bloodthirsty tyrannies, in others there is lively public debate in parliament and a combative press.

In Tanzania there is no press to speak of. The editorials of the only national newspaper, *The Daily News*, are sometimes dictated from State House. The majority of parliament is elected indirectly by state bodies. Candidates for the elected seats are vetted by the ruling party. The country's key



Nyerere's headache: 1500 detained without trial

body, the central committee, consists mainly of presidential nominees or appointees of bodies already under presidential influence. At village level, Tanzanians can argue about parochial day-to-day issues, but, they cannot question the validity of national policy, which is laid down by Nyerere and a few trusted colleagues.

The president has been careful to keep the wages of urban labour reasonably high, with the trade union leadership nominated by government. There has been heated debate within the corridors of State House, but key bodies are so tightly packed by Nyerere that the possibility of a palace cabal ousting him looks remote.

Since 1964 the officer cadre of the army has come under the strict supervision of the ruling party. Since the Ugandan campaign to oust Idi Amin in 1979, the size of the army and militia has swollen to more than 63,000 and has become a headache for Nyerere. But there has been no sign of serious plotting, though that would present the most likely manner of Nyerere's downfall.

Oscar Kambona, who resigned as secretary-general of the ruling party in 1967, and then fled to Britain, is a symbolic focus of discontent for some Tanzanians, but has no credible underground organization and is not a realistic alternative. The Preventive Detention Act has been frequently and effectively used by Nyerere against dissidents. Amnesty International counted more than 1,500 Tanzanians (excluding Zanzibaris) detained without trial in 1977, for "economic" as well as political offences, though the number has since fallen considerably. Kambona still has relations and supporters in Tanzanian prisons, but they do not constitute an alternative government to Nyerere.

There is, indeed, no certainty that Nyerere's removal from the power he has held since independence in 1961 would do Tanzania much good, but nor would it probably do much harm. As master of rhetoric and champion of the causes of the poor world he is second to none. His ideas have inspired many people across the African continent but their implementation at home has been lamentable. Some advances in health and education have been made (though no more so in Tanzania than in many other parts of Africa) and Nyerere's egalitarianism has been consistent, but at a price of reducing Tanzania's productivity and prosperity as a whole. As a national leader, he can be considered only as a failure — a view shared by almost all serious students of African politics.

His puritanical socialism, harking back to an indigenous African ideal of pre-colonial communalism untainted by the ideologies of the capitalist West or of the Soviet and Chinese East, still earns him praise, especially among those who seek non-alignment for the Third World.

His emphasis on rural self-reliance and his refusal to imitate those many African leaders seduced by grandiose and expensive industrial prestige projects that brought little comfort to the average peasant in the remote villages has been rightly seen as a sensible contribution to Third World economic debate.

But his articulacy in expressing the grumbles of the undeveloped world has been much more impressive than his record inside Tanzania, which is one of Africa's worst economic fiascos.

For the past five years or so, the catchphrase of *ujamaa* (familyhood), designed to inculcate Tanzania's rural majority with communal idealism, has been stifled by nationwide disgruntled cries of *magendo* (smuggling and corruption) which has become a national necessity for survival in the face of shortages of essential goods and the near-paralyzing of Tanzania's overblown bureaucratic machinery.

Nyerere points, in his defence, to the social advances that he has given his 19 million people, well over half of whom live in the villages into which rural people, formerly living in scattered homesteads, have been placed since 1972: clean running water, primary schools, rudimentary medical clinics. But the peasants have overwhelmingly rejected the communal aspects of *ujamaa*, preferring to cultivate their land and rear their animals on an individual basis, as before.

Whatever system of agriculture is adopted, however, has been rendered unproductive by the nationalization of most of the trading and distribution sectors of the economy.

The government has laid the blame on drought, flood, the £300m campaign to topple Idi Amin, the soaring price of oil and essential western imports. To combat these disadvantages, Nyerere and his small coterie of close advisers have relied on a more intensive programme of nationalization and a more rigid application of the principles that have already failed to drag Tanzania out of its quagmire.

Xan Smiley

Can we really do away with the rates?

by Christopher Johnson

The Budget next week will probably have little or nothing to say about the most antiquated, anomalous, and unpopular of all taxes — local authority rates. Sooner or later this sin of omission will have to be rectified. The Government has published a Green Paper, *Alternatives to Domestic Rates* (Cmnd. 8449, December 1981), and has asked for reactions to it by the end of March. Here is my reaction.

When Mrs Thatcher was Shadow Environment Secretary in 1974 she saw that the abolition of domestic rates was a politically popular issue. It thus became a commitment in the Conservative manifesto for the October 1974 election. But the 1979 election manifesto said, "Cutting income tax must take priority for the time being over abolition of the domestic rating system".

It could even be said that the two aims run counter to each other. The Layfield Committee on local government finance reported in May 1976 (Cmnd. 6453) that the best way to stop rates rising was to supplement them with a local income tax. If an increase in income tax, whether central or local, is the chosen method of replacing the rates, then rates cannot be abolished without reversing the existing policy of lowering income tax.

Rates have become increasingly unpopular, however, as a result of the central Government's desire to cut local authority expenditure while reducing the proportion of it financed by the Rate Support and other Exchequer grants. Local authority expenditure will have fallen by about 4 per cent a year in real terms between 1975-76 and 1981-82, with the volume of capital spending cut by 60 per cent over these six years.

In spite of this, in the three years between 1978 and 1981 domestic rates increased by 91 per cent, while the retail price index rose by 50 per cent. In real terms, therefore, rates went up by 28 per cent. Since they are part of the RPI, they have thus made inflation worse. Were they to be abolished, the RPI could be cut at a stroke by 3 per cent — as the Green Paper points out. As it is, domestic rates are expected to go up by another 20 per cent in 1982, or 8 per cent in real terms.

Although the abolition of rates could be an election-winning issue, the Green Paper cast doubt on all of the proposed alternatives. Government spokesmen have committed themselves to doing something about domestic rates within the lifetime of this Parliament, but this now seems more likely to be a reform of the rating system, by substituting capital values for the existing rent-related ratable values, than its replacement by something else.

Rates have been widely condemned because they do not rise in line with the national income (they are not buoyant), they are not linked with ability to pay, they bear no relation to local authorities' spending needs, and their incidence is capricious as between different types of household and areas of the country.

Non-domestic rates have also aroused widespread objections from industry and commerce, because they bear no relation to profits.

The UK is way out of line with all industrial countries except the USA. In 1980, property taxes — mostly rates — were 12 per cent of all tax and social security revenue in the UK, compared with 10 per cent in the USA, and an OECD average of 5.4

THE BURDEN OF RATES IN THE UK

	Domestic			Non-Domestic(1)			Total
	£m	% increase	% of income(2)	£m	% increase	% of profits	Rates £m
1978	2,400	10.1	2.1	3,500	10.2	22.1	5,900
1979	2,800	18.6	2.1	4,000	15.8	31.2	6,800
1980	3,600	27.6	2.2	5,000	25.2	51.5	8,600
1981(3)	4,600	26.3	2.6	6,100	19.7	50.0	10,700
1982(3)	5,500	20.0	2.9	7,100	16.0	50.0	12,600

(1) About two-thirds of the non-domestic rates shown are paid by non-North Sea commercial and industrial companies, and it is these which are given as a percentage of gross trading profits.
(2) Personal disposable income after tax.
(3) Estimated or forecasts.
Sources: OECD Revenue Statistics, Department of the Environment, Retail Price Index, CBI.

per cent. This average has fallen by 3.4 percentage points since 1955, while the UK figure has fallen by only 0.9 per cent.

Rates were static or declining at around 2.2 per cent of personal disposable income during the 1970s. Suddenly, in 1981 and 1982, rates are rising faster just as personal disposable income is slowing down and, in fact, falling in real terms. Domestic rates are thus expected to rise to 2.9 per cent of income in 1982, or 3.5 per cent if water rates are included.

If it is agreed that rates — both domestic and non-domestic — are a bad tax, what is to be put in their place? Domestic rates are expected to yield £5,500m in 1982, non-domestic £7,000m. The £12,500m to be found from elsewhere is more than the whole public sector borrowing requirement, and about 12½ per cent of expected tax revenue.

The main alternatives — only to domestic rates — surveyed by the Green Paper include a local sales tax, a local income tax, and a poll tax. All these suggestions have serious defects, and the Green Paper fails to tackle the much bigger problem of non-domestic rates. They are based on the dubious premise that local authorities must have their own sources of income in order to have some independence from the central government. The Green Paper considers, only to reject, the alternative approach of "assigned revenues", which means assigning part of the central government's tax revenue to local government.

The best candidate for assigned revenues would be income tax. It so happens that in recent years the yield of income tax has been almost identical with the expenditure of local authorities net of non-tax sources of income. Income tax would take the place of the rate support grant and both domestic and non-domestic rates. A direct link would be established between the amount of income tax which people were willing to pay, and their demand for local authority services.

The central government would have to agree each year with the local authorities on the income tax rate, and on the distribution of the revenues according to need — thus dropping the impossibly complex existing grant formula which attempts to judge resources and needs at the same time.

The central government would have to find £12,500m lost to the public sector by the abolition of rates in order to replace the shortfall in revenue to finance its own expenditure caused by the replacement of rates with part of the proceeds of income tax. Clearly the alternative forms of taxation differ according to whether domestic or non-domestic ratepayers are paying.

The simplest way of replacing the £5,500m domestic rate income estimated for 1982 would be to add 5p to income tax, retaining this part of the yield for central government purposes.

Another possibility would be to increase income tax by 3p in the pound to 33p, and at the same time abolish mortgage interest relief, which now costs something over £2,000m. This would in some ways be a neater solution, since it would mean abolishing a subsidy on housing at the same time as a tax on housing — which is one way of looking at domestic rates.

The abolition of non-domestic rates may take longer. It may involve some change in corporation tax, on which another Green Paper (Cmnd. 8456, January 1982) has recently been published, giving little support to any of the proposed reforms. But it would not be necessary to raise the full £7,000m estimated for 1982.

First, about 20 per cent of non-domestic rates, say £1,500m, is paid by nationalized industries, Crown property, hospitals, universities and other bodies financed by the central government. They are therefore a transfer payment within the public sector, and their abolition would reduce the need for government finance.

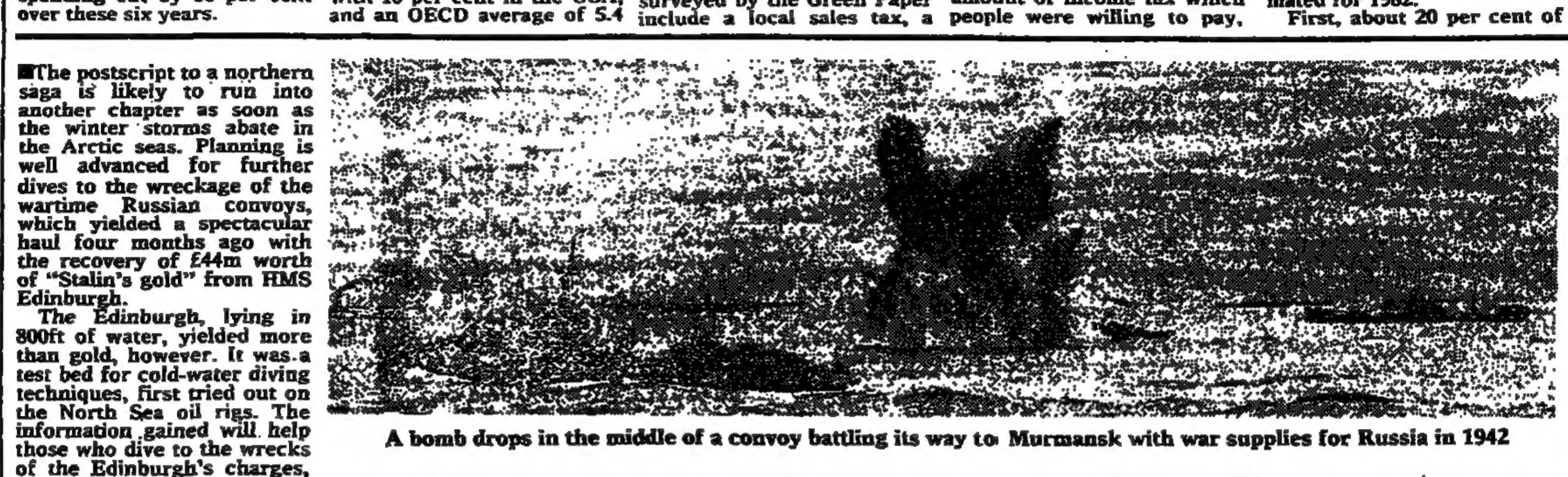
Second, business rates are an expense against corporation tax and other company taxes. So taking the average effective corporation tax rate at 25 per cent, about £1,500m of the remaining £5,500m of non-domestic rates paid by the private sector would be paid in corporation tax if there were no rates.

The remaining £4,000m would have to be found by some combination of increased local authority charges — say about £1,000m — and reducing official subsidies, such as regional development grants, raising corporation tax rates, and reducing the capital allowances on industrial investment. Or the government could give part of the £4,000m back to industry as tax relief.

Rates as a tax on property should be abolished. The alternatives are broadly, to tax expenditure, social security or income. Expenditure taxes are inflationary, and VAT is high enough at 15 per cent. National insurance contributions — and the surcharge on employers — have been rising rapidly, and tend to act as a tax on labour, which is wrong when unemployment is so high. Some additional tax on both personal and corporate incomes is thus required, and may be a price worth paying for the abolition of rates.

The author is Group Economic Adviser, Lloyds Bank.

After the gold, a crock of copper



A bomb drops in the middle of a convoy battling its way to Murmansk with war supplies for Russia in 1942

The postscript to a northern saga is likely to run into another chapter as soon as the winter storms abate in the Arctic seas. Planning is well advanced for further dives to the wreckage of the wartime Russian convoys, which yielded a spectacular haul four months ago with the recovery of £44m worth of "Stalin's gold" from HMS Edinburgh.

The Edinburgh, lying in 800ft of water, yielded more than gold, however. It was a test bed for cold-water diving techniques, first tried out on the North Sea oil rigs. The information gained will help those who dive to the wrecks of the Edinburgh's charges, the merchantmen.

The remains of 81 ships rest on the ocean bed along the 1,000-mile route of the Russian convoys, from their departure points in Iceland or north-western Scotland, up the long Norwegian coast line and around North Cape. They and 525 members of their crews, with 2,055 Royal Navy men from the escort ships, were the price paid to redeem Churchill's promise to Stalin that Russia would be kept supplied "by all means".

Many of the ships were sunk in no more than 200ft of water, on the shelf between Bear Island and Novaya Zemlaya, the "narrows" separating the southern edge of the pack ice and North Cape, which they were obliged to run to reach Murmansk.

About 300,000 tons of cargo, including valuable non-ferrous metal, ended up on the bed of the Barents Sea, where what the Admiralty described as "some of the worst maritime weather conditions in the world" ensured that they stayed, undisturbed, for the next 40 years.

Then Keith Jessop, a former deep-sea diver, followed up a hunch that the knowledge gained from the fight to force the North Sea to yield its oil wealth could be applied in the much colder and unpredictable waters of the sub-Arctic.

Jessop, a close and canny Yorkshireman, confesses himself obsessed by wrecks. Even before he went in search of the Edinburgh's gold he had taken out a contract, through the London Salvage Association and the War Risks Insurance Office, which discharges the last of the Government's responsibilities for the wrecks of two victims of the Murmansk run, the Waziristan and the Cholmleigh.

The Waziristan was known to have been carrying 1,000 tons of copper and as it lay well within the practicable depth for preservation of non-ferrous metal (about 400ft), Jessop decided to treat it as a pilot scheme.

Because he will carry the entire financial risks and because much depends on fluctuations in the non-ferrous metal market, success in the operation which Jessop is about to launch depends on salvaging a number of wrecks in one diving season, which can be very short.

The near 24 hour daylight and relatively calm seas which in the summer months were the bane of the men on the convoys, turning them, as on the notorious PQ 17 into helpless target drogues, will have to be used quickly and effectively. That means "working" a hulk to perhaps 50 or 60 per cent of its cargo and then moving on to the next on the schedule.

The eventual break in the ice barrier of the years has come as a jolt to the families of some of the men who were lost. For Mrs Peggy Wilson, whose husband, Captain Reynold Tate, was master of the Waziristan — the first ship to be lost on the Murmansk run — the first news of the proposed salvage came in the form of an invitation to a sherry party at the offices of Common Brothers, the Newcastle upon Tyne shipping company which owned the vessel.

Route of PQ-17
German air bases
200 miles
SPITZBERGEN
EDGE OF ICE
2205 HRS JULY 4 PQ-17 ORDERED TO SCATTER
ROUTE OF PQ-17
BEAR ISLAND
CRUISER AND DESTROYER ESCORT HEAD SOUTH
RIVER AFTON
BARENTS SEA
WAZIRISTAN
2130 HRS JULY 5 TIRPITZ, SCHEER AND HIPPER
Alten Fjord
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
USSR
Murmansk
TO ARCHANGEL

Captain Tate, a gregarious Geordie, had sailed as part of convoy PQ7 from New York — where he had sung Tyneside songs on the radio — in late 1941. The long passage put too great a strain on other ships' engines and the convoy had to stop in Iceland for repairs before the 2,000-mile, stormy voyage to Russia.

Perhaps news of the desperate battles before Moscow played a part, but Captain Tate decided to try a lone run, under cover of the winter darkness The SS Cold harbor joined him and made port. The Waziristan was filed among merchant ship losses in the Cabinet papers for January 1942 as "believed lost by enemy action, cause unknown."

Jessop's search for the Waziristan and its copper led him to the archives of the German Kriegsmarine and the log of U-134, commanded by Kapitan-leutnant Rudolf Schendel. At 0600 hours on January 2 Schendel reported sighting a lone steamer, "with its high straight funnel and two slim topmasts looking a typical Englishman". The U-boat stalked it for 45 minutes and twice fired its torpedoes, without effect. His last shot was with three torpedoes. "After 20 seconds there was a hit amidships, a short jet of flame, a mast-high water column, then the steamer buckled slightly amid ships and began to sink."

For the Royal Navy, the Russian convoys were launched in controversy and for some survivors have left a legacy of bitterness.

At the very outset, the Admiralty expressed doubts about pushing convoys through such an exposed route. A memo in the Cabinet Section papers held at the Public Record Office says: "If the enemy succeeds in inflicting losses at a rate which cannot be supported then we should have no alternative but to suspend these convoys until the longer nights."

So it proved. The fate of the seventeenth convoy, which lost 23 of its 34 ships from bombing attacks and U-boats, was the subject of a famous libel case and of a television play last year.

On a high summer day in 1942 the merchantmen received a "convoy is to scatter" order from the Admiralty, as the Tirpitz was thought to be just over the horizon. It was not, and the apportionment of blame for the order has been debated ever since.

A few hours later the merchant flagship, the ss River Afton, was hit by a torpedo. The convoy commodore said in his report: "A few minutes later ship was hit again in almost same place; the stern being practically blown off. I went on bridge and dumped my bag of books, also the Master's. Helped drag up badly wounded 2nd engineer who we put on a stretcher on a small raft."

The master, Captain Harold Charlton, who today lives in retirement in Gates head, was floating in a dinghy when the U-boat surfaced and closed up. The report says: "The captain spoke good English; questioned the men about the ship and cargo; said he was sorry he had to do this and that he could not take anyone on board; gave the men a large sausage and water, telling them to steer 200 miles to Nova Zembla (without any paddles this would have been a difficult job). He then disappeared on the surface".

Not the least of the ironies in the current saga of the northern seas is that the Russian treasury will gain greatly in hard currency as a result of the Edinburgh salvage. The men who braved the Murmansk run received £14 a month plus a £10 war bonus.

John Crossland

THE TIMES DIARY



Mrs Thatcher put up for the Carlton

The Prime Minister will unveil a life-size portrait of herself at a reception to mark the 150th anniversary of the Carlton Club next week.

The portrait, painted in oils by Leonard Boden, has been given to the club by a member who remains anonymous.

Boden, best known for his portraits of the Royal Family (the Queen Mother, the Prince of Wales, nine of the Queen and five of Prince Philip) has never painted a politician before. He says Mrs Thatcher could not have been more cooperative. "She was absolutely charming and always looked immaculate".

After several sittings at No 10, the Prime Minister used to drop into Boden's Kensington studio on Sunday afternoons on the way back from Chequers. The light is better, Boden explains, and his daughter, Daphne, a harpist, could entertain her.

The reception at the club will be attended by senior members of the Cabinet and the chairmen of the other London clubs. It is hoped that Lord Home, Harold Macmillan and even Edward Heath may be there.

Hard to swallow

Strenuous competition for the title of Britain's human ostrich is revealed by a report in the Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine. The current champion, a woman of 43, has had at least 17 operations to remove safety pins, needles, hair grips, more than a dozen dessert spoons, and teaspoons, metal and plastic.

In one operation at Charing Cross Hospital, surgeons retrieved five spoons marked "Guy's Hospital", and once, when a doctor got too close, the patient swallowed the bell end of his stethoscope. She still has at least five spoons inside her, but doctors are letting her keep them.

A keen challenger, a cook in his mid-twenties, started by swallowing pins but now eats knives. He liked hospital so much that when told, after passing a kitchen knife naturally, that he too would be discharged, he threatened to swallow the hospital bit by bit, and had a bolt from his bed as hors d'oeuvre.

Pensioner linked

Home rule for Chelsea approaches: the place is to have its own civil service. Already the Chelsea Civil Service is referred to in official correspondence from the Ministry of Defence.

It is one of the small successes of Mrs Thatcher's determination to reduce the numbers in the Home Civil Service.

What the MoD has seized upon is that the Royal Hospital Chelsea is a crown body administered by a board of commissioners under letters patent. Staff are at present regarded as on the MoD civilian strength, but from April 1 the hospital will be funded by a block grant and the commissioners allowed to appoint their own staff. These will be civil servants, but not members of the Home Civil Service, because the hospital is not part of the MoD.

Like all bureaucracies, the Chelsea Civil Service promises rapid growth. A study into hiving off the National Army Museum, among others, is already subject to inter-departmental discussions. The museum is at the Royal Hospital Chelsea, so its staff are likely to be the next recruits.

While the Wine Development Board ducks the issue of whether there should be a standard measure for wine served by the glass, lay opinion in a straw poll organized by the board has come down nine to one in favour.

Sir Guy Fison, the chairman, is keen to avoid the impression that the board is campaigning for legislation, but says it is high time something was done. He quoted an example of a wine bar charging 75p for a glass containing only 2½ ounces of cheap wine — less than a tenth of a bottle.

Too much legislation, alas, can be as muddling as wine itself. At present it is illegal for restaurateurs to decant a 70cl. bottle of even the finest wine to serve in an open carafe, because carafes must be a quarter, half or three-quarters of a litre, or half a pint or a pint.

Dr K's new date

Happily, as PHS predicted, Henry Kissinger's recovery from open heart surgery has proceeded speedily. His visit to Britain, to assist in the celebrations of the Foreign Office's bicentenary and to publicize his new volume of memoirs, has been rescheduled for May.

David Watt, director of the Royal Institute for International Affairs, tells me that Kissinger's Chatham House lecture on British and American attitudes to post-war foreign policy, originally planned for March 11, will now be given on May 10.

The waiting room for the SDP's parliamentary selection panel offers as reading material one holiday magazine, one Cosmopolitan, and two copies of House and Garden. The last named, of course, incorporates the title Wine and Food.

Papering over?

The European Parliament's output of paper uses 80 trees a month to produce a pile of bumf 28 times the height of Nelson's Column. During one five-day meeting in Strasbourg in October 1980, Euro-MPs used 5,770,880 pages of documents. The total for the month was 12,619,685 pages.

Parliament departments are currently translating 250,000 pages a year into seven languages and printing more than 100 million pages. The 434 members of the European Parliament receive each document on average five or six times, at their various homes and offices. At this rate the Parliament will have laid waste a forest of 4,800 trees by the next election.

The report from which these facts are drawn is itself 22 pages long.

Correction slip

Sir Cecil Clothier, the Ombudsman, spends his days sorting out administrative mistakes, so he will appreciate the irony that the advance text of his speech to the Royal Institute of Public Administration last week contained 20 errors and omissions.

They originated in Sir Cecil's own office, and he discovered them only after the text had gone to the Institute and been circulated. He was able to get two pages of corrigenda distributed before the speech was made.

Last words

Up pretty betimes and to my office to set down my Journal. Here I do hear as a great secret that soon shall be delivered two books which many have a great desire to have. These five years past people have had strange apprehensions that the business of the diaries of Mr S. Pepys might never be ended. That would be a scandalous thing and reproach of the times we live under.

There are those still bogling about the perfection of the project, and fearing for their subscriptions all ready paid. Bell the publisher set about the business in 1970, but since the nine first costly volumes, nothing more has been newly imprinted since 1976.

There lack the two concluding volumes, Companion and Index, without which the whole might be a ridiculous nonsensical work so full of nothing but roguish stories I should be ashamed to read in it.

Mr Robt. Latham, fellow at Magdalene College, Cambridge, does assure me he is, since the death of William Matthews, late professor in the University of California, accountable for the whole, and gives it all his care. The last words are just written, and the work complete shall be seen at latest by March 23 next year, 350 years since S. Pepys died.

My mind is mightily pleased by this and so, much content, to bed.

We have inflation; they have more efficient shopping. Goskomzen, the Soviet price-fixing commission, announces in the Moscow Gazeta that prices for most consumer goods are to be rounded upwards. "Customers will appreciate", it says, "that this rounding-up of prices will make shopping quicker and easier".

Helping hand

A new scholarship in honour of the dissident Soviet physicist Andréi Sakharov has been created to help emigrés from communist states to study in Britain.

The Sakharov Scholarship is a creation of the Ross McWhirter Foundation, set up in memory of the co-editor of *The Guinness Book of Records*, who was murdered by the IRA.

Norris McWhirter, one of the trustees, says the foundation often receives letters from students and academic emigrés from communist countries seeking financial support.

Entre nous . . .

PHS salutes the temerity of Andrew Knight, editor of *The Economist*. When Sir Nicholas Henderson, now British ambassador in Washington, left his Paris posting, Knight scored a scoop by procuring his final and confidential report to the Foreign Office.

Last week, on Sir Reginald Hibbert's retirement from the Paris post, Knight rang him and suggested that it had become a tradition to let *The Economist* record ambassadorial conclusions.

Sir Reginald rightly refused — but, PHS can say, he did not share Sir Nico's highly developed enthusiasm for the French.

Quiz answers

1. Ownership of the National Freight Company passed to staff shareholders.
2. Whitehall miscalculated the number of people who would be unemployed more than a year.
3. Shropshire County Council provide escape ramps for hedgehogs under cattle grids.
4. The Prime Minister warned that the fall in the price of oil would diminish the chances of a reflationary budget.

PHS

David Wood

Thin end of the wedge for British PR

هكذا من الاصل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE POPE AND ISLAM

Speaking to leaders of the Society of Jesus on Saturday, the Pope warned them against the twin temptations of "progressivism and integralism". He meant the tendency to identify the Church's teaching with one or other of two antithetical political doctrines. "Progressivism" is the sin to which the Jesuits have lately been especially prone: it involves proceeding from the identification of Christ with the poor and oppressed (for which there is scriptural warranty) to the identification of the Church with a political struggle to improve the lot of the poor and oppressed by pulling down the mighty from their seats, *even when that* struggle involves violence and is carried on under the leadership of atheists. "Integralism", with which the Society was associated at an earlier stage in its history, emphasizes the authority of the Church and the necessity of accepting its traditional teaching as a seamless whole, including its identification in many Christian or nominally Christian countries with the political status quo — from which it is a short step to justifying the violence of the oppressor who seeks to defend the status quo against the challenge of the oppressed.

His sensitivity to these dangers makes it ironic, as well as sad that John Paul II did not succeed in making contact with Muslim leaders *during his visit to Nigeria* earlier last month. For Islam, even more than Christianity, is a battleground between these two heresies — if that is what they are. Islam has its "progressivists" in plenty — those that argue that the message of the Koran is in essence one of social justice, even social revolution; that as Muhammad overthrew the corrupt oligarchy of Mecca and *his* successors went on to overturn the great empires of Persia and Byzantium so the true Muslims of today are those who proclaim *jihad* against corruption, exploitation, oppression and imperialism.

But Islam also has its "integralists" and they, for the most part, are now in the ascendant. The political pendula of Islam and of Christendom are not synchronized, or — to put it another way — the geopolitical pendulum casts a different shadow as it swings across the Muslim and Christian worlds. For the imperial powers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were powers that called themselves Christian, while the Muslim world found itself on the receiving end of imperialism. The retreat of those *powers has been followed*, in the Muslim world, by a revolt against the ideologies they left behind them (liberalism, secular nationalism, Marxism) and a vigorous attempt to reassert the traditional culture of Muslim societies; while in the Christian world the retreat from empire has been accompanied by a vigorous questioning of the traditional order and of Christia*nity's association with it.*

The Pope, as a conservative theologian anxious to restore and preserve the core traditions of the Church, and to free it from entanglement *with non*-Christian ideologies, clearly feels something in common with this Islamic "integralism", even though he must deplore its more violent and intolerant expressions. The persistence of belief in God, and of belief that God should be at the centre of human society, is an aspect of the Muslim world which is bound to appeal to him.

Yet two things stand in the way of an effective dialogue between him and Islam — apart from the genuine theological differences and the historic backlog of misunderstanding and injustice. One is perhaps a problem only for the Pope, or at least the Roman Catholic church, rather than for Christianity as such: the lack of any corres*ponding institution* to carry on the dialogue on the Muslim side. Sunni Islam — the tradition of the great majority of Muslims — is rather "protestant" in this respect. It lacks a hierarchy, and is liable to speak with as many voices as there are believers:

The other problem, more fundamental, is the political vocation of Islam. Nowhere in the Koran will you find the words, "my kingdom is not of this world", or "render to Caesar that which is Caesar's" The distinction between "church" and "state", though often found in the practice of Islam, has never been absorbed into its theory. There is no consensus among Muslims about the precise political content of Islam. But there is a consensus that Islam does have a political content and that the duty of the *Muslim is not* merely to do good and avoid evil but, in the words of the Koran, to "command good and forbid evil". Thus Islam must present itself to the West as a temporal, not only a spiritual, power; while the vocation of Christianity, at least as Pope John Paul understands it, is to bear witness in temporal affairs, uncorrupted by the trappings of power. Today's *Church* is too modest in its earthly ambitions to be an adequate interlocutor for Islam.

SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK

The dénouement of the hijacking drama at Stansted yesterday afternoon must be a relief to everyone. *It is also* a source of legitimate satisfaction for the British authorities, whose approach to this kind of incident has been vindicated.

It is axiomatic that the rights and wrongs of the "cause" which terrorists are attempting to promote are irrevelant once they resort to taking civilian hostages, and especially when they do so on the territory of a third party. There may be very good reasons for wanting President Nyere to resign. Some of them are mentioned in an article on the opposite page. But there can be no good reasons, or at least none that lawful authority can afford to recognize, for seizing a planeload of Tanzanian citizens and dragging them half way round the world at gunpoint — just as there were no good reasons for seizing the Iranian embassy in London by force in May 1980, even though there were certainly good reasons to protest against Iran's *treatment of her Arab* minority. Only a sophist would attempt to justify such actions as acts of war, but they certainly are breaches of *the peace and therefore not to* be tolerated in any peaceful country.

Many countries do, however, succumb to the temptation to pass the buck by allowing a hijacked aircraft to be refuelled and fly on elsewhere. In this case, applying what is apparently a carefully thought-out philosophy, the British authorities courageously refused this and succeeded in convincing the hijackers that it was not possible for the plane to leave. This should help to convince any future hijackers that Britain is not a "soft" destination.

The recipe, now well tried and by no means exclusively British, combines refusal of substantive concessions with great patience in negotiation. A negotiator of junior rank is preferable, since he can say with truth that he has no power to deal with certain requests, but must consult, and so can play for time. Time, though it prolongs the *hostages' ordeal*, can save their lives as a human bond develops between them and their captors, as the captors unwittingly become depen*dent on the police with whom* they are negotiating, and as the police gather more information about the character of the terrorists, their numbers, weapons and exact location.

Another important point, illustrated in the present case, is to find a mediator in whom the terrorists have confidence. The very rapid effect which Mr Oscar Kambona's intervention had yesterday makes one wonder whether the violent end of the Iranian embassy siege might not have been avoided if the three Arab ambassadors with whom the terrorists were demanding to negotiate had been brought on the scene in good time.

The police yesterday had to put up with complaints from journalists, and from some of the hostages' families, about the lack of information on what was going on. But they were vindicated by the results. Clearly the police handling such a delicate task must have discretion about the amount of information *they disclose. All in all*, a good day for Britain.

David Wood

Thin end of the wedge for British PR

Be warned. On Wednesday week the European Parliament in plenary session at Strasbourg will almost certainly overbear the opposition of most British MEPs and carry proposals that the five-yearly European election in 1984 should be conducted on a compulsory system of proportional representation. But, once warned, be of good heart. No change in Britain's first-past-the-post electorial system may be made until a government is prepared to bring a Bill before Parliament and until Westminster gives its blessing and puts it on the statute book. The last Labour government wanted a regional PR system in 1977, and the Commons blocked the move. Mrs Thatcher's government has received the message.

As even sceptics of PR like me must admit, there is a particular as well as a general case for proportionalism in European direct elections. The Treaty of Rome, which the United Kingdom signed on accession, explicitly says that direct elections in the EEC shall follow a uniform system; and in 1979 only Britain and Greenland were allowed to use a simple majority system. Moreover, to make sure there was no distorted Ulster representation, Westminster itself spoilt its stand on principle by providing PR for the six counties. Some distortions in English, Scottish and Welsh representation did occur, although nobody can calculate their size without knowing which of many systems of PR should be used as the criterion. There need be no dispute, though, that Conservatives finished over-represented, other parties under-represented.

The occasion for the European Parliament's decision is a debate and vote on the Seitlinger report from the Political Affairs Committee. The report, with Jean Seitlinger, a French Christian Democrat as rapporteur, has been a long time in cask. Nobody should be surprised by the drift of its majority recommendations, *which follow much continental* electoral practice. As proposed, each country of the Ten would be carved into electoral regions each returning between three and 15 MEPs. Electors would cast one vote in their regional constituency either for a party or for a candidate on a party list, and total votes cast throughout the country would determine each party's proportion and therefore the number of party candidates elected.

There are both general and specific points worth making in the British electoral context. First, there is no sense in objecting to PR because it would be too complex to administer or too intricate for ordinary electors to understand. What voters in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic do with ease could be done with ease in Britain. Secondly, there is not much force in the argument, even after Belgium's recent troubles and the Irish election stalemate, that PR is highly conducive to coalition politics. After all, Britain's simple majority system produced weak governments in 1964 and February 1974. Thirdly, the European Parliament, unlike national parliaments, does not make governments, and everything it does involves a kind of coalition of interests between groups.

We must move on to different ground for the principal objections to the Seitlinger scheme for standardizing European elections, at a time when the SDP-Liberal Alliance promises to make PR and government by a moderated coalition a live domestic political question, and also when Westminster constituency boundaries are being disturbingly remapped. The United Kingdom Westminster election and the European direct election *will fall* together, or at any rate with no more than a few months' interval. How could any government or any House of Commons stand firm on a principle of simple majority in one election while carrying legislation to introduce a continental system of PR for the other on the grounds of achieving a more perfect or refined democratic result in already large constituencies that would have to be enlarged again? It would be a preposterous self-contradiction.

In short, PR for the European election would more than probably prove to be the thin end of the wedge for PR in domestic elections. And not only PR. There would be, if Seitlinger were followed, the introduction in the United Kingdom of the profoundly dubious party list system, whereby party managers (as this column has pointed out before) may use headquarters nomination for membership, of a Parliament as a "perk" for trusties. First past the post may have faults and anomalies, but let nobody think that any known continental system of PR will be without them in practice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stags at bay in Amersham deal

From Mr James Bentley

Sir, I write as one of the unlucky 180,000 applicants for shares in Amersham International. The appalling way this issue has been handled appears to demonstrate the inability of the Government to translate stated policy into a workable privatisation plan.

The ballot for all applications for under 5,500 shares hit those very private investors whom the Tories are trying to encourage to put their money into industry. Even today it is the £2,000-£8,000 bargain which is the backbone of the Stock Exchange. No mention of a possible ballot was made in the prospectus.

A system of tax penalties on short-term stagging profits is needed. A 75 per cent tax on the first day's roughly 45p premium (allowing the first 10 per cent tax free) would have yielded over £5m, as 50 per cent of the shares changed hands.

The stag would still have gone home with perhaps £60 net from his 350 shares — enough for dinner for two with venison. The question is: can the City be persuaded to change its ways before the vital BNOC (British National Oil Corporation) launch?

Yours faithfully,
JAMES BENTLEY,
7 Strauss Road
Chiswick, W4.
February 27.

The Harman case

From Mr Peter Archer, QC, MP for Warley, West (Labour)

Sir, Your leader (February 13) on the issue raised in *Home Office v Harman* sets out very clearly the area of disagreement. Should an undertaking to refrain from revealing publicly the contents of a document remain sacrosanct even when the litigant and his solicitor are alone excluded from *doing so, and* anyone else may lawfully reveal them?

Opinion, in the House of Lords, in the legal profession and among your correspondents, is divided. And on Monday, February 22, the Attorney General reminded the House of Commons that the Lord Chancellor had promised during the debates on the Contempt of Court Bill to examine the issue once judgment was given, and confirmed that he is doing so.

Clearly, then the question was important, practical, and open to legitimate debate. And it was in the public interest that it should be ventilated. Does it not therefore seem harsh that the National Council for Civil Liberties should now be confronted with a bill for costs amounting to some £25,000? May we hope that the Home Office will recognize that the public benefit would justify arguing some issues at public expense?

Yours faithfully,
PETER ARCHER,
Chairman, Society of Labour Lawyers,
House of Commons.
February 24.

Jury challenges

From Mr J. J. Walker-Smith

Sir, Contrary to his Honour Gilbert Leslie's view (February 27) many counsel when defending prefer to have intelligent jurors. When defending in obscenity cases, or where the defendant is alleging improper conduct by the police, many defence counsel (including myself) prefer a young and intelligent jury and will challenge prospective jurors accordingly.

Apart from the views of counsel there are also the views of the defendant. Is it not understandable that a young black from south London accused of crime might have greater confidence in a jury on which there is a significant number of young blacks? After all, they are his peers. And are *they* any less likely to return a true verdict because they are judging one of their peers?

Yours faithfully,
JONAH WALKER-SMITH,
1 Dr Johnson's Buildings, EC4.
February 27.

Badge of faith

From the Reverend D. A. S. Herbert

Sir, I suspect that the majority of Anglicans and a number of Free Churchmen would not share the Reverend David Stuart-Smith's doubts (February 23) about the theme for the Papal visit. Moreover, it is at least arguable that the cause of true ecumenism is not best served by pretending that the churches have no differences: rather by facing up to and examining those differ*ences. Part of that debate would* be to examine coolly and in the light of history confessions of faith (such as the 39 Articles) that were produced in the heat of religious controversy.

The Pope's visit to this country is intended to be primarily pastoral, and by concentrating on the sacraments the visit will highlight the Church's care for people. Whether the ministrations in these areas are called "sacraments" or by some other name, each of the churches has a concern to meet people's needs for reconciliation, for healing, for the strengthening of married life, for admission to mature membership of the Church, and in most cases also has a need for an ordained ministry. Surely, therefore, to lay the stress of this visit on these areas of Christian concern is more appropriate in many ways than a purely "theological" stress would be.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. S. HERBERT,
St George's Vicarage,
Bickley Park Road,
Bromley,
Kent.
February 23.

EEC agriculture policy in practice

From Mr Norman Buchan, MP for West Renfrewshire (Labour)

Sir, Mr Richard Cottrell (February 24) makes a lengthy plea for "free trade in the market place" and, quoting Mr Thorn, the President of the Commission, advocates the preservation of "the Community's most priceless asset — the single market".

He condemns restrictions of various kinds. Yet he does not question the plethora of rules and regulations which emanate from Brussels, nor the obvious contradiction which apparently requires the existence of such regulations in order to achieve a "free market", at least in agriculture. A free market is, surely, by definition, one in *which regulations do not exist*. Some might welcome the resultant anarchy, but they are few in number, and Mr Cottrell is not apparently to be numbered among them; otherwise he would not be such a fervent advocate of the Common Market.

The real point at issue is not whether there should be regulations of trade or anything else, but for whose benefit they exist. The various regulations which go to make up the common agricultural policy have, for example, increasingly failed even to preserve the incomes of farmers — one of the major objectives of the policy and one to be deliberately financed at the expense of the consumer. So much so that even the French are being driven into *providing* direct help to their own farmers.

Vehement as the condemnations of their action may be, the indignation is directed at the wrong target. It should be directed at the common agricultural policy itself, which has produced a situation which is now not even to the benefit of the very country's farmers who were supposed to be its main beneficiaries.

And if the reply comes that the fault lies not in the idea of having a CAP, but in the particular way in which it is structured and that the answer is to reform it, I would reply in turn that such reform is not possible. It is not possible because there are too many entrenched and opposing interests to make it possible; but, more fundamentally, the very principle of the CAP, the support of agriculture through price support with the resultant high prices for consumers and distortion of the production of food, is insupportable in principle.

It is because of this that the *Labour Party* favours a return to a system which is beneficial to producer and consumer alike, an improved deficiency payments system, and if this can only be done outside the Common Market, then so be it.

Mr Cottrell further claims that "there is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that protected or insulated industries survive and flourish". Thus with one sweep of the pen does he dismiss the experience of postwar Japan or, for the effect of an undervalued currency is similar, that of West Germany.

No one in the Labour Party is suggesting the feather-bedding of inefficient industry; any selective import controls would have to be linked to investment and reorganisation programmes. But if there is to be truly free and fair competition in the market place the parties involved must *start* from some position of equality. Not only did that condition not exist in the case of much of our manufacturing industry before our entry into the Common Market, our very membership has made the gap in competitiveness worse.

The Common Market has, in sum, by producing just such a "free for all" in manufacturing as Mr Cottrell wants, only served to exacerbate our basic weaknesses and a highly regulated agricultural market which is wrong in conception and, despite its obvious failures, incapable of being reformed.

The Labour Party's policies, far from being "disastrously wrong", are coherent and sensible in advocating such necessary measures as would be needed, on the one hand to ensure a competitive and productive manufacturing base, and on the other the means of producing food in the right quantities and at reasonable prices for the consumer while ensuring the producers a reasonable income.

Yours sincerely,
NORMAN BUCHAN,
House of Commons,
February 26.

Wood and trees

From the Director General of the Forestry Commission

Sir, Your article on the Forestry Commission (February 22) will be regarded by those involved in the industry as more of a caricature than a profile. Leaving aside *factual errors such as the over*-valuing of Forestry Commission assets by a factor of about 1,000, I should like to comment on just three of the more serious points.

There is no doubt whatever in our minds about why we are growing trees or about what to do with the timber crop. Put at its simplest, we need the trees to produce a significant proportion of the timber which this country consumes in enormous quantity each year and at ever increasing cost to the balance of payments. We are equally in no doubt that the quality of the timber we are producing will find a ready and profitable market.

The wood processing industry, in common with many others, has been going through very hard times. This is particularly true of the pulp and paper industry, though during the same period there have been major new investments in processing plant by a major pulp mill as well as a particle board mill and also two of the country's biggest sawmills. To assume, in the middle of a serious economic recession, that there is no future for wood processing in Britain would be extremely short-sighted. Neither Government nor foresters share that pessimistic view.

It is not for us in the Forestry *Commission to judge ourselves*, but the assertion that all interested groups are united in a total condemnation of the Commission is so contrary to the evidence that I attribute it to the author's mind rather than to the groups. Over a period of some six months last year Parliament devoted about 75 hours of debate to forestry in general and the Commission in particular. Our policies, our methods, our administration and our objectives were subjected to the most detailed examination, a testing experience for any Government agency, throughout which we were encouraged by hearing members from all sides of the House speak in support and often in praise of the Commission and its work.

Yours faithfully,
G. D. HOLMES,
Forestry Commission,
231 Corstorphine Road,
Edinburgh.
February 24.

The Tawney tradition

From Mr E. A. Radice

Sir, Mr C. H. Rolph (February 22) is surely right about Professor R. H. Tawney's views on education.

In October, 1951, Professor Tawney and his wife stayed with us in Denmark for about a week while he was giving a course of lectures at Copenhagen University. In one of our many conversations he said to me: "How are you proposing to educate your son?" (then aged four).

I said that I hoped he might get into college at Winchester, as I *had*, to which *Tawney replied*: "He could not do better than that". Tawney was the least doctrinaire of men and, in education, concerned above all with keeping up the highest standards.

Yours faithfully,
E. A. RADICE,
2 Talbot Road,
Oxford,
February 22.

Canada's Constitution

From: Sir Anthony Kershaw MP for Stroud (Conservative)

Sir, Derek Walker-Smith (February 25) fears that if the Canadian request is found *in* any respect *wrong in law* after the Constitution has been patriated to Canada, the British Parliament will be found to have committed an illegal act. Not so. By the law as expressed by the Statute of Westminster 1931, by the preamble to that statute, and by the conventions always observed on amendment of the Canadian Constitution by the British Parliament, the obligation upon us is to see that the Canadian request is a "proper" request, that is to say, that it is made to us by the Canadian Government and Parliament and that it is supported by the clearly expressed wishes of the Canadian people, bearing in mind the federal nature of the community. More we cannot do.

There can be room for discussion whether the refusal of only one province can be a bar, if that province is the large and distinctive Quebec. But to give Quebec and Quebec only a veto seems to the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs to be politically unreasonable nor could we find any legal basis for such a veto.

If the Canadians find anything wrong with their Constitution they will amend it themselves. The British House of Commons is in no way bound by any decision of any Canadian court, and to ask us to pretend that we are is not sensible.

It is also a convention that when a request is recieved from Canada it shall be dealt with, with all reasonable despatch. If we were to decide to await the end of any legal process, we would be in breach of that convention, and we would also be opening the gate to frivolous and vexatious litigation.

I am Sir, your obedient servant,
ANTHONY KERSHAW,
House of Commons.
February 25.

Rucks and mauls

From Mr D. Forbes Mackintosh

Sir, Last Saturday (February 20), *in two international* matches, a total of 75 points was scored. Of these 16 came from tries, eight from "conversions", six from dropped goals and no fewer than 45 from penalty goals. (There were also at least five unsuccessful penalty kicks at goal).

Almost all of the 15 penalties were awarded for infringements at the line-out, or for "going over the ball" in rucks and mauls.

In the days of the "loose scrum", there were fewer stoppages. Forwards, as they came up to the scene of a tackle, got down, bound, shoved and heeled to an expectant scrum half. It was not a sin, but a virtue, to "go over the ball"; for a loose scrum was a scrum, not a scene reminiscent of a waterhole in the Serengeti plains.

Ought not the International Board to think again? The new laws governing rucks and mauls have made for more, not fewer, stoppages.

Yours, etc.
D. FORBES MACKINTOSH,
Bowling Green Cottage,
Broadwell,
Lechlade,
Gloucestershire.

Unhappiness among the clergy

From the Reverend D. J. Dales

Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent, in his report (February 22) on the unhappiness of many clergy and their families which was expressed in the debate of the General Synod, omits one ever-pressing cause of this unhappiness. It is the failure of the Church to provide an adequate stipend to support a man and his family in the parochial ministry.

In the past, the problem was often masked by the existence of individual private means. Now, it is equally masked by the contribution which working wives make, effectively subsidizing the life and work of a parish priest and his family. This leaves the clergyman with a young family, and the clergyman approaching retirement, and seeking housing, with no other means, in a well-nigh impossible position.

The psychological and spiritual effect of this neglect upon the wives and children of clergy in particular is often damaging and demoralising, not least because it denies, at the very centre of church life, the charity and justice upon which Christian ministry should be based.

Yours sincerely,
DOUGLAS DALES,
44 Northwold,
Ely,
Cambridgeshire.
February 22.

From the Reverend Canon J. G. Bates

Sir, Your correspondent, Clifford Longley, suggests in today's *Times* that the morale of the clergy of the Church of England depends upon the way "they prepare clergy for life."

Surely the decline in morale of the clergy is due to Synod itself and the church leaders. They are so busy trying to run the Church on a "shoestring" that they overlook the *fact* that its resources are overtaxed, as well as being wrongfully, wastefully and inefficiently used. In a vain endeavour to do too much with too little the clergy are asked to do the impossible.

Worse still is the undervaluing of the work of the parochial clergy. No longer are they regarded as parish priests with all that implies, but simply as parish business executives responsible to diocesan authorities. Our leaders are worldly wise in bureaucratic administration and are rapidly creating an agnostic Church.

Yours etc.
J. G. BATES,
The Rectory,
Wolsingham,
County Durham.
February 22.

No-claim bonus practice

From Mr Michael Bishop

Sir, Recently in France a suitcase was stolen from my car. Having no special insurance for such a loss, I was pleased to find that my comprehensive motor policy covered me for loss of luggage up to a limit of £50.

However, when I discussed a claim with the insurance broker I was told that my no-claim bonus would be "affected". I had, I must confess, always thought that the loss of no-claim bonus was really to penalize the guilty party in an accident. It seems that it can also be used to claw back anything paid out on a claim that has nothing to do with driving.

Yours, etc,
MICHAEL BISHOP,
Down Under,
Ruscombe,
Stroud,
Gloucestershire.
February 23.

Legal precedence

From Professor G. J. Hand

Sir, It is, one feels, almost inevitable that Sir Robert Megarry (February 23) should bring forward a winner in judicial longevity in the person of Sir Salathiel Lovell. May one, however, point to a respectable *proxime accessit* in a neighbouring jurisdiction?

Thomas Langlois Lefroy, who had been promoted at the age of 76 from a puisne seat at the Exchequer to be Chief Justice of the Irish Queen's Bench, eventually retired in his ninety-first year in 1866. (He in fact lived a further three years.) It is said that he had remained in office in order to do what he *could* to ensure his successor was a Tory and not a Whig; but it is to his credit that he is supposed never to have been absent from assize work in a quarter of a century, in all, on the Bench.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY HAND,
The University of Birmingham,
Faculty of Law,
Chancellor's Court,
The University of Birmingham,
PO Box 363, Birmingham.
February 23.

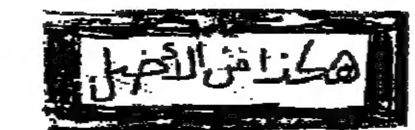
Not for publication?

From Mr Richard Adams

Sir, A few years ago I received a letter from my Danish publisher, suggesting a visit to Copenhagen for promotional publicity. The signature was a squiggle, but the paper bore the heading "Borgens Forlag" (no apostrophe). Accepting, I replied, "Dear Mr Forlag, ..."

I have not yet lived this one down in Copenhagen, for I had addressed Jarl Borgen — now a great friend — as "Dear Mr Publishing House".

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ADAMS,
Knockaharry House,
Lhergy Dhoo,
Nr Peel,
Isle of Man.
February 27.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

CLARENCE HOUSE
February 28: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, President of the Royal College of Music, accompanied by The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal Committee, and The Princess of Wales, was present this afternoon at a Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey to mark the Centenary of the Royal College of Music.

Her Majesty and Their Royal Highnesses were subsequently present at a Reception in St James's Palace.

Ruth, Lady Fermoy, the Hon Mrs Vivian Baring, Captain Alastair Aird and the Hon Edward Adeane were in attendance.

Lady Rose Windsor, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, is two years old today.

There will be a private Requiem Mass at the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, Chelsea, at noon on Monday, March 29, for Major Peter de Zulueta. Friends will be welcome.

Memorial services

Mr F. Turner
A memorial service for Mr Francis Turner was held in the chapel of Magdalene College, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Rev Professor Henry Chadwick and the Rev C. J. F. Scott officiated. The lesson was read by Dr R. F. Bennett and an address given by Dr D. W. Babbage. A chorale prelude for organ, by Francis Turner, was played by Mr Donald Paine and George Herbert's poem, "Life", was read by Professor John Stevens.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Arthur Jeddere-Fisher, a principal assistant solicitor, Customs and Excise, to be solicitor to the Customs and Excise, in succession to Mr Graeme Gloak, who is to retire.

Mr A K Griesbash to be a solicitor member of the County Court Rule Committee, in succession to Mr E J D Evans, who is to be a county court registrar.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. C. Bellamy and Miss C. Lewis
The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr amnd Mrs N. E. Bellamy, and Clare, elder daughter of Prebendary R. Ll. and Mrs Lewis, both of Taunton.

Mr F. E. Fackelmayer and Miss O. J. Wentworth Rump
The engagement is announced between Fridolin Fackelmayer, youngest son of the late Mr and Mrs F. R. Fackelmayer, of Hennox Gardens, London, SW1, and Olivia, youngest daughter of Air Commadore F. J. Wentworth Rump, CBE; and Mrs Wentwoth Rump, of Little Winshurst House, Hayling, Hampshire.

Mr I. O. Fashanu and Miss J. Rozario
The engagement is announced between Idieli-Koitha Fashanu, of Madras, and Joyce Rozario, of Singapore.

Mr R. I. Howard and Miss H. J. Dawson
The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs I. B. Howard, of Stotfold, Bedfordshire, and Helen, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Dawson, of Harrogate, Yorkshire.

Mr A. L. Joyce and Miss M. V. Dawson
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs L. Joyce, of Oswestry, Shropshire, and Maria, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. N. Dawson, of Dulwich, London.

Mr P. J. N. Linthwaite and Miss G. D. Oblitas
The engagement is announced between Peter John Nicholas, son of Mr John Linthwaite, of Johannesburg, and Mrs June Linthwaite, of Oxford, and Gillian Deborah, younger daughter of Mr R. Oblitas, OBE, ED, and Mrs Oblitas, of Highcliffe, Dorset.

Mr R. C. Paget and Miss H. M. B. Sweeting
The engagement is announced between Campbell, only son of the late Mr R. Cecil Paget and Mrs Paget, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Henrietta, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Sweeting, of Little Rissington, Gloucestershire.

Mr S. J. Roberts and Miss F. J. Franklin
The engagement is announced between Stephen, only son of Mr and Mrs L. J. Roberts, of Worplesdon, Surrey, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs K. P. Franklin, of Seale, Surrey.

Mr J. L. Rodgers and Miss E. C. Knowles
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mrs Joan Dodd, of Trebetherick, Cornwall, and the late Commander Rodgers, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Knowles, now of Croydon, Surrey.

Marriage

Mr J. M. Halford-Thompson and Miss J. V. Astor
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Ufton-Nervet, Berkshire, between Mr Max Halford-Thompson, younger son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Halford-Thompson, of Manor Lodge, Longworth, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, and Miss Jean Astor, youngest daughter of the Hon Hugh and Mrs Astor, of Folly Farm, Sulhamstead, Reading, Berkshire. The Rev M. Watts and the Rev A. L. Burrell officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Peter Cunardo, Hugh d'Erlanger, Marietta d'Erlanger, Eugene Hanmer, Megan Fletcher and Miss Rosemary Carter. Mr Oliver Lodge was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Rabbi's candid look at 'Jewish crisis'

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

It is not uncommon to find Jews who confess to sensing, under the surface, that their religion is in a state of crisis. But crises in religion seem to happen very slowly, and are easily masked by secular, political or social upheavals of greater drama and a shorter time-scale.

Rabbi Dow Marmur, the rabbi of the North Western Reform Synagogue in London, has published a diagnosis that many observers of the Jewish scene will recognize as having all the familiar "Jewish crisis" elements in it. It is the post-Holocaust "Now what?" question in many forms, questions about goals and meanings, even about whether "being a Jew" means anything at all beyond potential citizenship of the state of Israel. Rabbi Marmur's answers are all, in the end, hopeful and positive, but his probing is deep and he will not be universally admired in Jewish circles for expressing himself so candidly.

As many have said before, he argues that a total preoccupation with Jewish *survival is ultimately likely to* be the greatest threat to that survival, not because dark Nazi-like forces are gathering once again to ravage the Jewish people, but because pure survival eventually runs out of momentum as a motive. "Because we must survive" is not a sufficient answer to the question, "Why must we survive?"

There is no mistaking the fact that younger generations of Jews, perhaps in Britain particularly, are far less inclined than their parents to want to keep alive the full Jewish flavour of a distinctly Jewish sub-culture. Assimilation has replaced persecution as the chief danger to the survival of the life-style, ethos, religion, and sense of corporate identity that "being Jewish" implies.

The religious answer, given by Rabbi Marmur as others have given it before, is that the point of Jewishness is Judaism, and the point of Judaism is the mysterious fulfilment of a covenant with God that goes back to the beginning. The point of that, Rabbi Marmur states, is defeated if the Jews pull up the drawbridge between themselves and the rest of the human community. There is a mission or purpose behind it which embraces the rest of the world, though more subtly than by conversion.

Rabbi Marmur's elucidation of this religious purpose, and he speaks with the authority of a wide tradition, comes at a time in the evolution of other Western religious traditions when something of the kind is beginning to be sought from Jews by non-Jews. In other ages, a Jewish declaration that Judaism has something to offer would not have been welcomed. Christianity in particular has not until recently been in any mood to listen.

Now, however, the belief is widespread that the major religions of the world should communicate and relate, with varying degrees of willingness to learn. Christianity, much more than Islam in recent years, has come to revere its Jewish roots.

It would not readily agree, even so, that Judaism's contemporary presence was the manifestation of an ancient unbroken covenant with the God the Christians worship, for that would give the voice of Judaism today an authority which Christian theology would find hard to concede. The church, scripture, the spirit, reason, tradition, even the world, are channels through which truth flows, the theologians would allow. But contemporary Judaism?

The counterpart to Rabbi Marmur's offer of Jewish wisdom and witness to a jaded world would be some religious response, outside Judaism, recognizing that the offer was authentic. And there is, most remarkably, a passage in the decrees of the Second Vatican Council which virtually acknowledges that authenticity. "The Jews still remain most dear to God because of their Fathers", as the council declared, "for he does not repent of the gifts he makes nor of the calls he issues." It goes far further than the repudiation of Christian antisemitism earlier in the same text, a passage universally adopted as normative in the last decade and a half by all the mainstream Christian traditions.

That later passage has hardly yet been noticed, perhaps because its implications are too enormous to understand. It has been enough for the Christian world, so far, for it to accept Judaism as one more world religion with appropriate rights attached. But this passage gives Judaism something much more significant, a divine vocation in the Christian scheme of things.

This is not something the Jews ought to need to be told by Christians: but it would be a brilliant twist to the story *of these two great religions,* if the larger, one-time persecutor, now turned to the smaller, for help and inspiration, and in so doing helped to rectify a religious crisis of meaning and purpose among the Jews themselves.

RECORD FOR MILLET DRAWING

A pastel by Jean Francois Millet of his work "The sower", made a record for any Millet drawing when it sold here for $300,000 (£163,043) at Sotheby's in New York on Saturday. The buyer was a private American collector.

Turner's 1824 watercolour "Hastings: Fish market on the sands" went to a private European buyer at $125,000 (£67,934), another Millet drawing "Les deux bergens", sold to a Japanese dealer for $85,000 (£46,195) and a record for an Arthur Rackham was set when an illustration of Rat and Mole on a picnic fetched $21,000 (£11,413).

At Christie's in New York on Friday, a winter landscape by Frederick Kruseman reached the top price of $44,000 (24,444) in a sale of nineteenth century paintings. It was bought by Richard Green, a London dealer.

Downside School

Music and choral scholarships have been awarded, in order of merit, as follows:
J. B. Bedford (Westminster Cathedral Choir School), R. Jones (Westminster Cathedral Choir School), B. J. Bevan (Plunkett House), M. D. Rutter (Plunkett House), H. F. S. Brown (Buckfast Abbey School), M. A. F. Podesta (Downside).

Dean to retire

The Very Rev Edward Patey, the Dean of Liverpool, is to retire in September after his sixty-seventh birthday. He made the formal announcement at the Anglican cathedral yesterday.



The Prince and Princess of Wales at Westminster Abbey yesterday attending a service to celebrate the centenary of the Royal College of Music. It was on February 28, 1882, that the then Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, called a meeting to approve the founding of the college.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAIN: C J Caughey, Glamorgan in cmd, July 27.
COMMANDERS: R F Channon, staff of FOSM as SOPO, June 7; A W V Thomson, Dryad for duty with CNOCS, July 21; R F Lovell, duty on staff of COMNAVSOUTH as Chief Oceanographic Section, Sept 15; D C B Webb, Hydra in cmd, June 1; M F Clarke, Pembroke as Trng Cdr, June 29.
SURGEON COMMANDER: D S Wright, INM, Sept 17.
SURGEON COMMANDER (D): D C C Alexander, RNDTS, July 15.
WOMEN'S ROYAL NAVAL SERVICE
SUPERINTENDENT: Miss D P Swallow, to be promoted Commandant and to be Director of the Women's Royal Naval Service, July 30.
Retirements
CAPTAIN: J A B Thomas, May 15.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: R J Morrow, March 14.

The Army
AIDE DE CAMP TO THE QUEEN: Brigadier G L Body, Jan 27; Brigadier A A Fielder, Jan 27.
COLONEL COMMANDANT: Major-General J V Homan, Col Comdt REME, Feb 28.
MAJOR-GENERAL: R M Pearson, MOD (AMD) as DADS, March 5.
BRIGADIERS: F G Barton, MOD as D Engr Svcs, March 5; P R F Bonnet, 2 Armd Div HQ & Sig Regt as CRA 2 Armd Div and Comd Lubbecke Garrison, March 1; P A Inge, HQ 1 (BR) Corps as COS, March 5; W J Pryn, RAM Coll as Dir of Army Surgery, March 6; J W C Spackman, DSCS as Director, March 5.
COLONELS: M H Jones, Nicosia as D Adv, March; M J McDermott, DKMH Catterick as Matron/ADANS HQ NE Dist & Scotland, March 1; W H Morris, HQ Army Catering Svcs UK as DDACC and Comd ACS (UK), March 5; C Morrison, HQ West Dist as ADANS, Feb 15; F L Richards, 5 Dent Gp as OC, March 2; M J Wilkes, 3 Armd Div HQ & Sig Regt as COS, March 5.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: W E J Allen, RCT, BDSW as SO1 (BEO), March 1; J R Appleton, REME, DCSLOG Pentagon, USA, as SO1 (BLO), March 5; A R Bailey, R Sigs DSS (AD) as SO1, March 1; P J Daniell, RA, MOD as SO1, Feb 26; G M Gadd, RAPC, APO (Offrs Accts) as Gp Offr, March 5; C C Galloway, RE, Belize Def Force as Comdt, March 1; I St P Hurley, DLR, LSP Oman as SO1, March 1; N W F Richards, [illegible] Shrivenham as SO1, March 5; A P Wright, WFR, HQ The Prince of Wales's Div as AAG, March 5.

Royal Air Force
AIR COMMODORE: J B Mitchell, Director, Kuwait Air Defence Advisory Team, March 1; B H Newton, RAF Support Command as Air Commodore Flying Training, March 6; J F H Tolley, Director of Operations Air Support (RAF), March 6.
GROUP CAPTAIN (Acting Air Commodore): R A Miller, MOD as Director of Public Relations (RAF) March 1; P J A Chislett, MOD as Director Air Defence Environment Team (RAF) Feb 18.
GROUP CAPTAIN: A L Clayson, PMC Barnwood as DDPM (Pol and Recs), March 1; R J Hutchings, MOD (Air Force Dept) for staff duties, March 5.
WING COMMANDER (Acting Group Captain): A E Knox, MOD (Air Force Dept) for staff duties, March 5.
WING COMMANDER: P J Boreham, Kuwait as ADAT, March 1; M S Bartlett RAF St Athan as OC A/C Eng Wg, March 1; M Sullivan, RAF St Athan as OC Supply Wg, March 1; R A Austin, RAF Wattisham as OC ADGEBB, March 4; R H Beazley, RAE Bedford as OC Fg, March 6.

Mestel keeps the lead at Marbella tournament

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

With one round to go in the World Western European zonal tournament at Marbella in Spain, Mestel is still in the lead with 4½ points closely followed by Van der Wiel, the Dutch master, who has 4 points. Next come Lunn, Rivas, and Stean with 3½ points, Short 2½, Ligterink 2, and Hebden ½.

The results in round five were: Mastel ½, Short ½; Rivas 1, Ligterink 0; Lunn 0, Stean 1; and Van der Wiel 1, Hebden 0. The important game in this round was that between Lunn and Stean in which Lunn under time pressure committed a blunder in an unclear position.

Results in round six were: Short 1, Hebden 0; Stean ½, Van der Wiel ½; Ligterink 0, Lunn 1; and Mestel 1, Rivas 0. Mestel won by exerting steady pressure against Rivas's French defence and Lunn made a fine sacrifice of Queen for Rook against Ligterink.

The top three players from this event qualify for the interzonal tournament, the next stage in the qualifying competitions for the world championship. That is due to be played later this year. Mestel, who requires only half a point more to gain the grand master title, meets Lunn in the last round and of the other potential interzonal qualifiers Van der Wiel plays Ligterink, Stean plays Hebden and Rivas meets Short.

Close fight for top place

From Our Chess Correspondent, Westergate, West Sussex

With 68 competitors, including 10 international masters and one grandmaster, the ARC Young Masters tournament was even better attended and stronger than last year's. Six rounds were played over the weekend at the Westergate School, near Chichester, and it was part of the young masters chess congress, sponsored by the Amey Roadstone Corporation.

There was a close fight for top place and the struggle was decided only at the end of the last round on Sunday, when Jonathan Speelman, a grandmaster, drew an exciting game with William Hartston, the international master, after some adventures in which Hartston overlooked a mating continuation *through time trouble.*

Since the other two leaders, A. Martin and R. Britton, had been content with an early draw in as much as five moves, the first prize was shared between Britton, Martin and Speelman with five points each.

Next came R. Blackwell, J. Finlayson, M. Dickenson, W. R. Hartston, P. Large, J. Plaskett and P. Wells with 4½ points Paul Littlewood, the British champion, shared the next place with K. Arkell, M. Basman, N. Povah and J. Richardson with four points each.

Birthdays today



Mr David Niven, the actor, who is 72.

Mr Harry Belafonte, 55; Mr David Broome, 42; Mr Douglas Bunn, 54; Sir Keith Falkner, 82; Sir Maurice Fiennes, 75; Lord Geddes of Epsom, 85; Air Chief Marshal Sir Lewis Hodges, 64; Lord Justice Kerr, 61; Commandant Dame Nancy Robertson, 73; Professor Lord Swann, 62; Major-General P. T. Tower, 65.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

Dixon, Mr Reginald John, of Solihull, West Midlands, intestate £305,661

Otton, Mrs Laura, of Exeter £364,922

Paget, Mr Edward Robert Hugh, of Needham Market, Suffolk, the historian £177,830

Rennie, Sir Gilbert McCall, of Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire, former High Commissioner in London for the Central African Federation £73,061

Parliament this week

Commons Today (2.30): Travel Concessions (London) Bill, remaining stages Northern Ireland Orders on Appropriation and on Limitation Amendment. Proceedings on Agriculture Training Board Bill and Industrial Training Bill.
Tomorrow (2.30): Debates on Opposition motion on gas prices and on situation on central America.
Wednesday (2.30): Canada Bill, committee, second day.
Thursday (2.30): Coal Industry Bill, Remaining stages. Mineworkers' Pensions Scheme and Redundant Mineworkers Concessionary Coal Orders. Motion on Court of Auditors of the European Community.
Friday (9.30): Private Member's motion on test-tube babies.
Select committees. Today: Home Affairs: Subcommittee on race relations and immigration. Subject: National Health Service treatment of overseas visitors. Witness: Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services (11.00).
Energy. Subject: Combined heat and power. Witnesses: District Heating Assoc Basingstoke and Deanborough Council (4.30). Mr L. Grainger (5.30).
Public Accounts. Subject: Fees paid to works consultants. Witnesses: Sir Kenneth Stowe, Department of Health and Social Security; Mr Alfred, Property Services Agency. Mr Rennie, Scottish Home and Health Dept. Mr T. P. Hughes, Welsh Office (4.45).
Treasury and Civil Service. Subject: Supplementary Estimates Class II, Vote 12, Budget of the European Communities. Witnesses: Treasury and Foreign and Commonwealth Officials (4.45).
Tomorrow: Environment. Subject: Inquiry into methods of financing local government in the context of Government's green paper. Witnesses: R. Jackman, London School of Economics (4). Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (5).
Wednesday: Defence. Subject: Ministry of Defence organization and procurement. Witnesses: Electronic Engineering Association; Mr F. E. C. Gregory and Dr J. Simpson, Southampton University (10.30).
Scottish Affairs. Subject: Rural road passenger transport and ferries. Witnesses: Orkney Islands Council; Shetland Islands Council (10.30).
Welsh Affairs. Subject: Water in Wales. Witness: Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales (10.30).
Home Affairs. Subject: Police complaints procedure. Witnesses: Scottish Home and Health Department and Procurators Fiscal (11).
Public Accounts. Subject: Opticians Reimbursement of costs. Witnesses: Sir Kenneth Stowe, Department of Health and Social Security. Mr Rennie, Scottish Home and Health Department; Mr T. P. Hughes, Welsh Office (4).
Social Services: Subject: Age of retirement. Witnesses: National Pensioners Steering Committee, National Federation of Old Age Pensions Association; Help the Aged (4.15).
Thursday: Agriculture. Subject: Less favoured areas. Witnesses: National Farmers' Union (11).
Lords, today (2.30): Taking of Hostages Bill, second reading. Debate on environmental pollution.
Tomorrow (2.30): Northern Ireland Orders. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, report.
Wednesday (2.30): Debate on the situation in less developed countries.
Thursday (3): Two marriage enabling Bills. Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill, and Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, third readings. Antiquities Bill, committee.
Select committees. Tomorrow: EEC subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy). Evidence from the European Investment Bank on the borrowing and lending activities of the Community (4).
Wednesday: EEC subcommittee (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs). Evidence on 1982-83 farm price proposals from NFU (10.30). Subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence on the internal market from the Freight Transport Association (11).
Thursday: EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence on raw materials from Mr Robert Moreland, MEP, Mr A G Moncrieff, Consolidated Gold Fields, and Mr A A Archer, Institute of Geological Sciences (11).

Progress of legislation

Commons, Feb 22: Lloyd's Bill completed the report stage. Feb 23: Essential Goods and Services Bill read a first time. Canada Bill considered in committee and adjourned. Feb 24: Floating Structures (Control) Bill read a first time. Travel Concessions (London) Bill read a second time. Feb 25: Humberside Bill read the third time. Feb 26: Children's Homes Bill read a second time.

Lords, Feb 22: Transport (Finance) Bill read the third time and passed. Legal Aid Bill and Marriage (Step-parents and Step-children) Bill both read a second time. Constitutional Referendum Bill withdrawn. Feb 23: Mental Health (Amendment) Bill considered on report and adjourned. Feb 25: Hampshire Bill and Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council Bill both read a second time. Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill and Mental Health (Amendment) Bill both passed the report stage. The following Acts received Royal Assent: Shipbuilding, Hops Marketing, Transport (Finance), New Towns, and Humberside.

The Night Sky in March

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury is a morning star rising less than an hour before the Sun and unlikely to be seen.

Venus will remain very bright throughout the month and rise about two hours before the Sun at the beginning, but the interval will be about an hour and a half at the end. Waning crescent Moon in its vicinity on the 21st, but there are no bright stars in the area.

Mars is retrograding in Virgo and will reach opposition on the 31st, when its magnitude will be -12. Close to Saturn at the beginning of the month but moving away from it. Moon near it on the 11th.

Jupiter will be rising well before midnight as the month goes on and is just on our map. Moon near it on the 13th.

Saturn, slowly retrograding in Virgo, will close to but a little to the north of Spica this month. Their magnitudes are 06 and 09 respectively. As last month, the brighter and reddish Mars is not far away. Uranus, in Scorpius, will be rising earlier as the month proceeds and at about midnight in the middle of the period.

Neptune, in Ophiuchus, has rising times in the range 03h to 01h.

The Moon: first quarter, 2d22h; full, 9d21h; last quarter, 17d17h; new, 26d10h.

Algol: approximate times of evening minima are soom after midnight 7th-8th, 10d21h, 13d18h (just after sunset) and 30d23h.

The spring equinox will occur at 20d23h, but equal day and night will be a couple of days earlier.

British Summer Time will commence on the 28th, when 02h GMT will become 3 am BST. GMT will continue to be used in these notes unless stated otherwise.

Dictionaries tell us that "equinox" means the date when day and night are equal in length, and from time to time readers ask me why they are not equal on that date. At an equinox the Sun crosses the celestial equator, from south to north declination in March and north to south in September. At that moment almost exactly half the terrestrial globe from pole to pole will be in daylight and half in darkness; in a sense therefore the day and night are equal.

To the Earthbound observer the sunrise-sunset interval is not 12 hours for several reasons, the main one being atmospheric refraction. Because light is bent as it passes through the atmosphere, external objects appear farther from the horizon than they really are. Thus when the Sun has theoretically just set it appears to us to be touching the horizon. That delays sunset and similarly accelerates sunrise, so the day is lengthened. To give a 12-hour day the Sun must still have some south declination, before the spring equinox and after the autumn one.

There are other factors too. The Sun is not a point object setting instantaneously like a star; it has a finite size and takes an appreciable tive to set. The amount of that delay depends on the angle at which it is setting, and the higher the latitude the longer that delay.

The exact time of the equinox is also relevant in a small way. This year it is at 23h GMT on the 20th, so for the daylight hours in the UK the Sun will be south of the equator, and will be north of it on the 21st, so neither could be 12-hour days exactly. When it is 23h here it is only 12h mid-Pacific and that argument would not apply, so even that effect depends on where yoy live.

The map this month illustrates rather nicely the two periods of the Moon. From the 1st to the 29th is 28 days and the Moon has passed its former position. Thus the period relative to the stars, or once around the Earth, must be less than this (sidereal period 27 third days). On the other hand it has not yet reached the same phase, so the cycle of phases, once round with respect to the Earth-Sun line, must be more than 28 (synodic period 29½ days).

The Orion group dominates the evening sky at this time of year. These bluish-white stats, with their reddish companion Betelgeuse, are also accompanied by the yellowish Aldebaran and the brilliant white Sirius. The sky will not be dark before 19th, and the astronomer's idea of darkness is much later than that, but when it does occur one of the first stars to appear will be directly overhead. That is Capella in Auriga, as can be seen from the January map.

The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the latitude of London at 23hr (11 pm) at the beginning 22hr (10 pm) in the middle and 21hr (9 pm) at the end of the month, local Mean Time. At places away from the Greenwich Meridian the Greenwich times at which the diagram applies are later than the above by one hour for each 15deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The map should be turned so that the horizon the observer is facing (shown by the words around the circle) is at the bottom, the zenith being the centre. Greenwich Mean Time, known to astronomers as Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notations, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

OBITUARY

SIR RONALD BELL, QC, MP

Notable Conservative backbencher

Sir Ronald Bell, QC, MP, who had been a member of the House of Commons for 32 years, died suddenly in his Westminster office on February 27. He was 67. He had had a short taste of Westminster politics when he won a by-election at Newport in 1945 and sat from May to July, supporting Sir Winston Churchill's caretaker government, but then lost his seat. He had to wait for the next general election, and his friends know that he waited very impatiently.

He was returned as MP for South Buckinghamshire in the general election of 1950 and thereby became one of the notable first intakes of Conservative MPs after Churchill's defeat in 1945. From 1947 he sat for the remapped Beaconsfield, a constituency name full of Disraelian echoes.

It could never be said that Ronald Bell ever sought to be a member of the Disraelian group who in 1950 called themselves the One Nation group — including Iain MacLeod, Angus Maude, 'Cub' Alport and Edward Heath. He always stood on the right wing of the 1922 Committee, not least on such issues as the Anglo-French invasion of Port Said in 1956, on many legal and constitutional issues, on capital punishment, on immigration, and on opposition to United Kingdom entry into the European Community and continuing membership.

A barrister called by Grays Inn in 1938 he was born in April 1914 and educated at Cardiff High school and Magdalen College, Oxford, where he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Oxford Union. During the war he served in the RNVR and became a Lieutenant-Commander.

In most political controversies of his day Ronald Bell could be broadly described in contemporary terms as a Powellite by conviction, intuition and temperament, although he accepted no personal leadership except his own integrity and conscience. He had at all times one of the safest blue chip seats in the gift of English Conservative Associations and he used it to be completely himself, making no concessions to fashion or fad.

He was never afraid to espouse unpopular causes in the House or in the country or to avoid any appearance of vote wooing or time serving. He relied on a calm and rational statement of his own opinions rather than rhetoric or intrigue to make an impact on public opinion, and he was never afraid to ally himself to so called political enemies if he agreed with them.

As an anti European Conservative and lawyer he gave *valuable service* to the House as a member of the Select Committee on European legislation and as a leading member of the Select Committee on Statutory Instruments — an underrated branch of delegated legislation.

Whether he had any hidden ministerial ambitions during his long and faithful service to the House of Commons may be doubted. He knew at any rate in his private conversation that he stood for much that had fallen out of vogue. But he was always in his place and nobody, friend or political foe could ever question his profound integrity and his applied industry. It could be said that he was an outstanding example of that declining band of backbenchers who are in politics because they ask themselves what they can give rather than what they can get.

He had considerable personal charm in combination with his spirit of independence of mind and in the wake of his death it is not at all easy to think of a House of Commons without him.

He married in 1954 Elizabeth Audrey, a daughter of Kenneth Gossell. There were two sons and two daughters of the marriage.

He was knighted in 1980.

MR C. E. WRANGHAM

Mr Cuthbert Edward Wrangham CBE (known to friends as "Dennis"), a notable figure in the world of business, died on February 10 at the age of 74.

The second son of Walter George Wrangham he was born on December 16 1907 and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, as a scholar of both foundations. Immediatly after leaving Cambridge he entered the firm of C. Tennant Sons & Co. of which he became a director in 1937 and chairman in 1976.

With the outbreak of the Second World War he did service for a few months in the Ministry of Economic warfare, moving thence to the Ministry of Aircraft Production where he became Principal Officer for Aircraft Equipment, being appointed CBE for his services.

His business career after the war included spells as member of the Monopolies Commission; chairman of Shelbourne Hotel Ltd, Dublin; chairman and managing director, Power-Gas Corporation Ltd; deputy chairman, Davy-Ashmore Ltd; chairman, Doxford and Sunderland Ltd; and chairman, Marine & General Mutual Life Assurance Society.

In 1961 he was invited by the government to take over the chairmanship of the government owned aircraft factory Short Bros & Harland of Belfast, a position which he occupied until 1967. On the termination of his chairmanship by the Labour Government in 1967 he received the unique tribute of a testimonial signed by several thousand of the firm's employees.

He married in 1935 Teresa Jane Cotton by whom he had three sons and two daughters, a marriage which ended in divorce. In 1958 he married Jean, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. Behrens, who survives him.

His years of retirement were spent in Yorkshire, with which county he had ancestral connections through both parents, and where he collected a formidable library.

He served for over twelve years as a trustee of the Civic Trust for the North East taking a particular interest in the future of old towns and buildings.

A great-great-grandson of William Wilberforce "The Liberator" he devoted himself particularly to forming a family collection of books, papers and pictures and took a leading part in encouraging the definitive biography of Wilberforce by the present Lord Birkenhead which appeared in the year 1975.

BRIGADIER T. R. BLACKLEY

M.S.L. writes:

Travers Blackley, who has died, at the age of 82, as already announced in your columns, was an administrator to whom this country owed much during and after the Second World War.

Seventeen years in the Sudan Political Service made him an obvious choice to be my Chief Secretary in the difficult task of administering that part of Ethiopia temporarily occupied by British troops after the expulsion of the Italians in 1941 and the return of the late Emperor Haile Selassie to his throne. Blackley's wisdom and patience were invaluable.

He entered Tripolitania in 1943 with the 8th Army and again became my Chief Secretary, in the British Military Administration in that country. He spent six months as instructor at the US Army School of Military Government at Charlottsville University where he earned a high reputation among American officers.

He returned as Chief Administrator of Tripolitania and held that post during the difficult seven years of uncertainty as to the future of that country. He handed over a peaceful and contented country to the first Libyan Government on Independence Day 1951.

PETER HOPE JOHNSTON

PF writes:

Peter Johnston was a highly accomplished and valued colonial administrator. He was appointed to Tanganyika in 1938 and served that country until his retirement in 1965. For the most part he worked in the provincial administration, becoming the youngest Provincial Commissioner. His enthusiasm, his enormous fund of energy and his ready sympathy made him many friends among the peoples of Tanganyika as well as among his colleagues.

Peter's capacity for hard work and his wide range of interests led to his appointment on special duty at various times for land settlement, constitutional development and, after independence, to a small team which planned the integration of the customary courts of the territory into the general judicial system. His drive translated that plan into action for a system which became a model for other territories on independence.

On his return to Britain in 1965, Peter continued working (in the Overseas Development Administration) with developing countries, much heartened by visits from his Tanganyikan friends — many of them now holding high office in their own country.

He enjoyed the blessing of a very happy marriage and of a close-knit family.

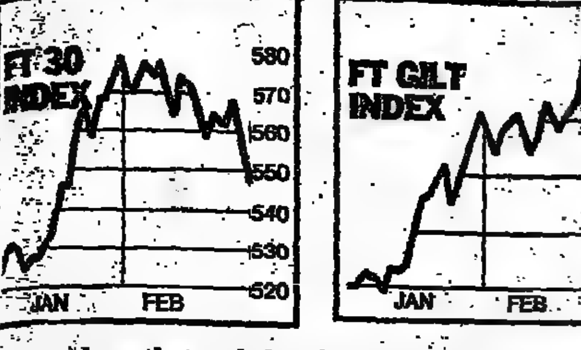
Constantine Grushevoy, political head of Moscow military region, died on February 10. He was 76.

The Ven. Walter Thomas Wardle, archdeacon of Gloucester from 1949, died on February 12 at the age of 81.

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS NEWS

Unsettled trend



The stock market ended the week on an unsettled note, with falls embracing most sectors. With hopes dashed of a tax-cutting Budget, prices drifted steadily down on small selling, in the absence of investment interest. After rallying, gilts closed with falls to half a point as the pound weakened. There were marked falls in some leading equities, and oils retreated again on oil glut fears. Sterling could come under further pressure if a renewed fall in world oil demand, predicted by the International Energy Agency, proves correct.

US steel imports rise

The United States imported 1.97 million tonnes of steel mill products in January, 53 per cent more than in the same month last year and the highest level for any January, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Imports accounted for 26 per cent of the apparent supply, the highest level of market penetration on record for any month and, according to Mr William De Lancey, institute chairman, representing "a further step-up in the pressure of dumped and subsidized imports on the American steel market."

Dunlop pact with China

Dunlop has signed a protocol with the Guangzhou Rubber Bureau of China which provides for "exclusive and long-term cooperation between the two parties". The main purpose is to provide assistance with the modernization of the bureau's manufacturing facilities for the production of high-quality rubber products, according to a Dunlop spokesman. A delegation from the bureau, one of the biggest producers of a wide range of rubber products in China, has just completed a tour of Dunlop manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Jobs agency branches close

Reed Executive, the employment agency group, is closing six of its 105 branches in London and the south-east until the economy improves. The closures will not involve any job losses, according to Mr Alec Reed, the group chairman and managing director. A further eight branches are being transferred into the group's existing specialist employment and travel agency branches. "We are short of applicants for jobs, and are only filling one job in seven. Although the number of jobs has fallen, applicants have fallen even more," Mr Reed added.

Building research

A permanent committee is to be established to advise the building and civil engineering industries on the financing and direction of future research, the National Economic Development Council has announced. The new committee is the result of an initiative by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, last year and the subsequent recommendations of a working party headed by Sir Peter Trench, of Y. J. Lovell.

New registry of business names

A national registry of business names is being launched today by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry in an attempt to replace the government system which ended last week after 66 years. The LCCI Business Registry will offer a computer check of company names and trade marks to avoid any litigation risk. In addition, a certificate of registration giving legally-required details of each business will be issued. Registration fees will be £10 for existing businesses and £15 for a new business.

● A credit card called Advance is introduced today by BL to help customers to pay for servicing costs and repairs. BL is also introducing Supercover Plus, a low-cost protection plan to cover cars in their second and third years.

● Kier International, a French Kier subsidiary, has been awarded two overseas contracts, the first for a £5.3m commercial centre in Trinidad and the second for a £4.7m airport works at Gaborone in Botswana.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Unilever on target for £715m

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food to detergent giant, has ridden the recession well during the past year, benefitting from its wide geographical spread.

This should be reflected in the final results, with fourth quarter figures tomorrow expected to show profits for the year to December up from £572m to £715m-£720m pre tax.

Profits in the first three quarters were up from £438m to £543m, with further below the line exchange rate gains which would have boosted this figure by an estimated £47m.

Sales volume was 1.5 per cent up in the third quarter, but this was below the previous quarter's advance, and it is possible that a slowdown in consumer demand may have begun.

Major productivity improvements have been made in Europe through rationalisation and reorganisation but although this will provide further profit growth in the current year, most consumer divisions are likely to show only modest improvements in the fourth quarter.

The group's oil milling operations will remain a dull feature but there are likely to be improvements in the animal feed and possibly in chemicals.

Margarine volumes have remained especially strong in the United Kingdom, with the Krona and Flora brands performing well, and this will offset the overcapacity problems in oil milling.

Prospects for the group in the current year look good with the European divisions, which contribute some 60 per cent of group profits, likely to benefit from a recovery in demand.

Elsewhere there should be strong growth from African interests, while in the United States there could be a return to profitability for the recently reorganized Lever Bros.

Tomorrow's results should be accompanied by an increase in dividend, to bring total distributions for the year to around 36p against last year's 32.7p.

Bad weather has hit the composite insurance sector, and this will be reflected in today's final results from Royal Insurance, where brokers estimate profits will have slipped from £112m to around £110m.

In addition to the effects of recent flooding the company's large exposure in the United States and Canada is likely to add to the poor results.

Gareth David

ECONOMIC VIEW

The United Kingdom official reserves for February are due tomorrow and are expected to show little underlying change. In January the underlying rise was $62m (£34m). Last month sterling held steady in terms of the effective exchange index and there was no significant intervention by the authorities.

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT index 547.3, down 4.5
FT gilts 66.39, down 0.47
FT all-share 316.89, down 3.02
Bargains 21,885
(Friday's close)

BOARD MEETINGS

Board meetings—Today: Interims: Globe & Phoenix Gold Mining, Aine Engineering Industries. Finals: Barclays Bank, Blagden and Noakes, Fisons, Royal Insurance.

Tomorrow: Interims: Attwood Garages, Diploma, Elders. Finals: Heywood Williams, Home Charm, Mercantile Investment Trust, Mount Charlotte Investments, Provident Financial, Unilever NV, Unilever plc, "W" Ribbons.

Wednesday: Interims: Campari International, Consolidated Gold Fields, Metamec, Jentique. Finals: Fledgling Investments, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance, Owners Abroad Group, Ultramar.

Thursday: Interims: Medminster, Mitchell Cotts. Finals: Antofagasta Railway, Law Debenture Corporation, Macallan-Glenlivet, Ransomes Sims and Jefferies, Rea Bros., Rentokil Group, W N Sharpe, Tavener Rutledge, Weeks Petroleum.

Friday: Interims: Courtney Pope Holdings, R P Martin. Finals: Westminster and Country Properties, Alliance Trust, Greenfields Leisure.

DIARY

Today: Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, at Coal Industry Society lunch. Confederation of British Industry monthly trends inquiry (February).

Tomorrow: Second International Production Engineering and Productivity Exhibition, Olympia (until March 6). United Kingdom official reserves (February); capital issues and redemptions (February).

Wednesday: Conference on Cyprus business prospects at London Chamber of Commerce. Advance energy statistics (January).

Thursday: Confederation of British Industry conference in Birmingham on restoring prosperity to west Midlands.

Friday: Housing starts and completions (January); house renovations (fourth quarter); hire purchase and other instalment credit business (January); company liquidity survey (fourth quarter).

CBI sees no sign of upturn as Budget nears

By John Whitmore and Rupert Morris

There is little cheer for Sir Geoffrey Howe in the latest Confederation of British Industry monthly trends survey with just over a week to go before he presents his Budget, and with the continuing fall in oil prices restricting his room for manoeuvre.

The survey says that manufacturing industry has yet to see any sign of the long-awaited upturn. A slight increase in orders could be viewed as the only hopeful sign on an otherwise flat industrial landscape.

A survey of 1,663 companies carried out in the first half of February shows 62 per cent expecting no change in output in the next four months, with 21 per cent expecting a rise and 18 per cent a fall. These responses show no significant difference from the quarterly trends survey published a month ago.

Stocks remain high, with 56 per cent of companies reporting adequate stock levels, 29 per cent saying they are overstocked, and only 5 per cent saying they are understocked.

Order books remain weak, with 57 per cent of companies reporting orders below normal. This is, however, an improvement on the quarterly survey when 65 per cent said order books were below normal.

Export orders, too, showed some slight improvement, with 50 per cent of respondents reporting below normal order books, compared with 65 per cent below normal a month ago.

The CBI does not regard these as significant improvements, and says reports from the regions do not indicate any noticeable upturn in demand or activity.

Prospects for the second half of the year are seen as brighter, with stronger order books in the food, drink and tobacco industries, and intermediate and chemicals companies showing greatest optimism.

The amount of help the Chancellor will able to give industry is probably being steadily whittled away by the falling oil price. With BNOC likely to cut the North Sea oil price by $3-$4 a barrel soon, the cost to the Exchequer could well be in the region of £750m in terms of lost revenue, though impact on the public sector borrowing requirement might be rather less.

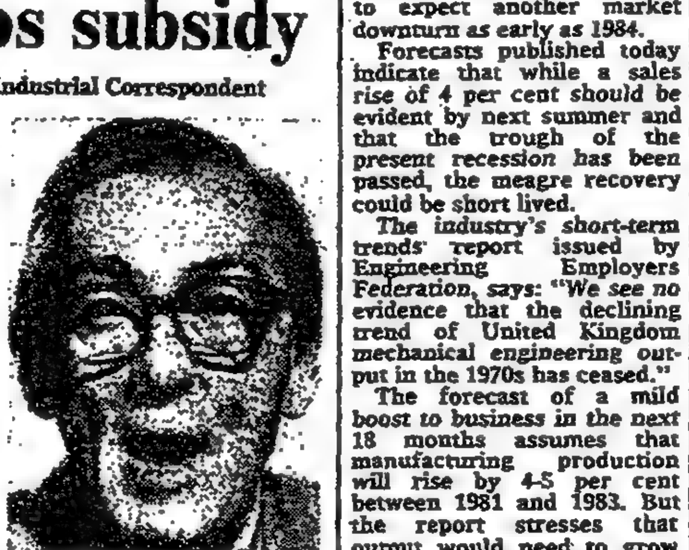
Even so stockbrokers James Capel, who put the possible revenue loss rather higher unless sterling falls, estimate that the Chancellor could finish up with very little to give away (over and above basic indexation of taxes) if he is to meet the PSBR target of about £9,500m implied by the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

In their latest economic forecasts both Phillips & Drew and Simon & Coates see the Chancellor having room for some modest tax cuts, though they differ in their views of the likely budget framework.

Business Editor, page 13

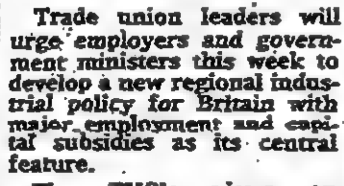
TUC calls for £25 weekly jobs subsidy

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent



Len Murray, of the TUC, which wants a new labour *subsidy*

Trade union leaders will urge employers and government ministers this week to develop a new regional industrial policy for Britain with major employment and capital subsidies as its central feature.



The TUC's views on regional policy, contained in a long discussion document, will be put to the tripartite National Economic Development Council at its meeting on Wednesday. It is due to be chaired by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor.

The unions are understood to be advocating a new labour subsidy to replace the old regional employment premium. It would be based over one year on a subsidy of 20 per cent of average earnings — worth about £25 a week — and would cost about £650m over 12-months.

The TUC suggestions, which are unlikely to find favour among ministers, also involve widening the scope of capital and labour subsidies to the service and commercial sectors as well as industry.

It is believed the TUC document calls for the establishment of regional industrial planning boards and that the process should have a greater local focus.

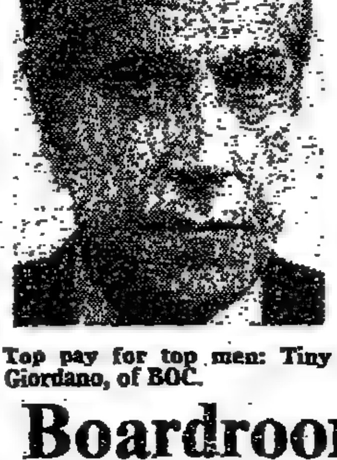
In particular, the unions see the need for pension funds to become involved in regional planning at local level to act as a link with national institutions like the proposed national investment bank. The TUC believes that regional planning has become a forgotten subject in recent years but with the growth of unemployment needs a new impetus.

The document follows the publication last month of the TUC's Programme for Recovery which demanded an £8,300m reflation of the economy in next week's Budget.

Creation of 677,000 jobs was one of the major platforms of the TUC's Budget proposals. The subsidies being suggested this week, union leaders say, could create 250,000 jobs in one year and up to 167,000 permanent jobs in the longer term.

The length and detail of the latest document underlines the importance that the TUC still attaches to the NEDC forum. Last week the TUC employment policy committee decided not to withdraw from the council despite a left-wing move to boycott tripartite talks in protest at the government's Employment Bill.

Also on the agenda for this week's meeting of the council is a report from Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy, on the electricity supply industry's bulk supply tariff. The Electricity Council's recent review of the tariff system fell far short of the concessions being demanded by heavy industry.







Top pay for top men: Tiny Rowlands, of Lonrho, Gerald Ronson, of Heron, Richard Giordano, of BOC.

Boardroom pay goes up 14 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Directors did appreciably better than their employees with average increases of 14 per cent in the 12 months to September 1981, compared with a rise in average earnings of only 9.3 per cent.

A study sponsored by the Charterhouse Group shows that more than a quarter of companies increased their directors' pay by 21 per cent of more during those 12 months.

Not all the fat cats were getting fatter, however. A quarter of top directors got pay increases of under five per cent, while out of the 1,000-plus companies surveyed 27 showed no increase and 167 showed a decrease as falling profits led to reduced bonuses.

The survey, compiled mainly from annual reports and accounts of publicly quoted companies, shows that 80 per cent of companies have their top directors on contracts of at least 12 months.

Some companies pay top directors a higher salary than their chairman, and a big company is prepared to pay a part-time chairman £47,097 more than twice as the full-time chairman or managing director of a small company.

Among industry groups, leisure and services saw directors' pay go up by 17.02 per cent the highest average increase while in the manufacture of consumer goods, average increases were the lowest at 11.54 per cent.

The scope of director's benefits has also been increasing, with the number of profit-sharing schemes up from 5 per cent of companies the previous year to 10 per cent.

Pension contributions remain a significant element of boardroom remuneration, with the typical level being about 20 per cent of salary plus bonus.

Britain's highest-paid director in 1981, by a long way, was Mr Richard Giordano, chief executive of BOC International, with a salary of £477,100.

Lonrho, Shell, the Heron Corporation and ACC all paid their top men £200,000 a year

Directors' Remuneration is available from Monks Publications, Debden Green, Saffron Walden, Essex, (Price £25).

Average earnings of top executives

£3m turnover (Range £1m — £5m)	
Part-time chairman	£7,828
Chairman	£21,452
Highest paid director	£19,430
Other directors	£17,052
£27m turnover (Range £22m — £32m)	
Part-time chairman	£7,824
Chairman	£33,857
Highest paid director	£71,097
Other directors	£24,244
£1,116m turnover (Range £360m—3,452m)	
Part-time chairman	£47,097
Chairman	£80,040
Highest paid director	£71,920
Other directors	£44,950

Engineering recovery 'short-lived'

By Our Industrial Staff

Britain's badly mauled mechanical engineering industry, which has cut more than 250,000 jobs in the last seven years, has been warned to expect another market downturn as early as 1984.

Forecasts published today indicate that while a sales rise of 4 per cent should be evident by next summer and that the trough of the present recession has been passed, the meagre recovery could be short lived.

The industry's short-term trends report issued by Engineering Employers Federation, says: "We see no evidence that the declining trend of United Kingdom mechanical engineering output in the 1970s has ceased."

The forecast of a mild boost to business in the next 18 months assumes that manufacturing production will rise by 4-5 per cent between 1981 and 1983. But the report stresses that output would need to grow by 16 per cent to reach pre-recession levels.

The major sectors in which output in 1983 is expected to be close to or above pre-recession levels are instrument and electronic engineering, food drink and tobacco, chemicals and allied industries and aerospace equipment.

Manufacturing investment, which has fallen by a quarter since the onset of the recession, should recover substantially in the next 18 months, the report says.

The trends survey, compiled by a working pary of leading industrialists, trade unionists, government officials and economists, comes just a week before the Budget and will be seen in industry circles as reinforcing the Confederation of British Industry's call for some modest reflation to help to reduce business costs and increase Britain's international competitiveness.

On the export front, the trends report suggests that sales of engineering equipment will remain flat throughout 1983, with export prices continuing to be much higher than those of West Germany or Japan.

Cabinet to consider cash-limit breach

By Melvyn Westlake

The Cabinet will decide soon after the Budget whether to allow a major breach in its cash-limit control of public spending by permitting government departments to carry over unspent allowances from year to year.

The Treasury is deeply suspicious of such proposals, but Mr Leon Brittan, its Chief Secretary, has agreed, under pressure on the cabinet defence committee, to review the question with officials from the Ministry of Defence.

Last summer the Treasury rejected greater flexibility for cash limits but the Prime Minister now appears to have been persuaded by the Ministry of Defence.

The MoD wants to carry forward from one year to the next any money unspent within its cash limits. At the moment, any overspending is deducted from its budget for the following year. If it underspends, the money is kept by the Exchequer.

The idea again receiving attention is that all government departments should be allowed to carry forward up to 5 per cent of capital or equivalent expenditure.

This could cost the Treasury up to £500m a year, although it is unlikely that all department would under- spend simultaneously. The last time the scheme was considered, the Treasury concluded that it would be wise to provide for a potential cost of £250m. About half of all the potential cost applies to procurement spending by the Ministery of Defence, which is not officially classified as capital spending but is similar.

Both the public accounts and defence select committees have shown interest in a controlled experiment in cash-limit flexibility. But the Treasury made it clear last June that it did not consider this consistent with the Government's policy that cash limits were a firm control on spending.

It would mean permitting a department to over-spend its cash limits if it had underspent the year before.

The Ministry of Defence is expected to stay within its revised cash budget for this financial year, ending next month. But in the last three years it overshot its cash limits even after they had been revised upwards — revisions rarely permitted for other departments.

Champagne cigarette faces court challenge

From Michael Parrott, Paris, Feb 28

An attempt by state-owned cigarette manufacturers in five countries to challenge the domination of the light tobaccos (blondes) industry by multinationals has run into trouble. Champagne growers and France's wine growers' protection agency are taking legal action to stop France's state-owned Seita and its counterparts in Japan, Austria, Italy and Portugal selling a flavoured cigarette under the brand name Champagne.

Although, besides the drink, one has been able to buy other products with the Champagne label, such as champagne perfume and champagne mustard, the idea of being identified with cigarettes does not appeal to the champagne producers.

"The identification of champagne with cigarettes would damage our image", says M Joseph Darjean, who until recently was responsible for legal questions at a champagne trade association. "Imagine reference being made to Champagne fag ends or somebody asking for a packet of Champagnes."

Seita, which is better known as the manufacturer of the traditional dark tobacco cigarette, Gaulloise, admits that the champagne industry did protest whan it first filed champagne as a trademark for the new cigarettes back in 1977. But it claims that the industry had only objected to the labelling, not the name itself. The company modified the shape of the packet so that it did not look like a bottle, changed the colour from green to bordeaux and dropped the phrase, "best Virginia growth".

Claiming that Champagne is a prestige cigarette, Seita cannot understand why the champagne producers are so upset. But for the champagne industry, which claims that it had been assured that the name Champagne would be dropped, this is the extension of a long battle to preserve the good name of bubbly. In 1962 it obtained a court ruling in London which prevented a Spanish company from selling its sparkling wine as champagne.

The court ruled that the company was misleading the public and that champagne was a drink produced in Champagne country. Since then the exclusivity of champagne has been recognized in Europe, Japan and most Commonwealth countries but there have been difficulties in Canada, Australia and some Latin American countries — and in the United States aany sparkling wine can be sold as champagne.

The latest court action comes at a time when Seita is trying to fend off the growing imports of light tobacco and cigarettes into France. Whereas five years ago light tobacco cigarettes accounted for only 13 per cent of the French market, last year they accounted for more than 33 per cent of the 85 million cigarettes sold. Seita accounted for only 15 per cent of the sales.

Tin council urged to halt price fall

From M. K. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, Feb 28

Malaysian tin producers, alarmed at falling tin prices in London and Penang, now want the International Tin Council buffer stock manager to intervene and steady prices.

Their concern follows the single sharpest fall in the markets history in Penang on Friday when the price crashed from £7,900 a tonne to £7,017 to force the buffer stock manager into the market.

Mr Abdul Rahim Aki, chairman of the States of Malay Chamber of Mines, said over the weekend that the buffer stock manager has enough funds to buy at least 30,000 tonnes.

The buffer stock operations would play a leading role in maintaining tin prices at a steady level, now that the attempts by the mystery buyer to maintain high tin prices has suffered a setback, according to dealers here.

Mr Rahim Aki indirectly said that large deliveries of tin — some of brands which were not even heard of — made the market liquid and depressed prices.

Mr Datuk Paul Leong, Malaysian Primary Industries Minister, said in Bangkok that Asian tin ministers would meet in Kuala Lumpur in May for further talks on a tin producers' association.

Indonesia remains sceptical of the plan but the Malaysians feel Djakarta could be won over. Malaysia appears to be thinking along the lines of the Bandung tin pool of 1912.

Tin Saga, page 12

Key role forecast for research centre

A health care tonic for Scotland

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Scottish Development Agency is completing plans which if successful will make its planned £6m research park in Glasgow one of the most important centres in Europe for the health care industry.

The industry which is estimated to be worth world-wide more than £50,000m a year has been highlighted by United States management consultants Arthur D. Little as one which Scotland should exploit.

This conclusion appeared in a report recently completed for the SDA by the United States consultants. The agency has formed a healthcare industry unit to sell Scotland as a possible site for the growth industry.

Healthcare is on a par with the electronics industry for growth in Scotland. More than 7,000 people are employed in the industry making everything from pharmaceuticals to medical electronics equipment. Last year the industry generated £165m of which 66 per cent was exported.

The report which took nine months to prepare also concluded that the industry would grow in real terms by 5-11 per cent a year between this year and 1985.

The SDA expects that Scotland will be ideally situated to attract investment from those companies interested in exporting to Europe, whose annual purchases of health care equipment now exceeds £15,000m.

The facilities of the 80-acre Glasgow research park will be promoted jointly by the SDA Healthcare Industry Unit and the Locate in Scotland Bureau which is itself a joint venture between the government and the Scottish agency.

Although only 500 new jobs will be generated over the next three years it is expected to be catalytic in attracting this type of industry to Glasgow which has one of the worst employment levels in the United Kingdom.

Work on the site which will provide over the next three years about 180,000 sq ft of research and development facilities will begin next month. The agency is encouraged by the response it has had in recent weeks although all inquiries have come from British-based companies.

The first venture is expected to be Monotech, a recently-formed biotechnology company owned by Coats Paton, the textile company formed to exploit the synthetic production of human antibodies. These antibodies artificially produced are used to fight disease like to those created naturally in the body.

BUSINESS NEWS

MARKETS ROUND THE WORLD

US money supply figures continue to outwit market

Stock prices on Wall Street may fall today for the tenth Monday in a row.

Once again money supply figures failed to meet expectations and rose by $1,200m (£659m). The markets have been very sensitive recently to money supply figures because investors feel that too high a supply will cause the Federal Reserve to tighten credit and push up interest rates.

The stock market has been so volatile lately that it is difficult to predict its movements.

Last week for instance experts expected prices to rise on Monday afternoon but the money supply had dropped further than anyone had expected. Instead, the Dow Jones industrial average dropped 13 points to 811.26, its lowest point since May 1980.

That drop was attributed to investor worries over high interest rates, the recession and the gloomy outlook for corporate profits.

Then on Wednesday a rally led by oil stocks that had been under pressure only the day before took the Dow up 13.79 to 826.77.

By Friday that rally had run out of steam as investors took note of estimates by the Congressional Budget Office that United States deficits for the next two to three years would be much higher than the Reagan administration had predicted and that interest rates would not drop as sharply or as quickly as the administration forecast.

The Dow closed for the week at 824.35, almost unchanged from its closing level of 824.01 the previous week.

Most market watchers predict that stock prices will contiune to fall over the next few months even though interest rates are falling and bond rates rising — a combination that used to bring higher stock prices in its wake. Few expect much of a rise in stock prices until interest rated drop low enough to stimulate the United States.

JOHANNESBURG

Glow or gloom

The big question hanging over the Johannesburg Stock Exchange is whether De Beers will hold its dividend. Historically, there is a record of steady increases but the report due in the next few days could, possibly, reverse the trend although the market does expect it to be maintained.

Nevertheless, there has been heavy selling in Johannesburg of De Beers, now yielding 9.5 per cent, the highest ever. Having reacted to the low CSO sales, Johannesburg is looking for a signal in the De Beers report that the market has bottomed. It is also expecting some indication of how much De Beers has borrowed in the past 12 months to finance its diamond stockpile.

The lack of enthusiasm for De Beers on the market last week appears also to be symptomatic of a generally weakening all-round tone in Johannesburg. Even industrials, which have had nearly three years of interrupted growth, are now showing signs of cracking and the actuaries index last week came down a number of points.

Political events last week and the serious split in the ruling National Party hardly troubled the market but there was concern about the higher interest rates and other fiscal belt-tightening measures outlined by Mr Owen Horweed, the finance Minister, who will not be announcing his main budget proposals until late this month.

London-quoted Liberty Life and Liberty Life Holdings are both due to report this week and the market is expecting another set of outstanding results which should help a little to lift the current gloom.

Federale Mynbou and Gencor are also due. The market does not expect anything out of the ordinary from Federale Mynbou but will take grave note of what Gencor, now South Africa's second largest mining financial house, has to report.

Apart from its mining interests Gencor has large industrial holdings and its report is likely to have a significant bearing on a sector now in a state of flux.

SYDNEY

Bleak prospects

The Australian share market has had a week in the doldrums and immediate prospects look bleak.

Many mining stocks looked unhealthy after a selling attack swept the market.

A negative mood pervades the markets, not helped by an announcement by Colonial Mutual Life that it was winding down its share holding in the industrial sector. CML also said it was "over weighted" in the mining sector, especially in oil and gas. Its investments there will be received soon.

Fears that Opec will cut oil prices at its next meeting have hit oil and gas share prices.

Some of the breathtaking plunges included Vamgams dropping A$1.18 to A$7.50. Crusader down 95 cents to A$3.90 and Bridge down 65 cents to A$3.00.

One broker went as far as to call it the "Confidence Crisis". The all ordinaries index lost more ground in the 15 months of the Fraser government than it lost in the three years of Whitlam's Labour Government. The more speculative oil and gas index has dropped 50 per cent in the same period.

Stockbrokers in Collins Street, Melbourne last week were telling clients that many stocks should prove good buying soon when the tide inevitably turns. For the moment, Australian investors have taken their cue from the world's economic woes and the added political-ecomomic uncertainties which have begun to emerge from Canberra in the past few weeks.

HONGKONG

Dull market

The market drifted with the Hang Seng Index closing seven points down on the week at 1272. Average daily turnover remained low at HK$143m (£13.14m). The dull trading was despite Wednesday's budget, the first for Mr John Bremridge, Hongkong's new Financial Secretary. It contained no big surprises to turn the market one way or the other. But some analysts are concerned by the trend towards higher government spending. Although still in surplus, the Government is budgeting for big housing and land production programmes when a weak property market means reduced revenue from crown land sales. As one broker said, the trend is for a fiscal deficit which would put renewed pressure on a weak currency.

A positive feature of the package is the abolition of a 15 per cent withholding tax on foreign currency deposits. This will strengthen Hongkong's role as a financial centre. Faced with the continuing lack of corporate news, investors wait for a lead from Wall Street before this market decides where it is heading. For the present, most are happy to sit it out, far from convinced that they have yet seen the bottom.

SINGAPORE

Downward drift

Brokers last week had difficulty in staying awake as an early technical rally faded back into a slow drift downwards. Overseas activity remained slack, and the listless mood hit local investors who had been largely responsible for present activity.

One broker attributed the sluggishness to uncertainty over this spring's expected general elections in Malaysia. *Further cuts in interest rates* locally seemed to have little beneficial effect at the end of last week. On Friday, the Straits Times Index closed 6.93 points lower at 740.73, and down 12.38 points from the previous Friday's 753.01.

Brokers hoped that anticipation of a bullish budget with big cuts in personal and corporate tax to be announced this Friday would help push prices higher.

Another drop in interest rates is also expected this week and this, too, may boost activity.

SUCCESS MARKET

Romania's growth dash in peril

Despite its present cash difficulties, Romania has remained Britain's biggest growth market in Eastern Europe — and unless it cancels long term contracts trade with Britain must remain at a reasonable level.

British exports rose 41 per cent to £99m in 1980 and a further 60 per cent last year.Only half of last year's figures are available because the civil servants' dispute disrupted overseas trade statistics — but the £80m worth of sales were achieved over six months and reflect an accurate guide for the year as a whole.

The increase in business was in three areas: grain, coke and aircraft parts. The aircraft trade will almo st certainly remain high because of the long-term nature of the contracts.

British Aerospace has a £150m deal under which 80 BAC 1-11s are being built in Romania and Rolls Royce has a 15 year agreement for 225 Spey 512 engines to be half-built locally.

The advanced Baneasea complex — which has drawn high praise from British suppliers for its standards of workmanship is an attempt by Romania to give birth again to the strong and substantial aviation industry which it had in prewar days. Jhe complex is near Bucharest airport — and underlines Romania efforts to encourage Western countries to co llaborate in Third World projects.

The British Aerospace deal not only extends the manufacturing life of BAC 1-11s but is ideally suited to supplying developing countries which Romania can take on as customers, but which the Export Credit Guarantee Department would be reluctant to insure for large sums for aircraft.

It also shows that Romania has landed itself in dificulties for many of the same reasons as Poland - a push towards industrialization which saw it achieving twice the world's economic growth rate in the decade up to 1979.

A problem for all suppliers is that Romania demands 100 per cent countertrade. It is decidedly unlike Poland though in being a freethinker in both trade and politics. Comecon does not recognize the existence of the EEC, but President Ceaucescu concluded a trade agreement for industrial projects with the *Common Market in* July 1980. The United States demand last week that it repay a $5.8m (£3.1m) loan for food - when the West continues to supply Poland with food credits - has perplexed many western observers.

The West Germans who do five times as much business with Romania as Britain and more than twice as much as the United States, were last week considering how part of Romania's $1,000m worth of foreign debts can be paid. That more conciliatory line would probably be backed by British Trade experts - although they are uncertain what 1982 will reveal - and Foreign Office deliberations *may even result in a tougher* line on credits (backing an as yet unexplained Washington stance).

John Lawless

Help each other to win through, CBI says

The Confederation of British Industry has told member firms in the West Midlands that they must take the initiative for restoring prosperity to one of the hardest hit regions in the country.

More than 100 have responded by indicating their willingness to take part in a one-day "Winning Through" conference in Birmingham on Thursday to tell other companies what they are already doing to revive business confidence and what more needs to be done.

Mr Chris Walliker, regional chairman, says: "This will be no talking shop. We know many firms have moved into new products and have made big improvements in productivity. Yet West Midlands businessmen will believe Whitehall's claim that things are improving when they see orders materialising."

A background paper to the conference takes up the CBI's campaign for government help for industry in next month's Budget. "While so many companies faced with different circumstances have been doing all they can to improve their competitiveness, the time is now long overdue when central government must also play its part in the process.

"There is now much evidence coming from individual companies which suggests that if the government fails to act speedily many of the benefits likely to flow from private sector attempts to increase efficiency may fail to materialise", it warns.

Clifford Webb

MANAGEMENT BRIEFING

Quick move from brags to riches

One Friday last month, Milton Keynes Development Corporation received a phone call from Mr Michael Healy, managing director of the newly formed Osborne Computers (UK). He wanted an industrial unit. Hearing that one was available, Mr Healy drove straight to Milton Keynes, took the unit and moved in the company's distribution facilities that weekend.

The quick move is typical of Osborne Computers, started in California less than a year ago by British expatriate Dr Adam Osborne, and now the world's fastest growing personal computer company.

In the United States Osborne has sold 16,000 computers, worth $30m (about £16.2m), running at an annual rate of $80m and Dr Osborne expects them to reach $300m for the year as a whole.

Osborne's British subsidiary is selling about 200 computers a month from its new base in Milton Keynes and its ambitions match those of the American parent: 1,000 computers a month, worth £12.5m a year, by the end of this year.

The company's sole product, the Osborne 1, is aimed at the professional market (unlike Sinclair's far cheaper ZX81 home computer, whose facilities are too limited for the business user). Its sales appeal is based on an extraordinarily low price — $1,795 in the United States, £1,250 in Britain — for an impressive package of hardware and software. Osborne claims that the same combination of features would cost two to three times as much from another supplier.

"There's no magic in this machine," said Mr Healy. The striking feature of the hardware is the way it is packed — the first business computer in a briefcase.

The inventor was born in Thailand of British parents, and brought up in Leamington Spa. Dr Osborne worked as a chemical engineer in the Americn oil industry for 10 years before he founded a computer consultancy in 1970. His PhD is in chemical engineering; Dr Osborne had no formal training in electronics.

During the 1970s Dr Osborne became well known in the small computer industry as the author of technical articles bitterly critical of microelectronics companies. His book *An Introduction to Microcomputers* has sold 300,000 copies, and Osborne & Associates became a successful microelectronics publishing company.

In 1979 Dr Osborne sold his publishing business to McGraw-Hill and used the proceeds to put his outspoken ideas about microcomputer manufacturing into practice. The story so far has been "brags to riches", as a headline in the McGraw-Hill magazine *Business Week* said.

Clive Cookson





Dr Alan Osborne: no electronics training.

Brokers expect 30p on spirits

Views on the degree of expansion in next week's Budget are probably most vital to the market. Phillips & Drew says that any net injection is likely to be modest, with only a slight deviation from past policies.

Base rates down to 12½ per cent by mid-year, retail price inflation reaching 8½ to 9 per cent by December, real g.n.p. to rise by about 1 per cent for calender 1982 with registered unemployment (seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers) stabilizing at close to 3 million by year-end: that is the Phillips & Drew view.

The net injection at most is likely to be £1,500m over and above indexation of personal tax allowances and excise duties for one year's inflation, it says. That would mean the single person tax allowance to be raised by £165, the married allowance to £260 with 1p on a pint of beer, 30p on a bottle of spirits, 10p on a packet of cigarettes and 10p on a gallon of petrol.

Greenwells has taken a look at Standard & Chartered and Hongkong & Shangai after the Monopolies Commission report. Fuller reports will follow. Meanwhile it says that both stocks are attractive long-term investments with broad spreads of banking operations throughout the world. Both will suffer in the markets until their expansion plans are clear, Greenwell adds.

James Capel finds BOC International still attractive. Results of the first-quarter were strongly ahead, despite a fairly sharp downturn in North American profits. Capel is forecasting earnings *per share of 22p for 1982, and* 26.3 for 1983.

Carr Sebag is suggesting that Samuel Properties is an under-appreciated, safe investment in the property sector. At 96p, the shares are on a substantial discount to asset value, 46 per cent on book value and 51 per cent on up-to-date value. The dividend, double the sector average at 6.4 per cent historic, is well over twice covered, according to Sebag.

For the chartists, Chart Analysis says the All-Share and FT 30 indices are easing beneath small tops now established above 324 and 560 respectively. Supply in these areas should ensure lower levels for the indices, though some support may be found in the December/January trading areas centred on approximately 310 and 520. The gilts index has begun to react and consolidate its recent strong gains, but support from the base beginning at 65 should limit the near-term risk.

Sally White

MULTI-FIBRE ARRANGEMENT

Anger over risk to 30,000 jobs

The support of a new Multi-Fibre Arrangement by the European Council of Ministers was attacked yesterday by the British textile and clothing industry.

"It is incredible," said Mr Russell Smith, president of the British Textile Confederation, "that the United Kingdom government, which has publicly stated its support for a 'rough and effective' MFA, should have accepted a decision which makes possible a 22 per cent leap in the amount of low-cost clothing entering the United Kingdom and the potential loss of a further 30,000 jobs."

Clothing industry lobbyists are particularly angry that the new MFA, which is intended to restrict imports to the EEC and protect jobs, is based not on import levels, but on quotas levels.

The Government, Mr Smith said, was trying to oversell the Council's decision, reached on Thursday, which he said would leave the Community in a very weak position to conduct bilateral negotiations with individual supplying countries.

Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State for Trade, had told the Commons earlier that revised overall import limits represented a firm commitment by the community to regulate imports in sensitive categories.

He said growth rates of 1 per cent were lower than in the previous MFA, and special measures had been agreed to ensure that the anti-surge mechanism would prevent any sudden rises in import levels. These were first, rapid anti-dumping retaliation, and secondly the implementation of bilateral review provisions.

The Council had decided that if satisfactory bilateral arrangements could not be agreed, the community would withdraw from the MFA at the end of the year.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Hongkong pitch for specialist business

It is a neat paradox of the syndicated loan market that while more banks than ever are chasing fewer suitable borrowers, several aspiring financial centres are bidding for a bigger share of the business. Hongkong, for example, raised the stakes last week by abolishing its withholding tax on foreign currency deposits.

The Crown Colony is in competition not only with other Asian centres, notably Singapore, but, banking being a truly global buusiness, with far-flung places such as Bahrain. Yet two important reservations immediately come to mind: first, it will be difficult for newcomers to develop into more than regional centres; and second, even that development will take quite a while.

There is no doubt that several of the newer centres enjoy distinct advantages. Hongkong is everyone's idea of a free-wheeling financial marketplace, and derives much of its attraction from proximity to China. Recent reports and leaks from Peking that the People's Republic may soon be coming to the international market with bond issues as well as requests for syndicated loans — perhaps to fund offshore oil exploration — have only added grist to the mill.

Hongkong, moreover, is well-established as a venue for loan signings, although that could have as much to do with bankers' need to meet in agreeable locations as its inate merits as a financial centre. Nevertheless, it is true that a good part of Asian loan business originates from Hongkong.

Last year Hongkong was the scene of 115 loan signings, worth US$5,500m (£3,021m) making it one of the biggest centres after London and New York. This business was likely to grow simply because of the region's burgeoning economy, but in the view of local bankers abolition of the witholding tax was necessary to ease mobility of funds and to encourage the Eurodollar interbank market.

But when all is said and done Hongkong, in common with its rivals in the financial centre minor league, accounts for a tiny percentage of annual Eurodollar syndicated loans totalling more than $80,000m (£43,000m). The fact remains that the biggest lenders are the European and north American banks, and the biggest borrowers are not Asian but East European (until recently), and south and central American, spectacularly Brazil and Mexico.

What is likely to happen is that these traditional areas of business will continue largely unaffected by the emergence of new financial centres. It is hard to envisage that the volume of funds generated in say Hongkong but invested in south America will increase dramatically.

Michael Prest

New satellite TV control laws expected

The Government is preparing the ground for further telecommunication legislation to be introduced next year.

The rapid pace of technology in communication has dictated that the Government respond positively to the changes taking place in satellite broadcasting, cable television and equipment manufacture. The laws and the rules which have governed communication in Britain for the past 30 years are now under question.

This week an announcement is expected by the Government on satellite television broadcasting. Whether the BBC or the IBA play a dominant role in the system is a side issue. The rules and regulations controlling the quality and, indeed, the source of such programming will require review. Satellite broadcasting of television will undoubtedly be a major part of new telecommunications legislation.

Cable television is related to the decision made by government about satellites. Many conurbations will have earth stations tuning into satellite signals which in turn will be carried by cable to the consumer's premises.

Next week the Government is expected to publish the findings of a study into cable television conducted by the information technology committee of the Cabinet Office. The report is expected to favour a more liberal approach to the technology and the lifting of constraints that have previously governed such transmissions.

Last year was the first experience the Government has had in trying to liberalize the complex industry of telecommunications. The concept behind the British *Telecommunications Act*, which came into effect last October, was to dilute the monopoly of British Telecom and encourage competition in the supply of equipment and in the provision of telecommunication services.

The financing and structure of British Telecom also remains a problem for the Government and a change in its present status would require further telecommunication legislation. The much discussed Buzby Bond, which now looks like being part of the Budget, has caused endless problems for the Government

The experience gained by the Government over the past 12 months in its attempts to liberalize the telecommunications market in Britain has also led them to believe that British Telecom cannot be part of a regulatory body and *at the same time compete in* the market place.

Serious consideration is therefore being given to the creation of an independent body, similar to the Federal Communications Commission of the United States, to regulate the industry. Functions currently performed by the Department of Industry, like the allocation of licences for supplying equipment or *for the provision of telecommunication* services could become the brief of the new authority. Powers previously held by the Home Office, like the allocation of frequencies would also be the province of the new body.

Bill Johnstone

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13½%
Barclays	13½%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13½%
Lloyds Bank	13½%
Midland Bank	13½%
Nat Westminster	13½%
TSB	13½%
Williams & Glyn's	13½%

★ 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 11%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11½%, £50,000 and over 12½%.

COMMODITIES

Tin saga set for another re-run

Battle-hardened metal traders returning to the London Metal Exchange this morning may be forgiven if they should feel that the great tin saga resembles *Gone with the Wind*: it leaves thousands of corpses strewn across the floor; it goes on for ever; it costs a great deal; and you have seen it several times before.

But I have an uncomfortable hunch that the "operator" — as the buyer is slightly ambiguously called — is making more money out of tin dealings than was thought possible. So, he may well be back this week to spoil the fun again.

Let us assume the buyer has soaked up 30,000 tonnes of tin since the operation started in earnest last July. This seems reasonable given that consumption fell below estimated 1981 production of 200,000 tonnes by 20,000 tonnes. To that should be added United States General Services Administration sales, of 5,000 tonnes and consumer destocking of roughly the same amount.

On the assumption that the buyer will have to take surplus tin off the market again this year, total purchases could climb to the dizzy heights of 70,000 tonnes. This costs a lot of money: up to £400m has probably been spent so far, and gross outgoings could be £600m by the end of this year if buying continues and prices do not fall below the present levels.

So, precisely because it is so extravagant — even if a country's taxpayers are unwittingly footing the bill — it would seem unlikely that the operation is being conducted in this way. to be witnessing is a new kind of market manipulation. This is not a clumsy old-fashioned "corner," but a skillful exploitation of an open market which remains within the rules while simultaneously discrediting the LME and financing its own needs.

The tin producers widely believed to be behind the operators must have benefitted from higher metal prices, despite their claims that many smaller mines are still not profitable. They may yet agree on export and production restrictions, especially if the Sixth International Tin Agreement is stillborn. the show might be renamed *Gone with the Hurricane*.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YtM
Toronto Dominion Bank 15¾% 1985	100¼	14.85
Ford 13½% 1983	98½	15.62
[illegible] 1983	95½	15.11
Sweden 15¼% 1983	[illegible]	15.34
Continental Illinois 14⅞% 1984 (LW)	98¼	15.51
G M A C 16⅝% 1984	101½	15.55
Ford 16% 1984	[illegible]	15.44
I. C. B. C 14¼% 1984	99	15.06
Wells Fargo 15½% 1984	101¼	14.70
ARDB 9⅞% 1984	89	15.33
IBM World Trade 14⅞% 1986	102¼	13.84
British Columbia MF 17% 1986	103½	15.43
Elf Aquitaine 8¼% 1985	82½	15.67
Walt Disney 15⅛% 1986	102	15.02
Southern Cal Edison 16⅝% 1986	104½	15.15
Citicorp 16⅝% 1986	103½	15.43
World Bank 10¼% 1987	82½	16.36
RCA 15⅝% 1987	[illegible]	16.52
Amoco UK 13⅞% 1988	93½	14.93
Japanese Dev Bank 15¼% 1987	101	15.18
Montana Power 15⅝% 1987	99¼	15.96
Repsol 11¼% 1988	79½	16.90
Western Mining 15¼% 1988	96½	16.24
Alcoa Australia 10% 1989	99½	16.06
United Biscuits 11% 1990	76½	16.23
EIB 16¾% 1991	103½	16.03
National Westminster 14⅞% 1991	97½	15.22
Ontario Hydro 13⅝% 1991	92¼	15.16
Barclays Bank 8¼% 1992	69½	14.29
Hudson's Bay 10% 1992	74½	14.72
Dow Chemical 9⅝% 1994	73	14.50
CNA 15¼% 1996	94¼	16.26

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9½% 1999	93½	1.53
Beatrice 4¼% 1992	69	8.57
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988 (SA)	83	21.28
Ford 5% 1988	56	95.31
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	95½	7.53
INA 6% 1997	138	0.83
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	77½	43.76
J. P. Morgan 4¼% 1987	100½	0.17
Revlon 4¼% 1987	82	12.76
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	70	25.73
Warner Lambert 4½% 1987	70	55.54
Xerox 5% 1988	60	150.92

DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	YtM
O K B 9% 1987	96½	9.88
World Bank 9% 1988	99½	9.77
EIB 10% 1989	100½	9.89
Asian Dev Bank 10% 1990	99½	10.03
Australia 9¼% 1991	98½	9.57

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Crrnt Yld
Lloyds Bank 1983	99½	12.95
BNP 1985	100½	13.23
Standard & Chart 1984	99.6	12.95
IBJ 1985	99½	13.27
Offshore Mining 1986	99½	12.27
Midland 1987	99½	15.08
Credit National 1988	99½	15.20
GZB 1989	100	16.00
Barclays 1990	98.9	14.70
BNP 1991	100½	16.65
Midland 1992	99.5	13.80
Chase Manhattan 1993	99½	13.77
Nat West 1994	99½	16.67
Barclays 1995	100	15.88

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTER-CITY PEOPLE

MERSEYSIDE
'Beachcomber' bonanza

Gordon Read, the Merseyside County Council archivist, tells a tale of how the incinerator was cheated of a "unique" collection of Liverpool business records.

The story is preserved for posterity in the current edition of the journal of the Business Archives Council, concerns a vast cache of solicitors' and accountants' papers.

These describe the life of Liverpool from the establishment in 1753 of a steel mill run on the now fashionable tidepower, to Cunard documents describing that day in 1942 when, without even knowing it, Queen Mary cut in half her escort cruiser the Curacao.

Now known as the Bryson collection, the papers came to Read from makeshift containers and old sheds in the back garden of the late Joe Bryson.

Bryson, writes Read, was a "beachcomber" of a special kind, one whose method was "offering backhanders to wastepaper dealers and taking his gains to booksellers and philatelic firms."

Yet even what was left in the back garden constitutes "one of the largest and most varied collections of business records in Britain."

"A backhander" of about £5,000 to Bryson secured the papers, which Read is still going through and from which, Read says "further important discoveries may yet be made.

Alec's cup tie


Tieman Alec Brook

The pleasure felt by soccer fans throughout England, Scotland and Northern Ireland at their national teams' qualification for the World Cup is matched by the joy now being savoured by Alec Brook (above).

Brook is really a table-tennis man: You may remember his variety act with the late Victor Barna. But Brook also ran a sports shop, which now become A.D.B. (London) Ltd., a specialist tie and accessory business.

He bought the British concession to make World Cup ties and accessories, which Brook regarded as a *gamble since he believed* England to be the only British side with a chance of qualifying.

CHILTERNS
Pump primers

Tim Amsden is the chairman of the St Albans-based Campaign for Real Ale which, I suppose, it would be wrong *to call a pressure group*, since it campaigns against serving beer by gas pressure.

Amsden, however, is also a one-man campaign for real buildings, in that he runs Shiver-me-Timbers, a firm at Hawridge Common, near Chesham, Bucks, which specializes in flintwork and clay peg tiling.

The CAMRA chairman is pleased to report in the new edition of the Good Beer Guide* a resurgence of the small *independent* brewer, even in the "real ale" desert that is Ireland.

For all that, Amsden tells me that he is less than happy *on the home front*. Although CAMRA itself is leaving behind its recent money troubles, Amsden finds that Wally Pope, the landlord of his local, the Full Moon at Hawbridge, is about to raise the price of Amsden's tipple, a brew from nearby Marlow called Wethered's SPA.

* "Good Beer Guide 1982", CAMRA, £3.95p.

● *A Hull bookseller and stationer "threw the book" at three youths who came into his shop and threatened him with a knife. He successfully fended them off with a W. H. Smith trade diary.*

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Sir Robert Clark has been appointed a director of Shell with effect from March 1, 1982.

Mr Richard Mansell-Jones has been appointed as non-executive director of Burnett and Hallamshire.

Mr D. S. Hancocks is to be appointed Burmah-Castrol director, lubricants marketing, on April 1, 1982.

Mr Roger Davies, currently managing director of Thomson Holidays, will take up the new post of managing director of Thomson Travel. Mr John MacNeill becomes managing director of Thomson Holidays in succession to Mr Davies.

● The country needs an economic policy which will defeat inflation without the cost of plummeting output and soaring unemployment. Many Keynesian economists and the moderate monetarists at London Business school predict only gradual economic recovery. The growth, as can be seen in the chart, will be from an extremely low level and the implications for unemployment are dismal.

FORECASTS OF THE OUTPUT GAP
GDP
1975=100
NIESR: National Institute of Economics and Social Research
LBS: London Business School
source: CSO, Economic Trends and individual forecasts
trend growth of 1.75% a year
LIVERPOOL
LBS
NIESR
125
120
115
110
105
100
75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86

Urgent need to arrest the decline

When it comes to Budget advice to the Chancellor on boosting the economy we are, *it seems*, all gradualists now.

Mrs Thatcher's preemptive speech last week emphasising the limited room for manoeuvre imposed by North Sea oil revenue reductions puts her firmly at the minimalist extreme. But even the traditionally expansion-minded National Institute for Economic and Social Research (NIESR), in its latest review, speaks cautiously of "a modest injection" of demand, "the first in a series of steps", for fear of sparking off a fresh inflationary spiral.

This gradualist consensus is understandable in circumstances where no coherent policy for controlling inflation other than the bludgeon of a severely depressed economy, mass unemployment and the fear of redundancy is in prospect. But the urgency of seeking a sensible alternative is made only too clear in the chart.

The chart shows what has happened to national output (gross domestic product, or GDP) between 1975 and 1981, and what three forecasters think is likely to happen over the next few years on present policies. (They are all, incidentally, more optimistic than the Treasury for the coming year.)

Also included on the chart is a line showing what would have happened to output if it *had continued to grow in line* with the average over the period from 1975 to 1979 — nearly 1¾ per cent a year.

Both the strongly Keynesian NIESR and the moderately monetarist London Business School, foresee several years of gradual economic recovery. But this merely picks up the previous *growth trend starting from a* much lower level of output than before.

On their assumptions output does not reach its 1979 level until 1984 or 1985 (after the next election), and shows no sign whatever of closing or even narrowing significantly the gap between actual and potential (*or trend*) output.


Mrs Thatcher — 'her government's failure would cost the country dearly'

PRODUCTION AND JOBS

year	output gap %			UK unemployment (million)		
	The actual figures					
1980	-3.9			1.6		
1981	-8.4			2.5		
	The projections					
	NIESR	LBS	Liverpool	NIESR*	LBS	Liverpool
1982	-8.6	-8.7	-5.7	3.0	2.9	2.8
1983	-9.5	-7.9	-3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4
1984	-9.1	-7.8	-0.7	3.2	3.0	2.1
1985	-9.4	-7.9	n.a.	3.2	3.1	n.a.
1986	-10.1	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	n.a.	n.a.

* 4th quarter

On the contrary, the NIESR shows the output gap widening, from 8 per cent below trend in 1981 to 10 per cent in 1986. The loss output in 1981 alone amounts to *more than total government* spending on health, housing and social services combined.

In the past the end of recession has usually been identified as the point when output regains its trend level after falling below it. On this basis, both the NIESR and the LBS are predicting continued slump for the rest of the decade.

The implications for unemployment are dismal. Given even modest productivity improvements and a demographic increase in the population of working age, unemployment is forecast to rise steadily over the next few years. The NIESR, assuming average economic growth of 1¼ per cent a year, sees adult unemployment at 3½ million by the end of 1986. The LBS, despite assuming faster economic growth of 1.9 per cent a year, has adult unemployment rising from 2.9 million in 1982 to 3.1 million in 1985.

This implies that growth of at least 2 per cent a year is necessary just to stop unemployment from getting worse. If, as the Government hopes, productivity is improving rapidly, of rising output attracts back into the work*force people such as married* women who are not actually registered as unemployed, growth rates would need to be a good deal higher. The TUC, for instance, reckons that growth of 4 per cent a year on average will be *necessary to make* any significant impact on reducing the number of registered jobless.

The government has of course repeatedly claimed that economic recovery does not depend on government *boosts to demand. Recovery* follows recession as day follows night, in the words of Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, last year. This is also the philosophy of Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University, a staunch monetarist and a persistently optimistic forecaster of British economic prospects, whose latest predictions are shown in the chart.

The Minford forecasts in a sense represent what the Government is *trying* to achieve: a radical shake-up of industry and liberation of market forces resulting, after a temporary drop in output, in a more rapid and sustainable growth path than before. On the Liverpool calculations the economy is back to past growth trends and well on the way to overtaking them by 1984, with 1979 output levels easily surpassed in 1983, well before the likely date of the next general election.

Professor Minford's forecasting track record has not, *however*, been of the best, over the past couple of years predicted recovery has steadily receded. Even his assessment of the present state of *the economy*, as the chart indicates, is a little optimistic.

There are those who argue tha calculations of the "gap" between actual and potential output are misleading because no one knows what potential putput is any more.

Mr Bill Robinson of the London Business School, for *instance, has suggested* that for manufacturing industry potential output has actually been falling since the mid-1970s. This is because a lot of physical production capacity — factories, plant and equipment — has been made *uneconomic by technological* change such as the advent of micro-processors, rising energy prices and Britain's loss of competitiveness in *world markets, especially in* 1979 and 1980.

On this view, the output gap could be considerably smaller than the chart suggests. (For manufacturing, which represents only a quarter of national output, Bill Robinson has put the gap at 6 per cent in mid-1981 compared with 22 per cent if the 1963-78 growth average was used to estimate the trend).

But others argue precisely the reverse — that the rapid productivity improvements of the past year signal a shift upwards in the growth of potential output. This would suggest that the *present* output "gap" may be even bigger than shown in the chart.

For what it is worth the historical figures for GDP show growth slowing steadily over the past 20 years or so, from an average of 3.2 per cent a year between 1960 and 1965 to 1.5 per cent between 1975 and 1980. But whether this reflects a slowing trend for potential output, for reasons Bill Robinson outlines, or *increasing use of* restrictionary demand polices by governments to fight inflation, as Keynesians would argue, is a matter of *opinion since conclusive* information is lacking. Both arguments may be true, in the sense that continued sluggish growth has held back new investment and so increased capacity obsolescence.

Whatever the precise trend, however, one thing is clear: if Mrs Thatcher's government cannot perform the hoped-for economic mir*acle, its failure will cost the* country dearly, not just in terms of lost output and mass unemployment now, but for the indefinite future as well.

The Government largely engineered the recession for the sake of future prosperity, by *running* tight fiscal and monetary policies and by permitting the exchange rate to appreciate out of sight, thereby hammering the manufacturing sector.

It had the option to cushion recession, admittedly at a cost in terms of higher inflation, but chose not to take it.

If the Government's gamble fails the electorate will have the right to throw it out at the next election. But the economic loss will be irreversible.

The man who set Olivetti on the road to recovery

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK: OLIVETTI'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE

By John Earle

ROME

Signor Carlo de Benedetti, the *chief executive of Olivetti*, does not envy the lot of British industry. It is undergoing "a cure for a horse", he says, "and a sick horse at that".

Ingenier de Benedetti — he trained as an engineer, he stresses, not as a financier — is the 47-year-old Piedmontese entrepreneur who in four years has restored Olivetti from sickness to health, and could claim to be the whizz kid of Italian industry were it not for two serious personal defeats, the last one only a few weeks ago.

Those British firms of any importance which survive will in his view have demonstrated "an almost immortal vitality". The combination of money costing more than inflation, of a strong currency, and of total liberalization of the market, he says, is enough to bring difficulties to any industrial system.

If applied to an economy as strong as the United States, there can be a chance of *success, but on a weaker* body like that of Britain such remedies "can bring still *deeper injuries*".

Yet Signor de Benedetti is far from writing Britain off. *As chief executive* of one of Italy's few multinationals, with manufacturing plant in *10 countries*, he is used to taking a world view. While British industry will probably never *recover* the ground lost, London "is still a formidable machine for pro*viding services* to Europe and the world". Its role as a financial and trading centre, *he feels*, is bound to expand, for Britain alone in Europe "has always had the experi*ence, the know-how* and the dimensions".

The world's economic future would be fought out in high technology industries and in efficient organization of the service sector. The contest was between Japan Inc which *exists*, US Inc which exists, and Europe Inc which did not exist. But at least the United *Kingdom's* role is clear, as a supplier of services.

Not so for West Germany, which is in a more difficult position. On what industries *will it base its* future role, Signor de Benedetti asks, on basic industry, on machine *tools, cars*, electronics? In short, he is more optimistic about the future of Britain *than of some* continental countries. "You are tackling a crisis today which others will face tomorrow", he says.

Nowhere is the battle being fought more fiercely than in Signor de Benedetti's own sector, electronic office equipment. *He joined* the ailing Olivetti group as vice-chairman and managing director in April 1978, *when* for several years profits had been nominal and dividends passed.

Since then, he says, productivity has gone up from $20,000 (£10,660) per employee in 1977 to $60,000 last year, and consolidated 1981 results are expected to show net profit of about $100m. In 1980 the parent company's *net profit reached 50,100m* lire, then about $58m.

On the other hand Olivetti's European rivals are doing badly, victims of the struggle between the Americans and the *Japanese*, who in particular are beginning to gather the fruits of massive investment in research. "I am worried that all our European competitors are in this state", *he says*. "*It is* an alarm bell for Europe, which risks becoming an object and *not a subject of industrial* policies."

How should Europe respond? Not by mergers, *but* through collaboration. He is pressing for the establishment of *common European* standards, so that European manufacturers will offer *systems and networks which* can speak to each other. This, he emphasizes, is what *the European Community* should be promoting and financing, rather than new *generations* of computers.

"I do not believe in protectionism and the defence of European industry comes through seizing opportunities for collaboration, and not through making stand-alone equipment and software", he says.

Under Signor de Benedetti, Olivetti *has made several* agreements with North American and European firms, *of which the most* notable was that with Saint Gobain of France in 1980. *Saint Gobain is the biggest* shareholder in Olivetti. It and Signor de Benedetti's own *holding company* CIR each have one third in a controlling shareholders syndicate (witch holds about 35 per cent of the Olivetti equity), the other third of the *syndicate* being spread among leading Italian institutions.

In addition, *both* Saint Gobain and CIR have shares outside the syndicate, bringing their *total* holdings respectively up to 30 and 17 per cent. Saint Gobain how*ever* has delegated its power to the Olivetti management until January 1986.


Signor Carlo de Benedetti: not writing Britain off

The problem now is whether the French Govern*ment's strategy for a nationa*lized Saint Gobain will be compatible with Olivetti's objectives. Signor de Benedetti hopes the position will become *clear* in a *few* months. Meanwhile relations with Saint Gobain are virtually frozen or, as he puts it, "hibernating".

He has not been hibernating in the *banking* sector though, in which he has suffered the second setback of his career. The first was in *1976, when he resigned* as chief executive of Fiat after only 100 days due to differences with Signor Umberto Agnelli. This time he surprised the public buying a major shareholding in the big private bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

Signor de Benedetti, of Jewish origin, enjoys, in the words of a leading commentator, a reputation for "moral *intransigency* and financial correctness". Banco Ambrosiano is associated with the more obscure side of Catholic finance. It is not known who its major shareholders are or if the Vatican is still among them.

Its chairman, Signor Roberto Calvi, is at provisional liberty pending appeal against a four-year prison sentence and $16,000m lire *(£6.8m) fine for currency* offences.

Italians were equally surprised *when on* January 22 Signor de Benedetti sold his holding and left the bank *after only* 65 days. What had happened? Signor de Benedetti says he went in because an offer was made to him to become the major Italian shareholder "and the only one under his own face", and to join the management "in collaboration with Signor Calvi, to arrange for his succession".

He got out "because these premises and promises were not maintained, and Signor Calvi thought he could continue to manage the bank in a personal and secret manner".

Signor de Benedetti *says* he was not disposed to invest $50m without actively following his *investment, and to* act as vice-chairman without exercising the rights and duties — also towards other shareholders — which go with the post. In due course he promises a public statement, but for the present that is all he will say.

Business Editor
As the oil price falls . . .

As Mrs Thatcher reminded us all last week, the falling *oil* price ostensibly *limits* the Chancellor's room for manoeuvre when he comes to *present his Budget* tomorrow week. The main point of the speech may, in fact, have been rather different, namely to deflate what were *in danger of* becoming over-heated expectations. Even so, the specific point is obviously of importance and poses a number of interesting questions.

As far as the straight *Budget arithmetic* goes, the impact of the lower oil price, assuming that output too does not go into decline, is probably about £150m to *£200m per one dollar fall. In* other words, if the North Sea oil price is cut further from the present $35 a barrel, and then stays down for much of 1982, the cost to the Exchequer could well *be anywhere from £500m to* £1,000m.

That, of course, is more than peanuts in terms of the limited amount of money *the Chancellor has to play* with anyway. However, it is also important to remember that the sums are based on an unchanged dollar/sterling rate.

The potential revenue loss of each $1 fall in the oil price would probably be neutralized by a 3 cent fall *in the dollar/sterling rate*, equivalent to 0.4 on the trade weighted index.

Would the Government be happy to see sterling slip a little? Or would it *at least* take the view that any downward pressure on the rate should not be actively resisted? In the end it might have little choice, particularly if OPEC, faced by diminishing revenues, starts *to draw down* sterling balances to meet spending commitments elsewhere (in much the same way as member countries have been *cashing in their gold* holdings).

Also adding to the possibility of a further drop in the sterling/dollar rate would be any *further* attemot by the Europeans to disengage themselves from high dollar interest rates.

These are potentially far more potent influences on the exchange rate than the *straight balance of* payments effects of a lower oil price.

A fall in the exchange rate in this way would, of course, not *be* without inflationary implications. But the impact would probably be only very marginally adverse, given the offset of the lower oil price *itself* — and perhaps worth trading against the marginal *improvement* to competitiveness in dollar export markets.

Fleet
Launch time

Fleet Holdings will set an unenviable record when dealings in the Express *newspapers* group, demerged from Trafalgar House, start on Thursday. Never before has a company begun stock market life *forecasting a break-even* position on profits, even for a nine month period.

And for the full year to September 30, Fleet could *suffer a loss if Associated* Newspapers' *Mail on Sunday* bites seriously into the profits of the *Sunday Express*, estimated at perhaps £5m or £6m in the last financial year.

Preliminary indications suggest that Fleet shares will open at around 20p, or only a third of net asset value. Even at this level, the price is expected to be supported by bid possibilities. Did anyone mention Mr Jocelyn Stevens, sacked as managing director of Express Newspapers last year? Or Mr Robert Holmes a'Court?

Trafalgar has the option to convert £15m of loan stock into a 35 per cent *equity stake* should there be a bid. But this should not deter a suitor brave enough to take on a group in which the *Daily Express* and *Daily Star* may *have contributed* losses of about £5m or £6m. Against this the *Star* and *Express* will derive some benefit from recent cover price increases. But newspaper economics are such that it is difficult to take a view on Fleet which stretches beyond the summer.

Building Socs:
Chequeing in

As the launch by Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society of its *Cheltenham* Gold extra interest account last April effectively signalled the final collapse of the Building Societies *Association cartel*, so the announcement by the Leicester Building Society of its link-up with Citibank Savings represents the start *of a further, and potentially* far more radical, shake-up in the building society world.

Building society men have been *tossing* around the idea of offering cheque book facilities to their customers for many a month. Most voluble on the *subject* has undoubtedly been Clive Thornton of Abbey National who must be feeling a little green at Leicester's preemptive *move. But now* that Leicester has taken the leap into "one-step" financial services it will be difficult for other societies to stand *on the sidelines*.

Abbey National itself is already a long way down this road, and hopes to be able to offer its customers *full* cheque book facilities by May or June this year. Abbey's plans differ from the Leicester scheme in that customers will have an Abbey cheque book, while one of the clearing banks (its identity not yet revealed) will *pick up* any overdraft that arises.

This looks like a more satisfactory *arrangement* for the society since it is able to keep the use of investors' funds up to the time a cheque is drawn. *With the Leicester scheme*, money is transferred from the Leicester account into a subscription account with Citibank Savings and the use of the money *is lost* to the society.

The Halifax, our largest building society, already has an arrangement with Barclays Bank to provide banking facilities for its customers. It says it has no immediate plans to extend its existing scheme but is keeping a close eye on the situation.

Both the Woolwich and Nationwide are also standing on the sidelines watching how the competition fares before *making* any moves down the banking road.

The societies are naturally wary of getting involved in the high costs of money transmission services and cash dispenser machines. Nationwide, for example, believes that using their existing counter staff is cheaper than installing automated teller machines which are both costly, and in Nationwide's view, less *reliable*.

However, it will be difficult to resist pressure to provide current account and cheque book facilities once Abbey National has taken this step, and it is going to be fascinating to see where such a move will lead.

At the end of the day, there *is* only a limited pot of personal savings business to be fought for among the societies and the banks; and the potential number of *mutually advantageous* link-ups between the two parties may well prove relatively few.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End Mar 12. § Contango Day, Mar 15. Settlement Day, Mar 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)



BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS					
800m	Treas 8¾% 1982	96½	+¼	8.386	13.141
1600m	Exch 9¾% 1982	97¼	•+5/16	9.463	13.582
800m	Exch 8¾% 1983	96½	+¼	9.079	13.388
1000m	Exch 3% 1983	93¾	−¼	3.200	9.878
1550m	Treas. 12% 1983	98½	•+¼	12.183	13.606
800m	Treas 9½% 1983	95⅞	..	9.646	12.618
800m	Exch 13½% 1983	99⅝	..	13.582	13.887
900m	Exch 10% 1983	95	..	10.527	13.219
500m	Fund 5½% 1982-84	90	..	6.110	11.561
1100m	Exch 11¼% 1984	96⅛	+⅛	11.704	13.551
1100m	Exch 14% 1984	99⅞	+¼	14.018	14.049
1250m	Exch 3% 1984	83⅞	+⅛	3.576	11.128
1050m	Treas 12% 1984	96	•+¼	12.500	13.883
1000m	Treas 15% 1985	101¾	+½	14.742	14.246
1000m	Exch Cv 12% 1985	94¾	•+½	12.664	14.172
1250m	Treas 3% 1985	77⅞	+⅛	3.852	11.384
1100m	Treas 11½% 1985	92¼	+⅜	12.464	14.475
1300m	Exch 12¼% 1985	93⅜	+½	13.120	14.591
1150m	Exch 11¾% 1986	91⅛	+⅜	12.808	14.540
500m	Treas 3% 1986	73½	−½	4.084	11.024
1150m	Treas 12% 1986	91⅛	+⅝	13.133	14.766
600m	Treas 8½% 1984-86	83¼	+⅜	10.211	13.728
1000m	Exch 14% 1986	96¾	+⅜	14.469	14.975
500m	Exch 13¼% 1987	94½	+⅝	14.019	14.855
MEDIUMS					
550m	Fund 6½% 1985-87	79	+¼	8.459	12.760
1250m	Treas 12% 1987	92⅛	+⅜	13.560	15.092
500m	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	77¼	+¼	10.063	13.526
1052m	Trans 3% 1978-88	62½	−¼	4.868	11.764
1950m	Treas 11½% 1989	85¼	+½	13.531	15.047
601m	Treas 5% 1986-89	65¼	−⅛	7.892	12.621
850m	Treas 13% 1990	91½	+⅝	14.213	14.863
1000m	Exch 12½% 1990	88⅞	•+⅝	14.077	14.936
600m	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	75⅜	+⅝	11.146	13.564
2000m	Treas 11¾% 1991	84⅜	+⅞	13.906	14.961
400m	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	64½	+⅝	9.248	12.943
800m	Exch 11% 1991	84⅜	+¾	13.616	14.798
550m	Treas 12¾% 1992	90⅞	+1	14.245	14.801
600m	Treas 10% 1992	77⅛	+¾	13.003	14.448
1150m	Exch 12¼% 1992	86⅞	+⅞	14.127	14.791
1000m	Exch 13½% 1992	92	•+¾	14.558	14.883
1100m	Treas 12½% 1993	89⅞	+⅞	14.242	14.755
600m	Fund 6% 1993	58¾	•+¼	10.177	12.941
1250m	Treas 13¾% 1993	97⅞	+1	14.646	14.862
600m	Treas 14½% 1994	98⅜	+1	14.743	14.789
1000m	Exch 13½% 1994	96⅛	+1	14.730	14.995
1350m	Exch 12½% 1994	87½	+1	14.329	14.777
300m	Treas 9% 1994	74	+⅞	12.603	13.935
1500m	Treas 12% 1995	85⅞	+⅞	14.210	14.728
214m	Gas 3% 1990-95	46¼	−⅛	6.629	10.947
800m	Exch 10¼% 1995	76⅛	+1	13.575	14.435
300m	Treas 12¾% 1995	92⅞	+⅞	14.304	14.606
800m	Treas 14% 1996	96⅛	+1	14.778	14.904
600m	Treas 9% 1992-96	70⅛	•+⅛	12.774	13.819
1350m	Treas 15¼% 1996	107¼	+1⅛	14.910	14.857
800m	Exch 13¼% 1996	96⅝	+1	14.405	14.600
1000m	Treas IL 2% 1996	93⅜	•+¼	2.133	2.510
41m	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	45⅛	• ..	6.612	10.331
LONGS					
1500m	Treas 13¾% 1997	93¾	+⅛	14.429	14.610
1000m	Exch 10½% 1997	77⅜	+⅜	13.660	14.284
800m	Treas 8¾% 1997	68⅞	+⅝	12.707	13.619
1000m	Exch 15% 1997	105⅞	+1⅛	14.840	14.813
1000m	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	60⅞	+⅝	11.511	12.903
1100m	Treas 15½% 1998	103¼	•−6¼	14.860	14.796
2100m	Exch 12% 1998	88	+⅞	14.174	14.454
600m	Treas 9½% 1999	73½	+⅜	13.137	14.760
2300m	Exch 12¼% 1999	85⅜	•+⅞	14.233	14.469
800m	Treas 10½% 1999	79⅜	+1	13.696	14.148
1050m	Treas 13% 2000	93½	+1	14.373	14.504
1250m	Treas 14% 1998-01	99¼	+1⅛	14.667	14.720
1550m	Exch 12% 1999-02	85⅞	+⅞	14.182	14.364
1800m	Treas 13¾% 2000-03	95⅞	+1	14.550	14.594
800m	Treas 11½% 2001-04	82	•+¼	13.929	14.086
443m	Fund 3½% 1999-04	36⅜	..	9.640	11.458
2050m	Treas 12½% 2003-05	91⅛	+1	14.158	14.231
1000m	Treas IL 2% 2006	89⅞	+⅛	2.268	2.684
600m	Treas 8% 2002-06	66⅞	+⅜	12.567	12.923
2500m	Treas 11¾% 2003-07	85	+⅜	14.027	14.131
1250m	Treas 13½% 2004-08	93⅞	•+1⅛	14.244	14.268
1000m	Treas 5½% 2008-12	46⅞	•+⅛	11.701	12.087
600m	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	63⅛	+⅜	12.577	13.719
1000m	Exch 12% 2013-17	90⅞	+1	13.601	13.612
361m	Consols 4%	30	+¼	13.478	..
1900m	War Ln 3½%	28¼	+⅛	12.555	..
216m	Conv 3½%	32⅝	• ..	10.714	..
58m	Treas 3%	23⅛	+⅛	13.687	..
273m	Consols 2½%	20	+⅛	12.739	..
476m	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	18⅝	• ..	13.101	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
20m	Aust 5½% 81-82	101⅛	+⅛	5.542	16.197
10m	Aust 6% 81-83	89½	+⅛	6.807	13.898
8m	E Africa 5¾% 77-83	90⅛	+¼	6.446	15.380
—	Hungary 4½% 1924	36	..	..	..
—	Ireland 7½% 81-83	92	+1½	..	..
—	Japan Ass 4% 1910	235	..	..	..
—	Japan 6% 83-88	64	..	..	..
7m	Malaya 7½% 78-82	97¾	+⅛	7.691	13.756
14m	N Z 7¾% 88-92	62⅞	+2	11.726	14.848
12m	N Z 7½% 83-86	81	+2⅛	9.410	14.006
—	Peru 6% Ass	150	..	..	..
20m	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	143	+2	..	..
8m	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	91	+1	..	..
—	Spanish 4%	40½	..	..	..
—	Uruguay 3½%	94	..	..	..
—	Zimbabwe Ann 81-88	366	+11	..	23.316

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
28m	L C C 3% 1920	22	+⅛	13.768	
25m	L C C 5% 80-83	91⅛	+⅛	5.473	13.802
30m	L C C 5½% 82-84	83⅞	+⅛	6.683	13.840
25m	L C C 5¾% 85-87	70⅛	+1⅛	7.930	13.844
25m	L C C 6¾% 88-90	63⅜	+2⅛	10.676	14.642
40m	G L C 6¼% 90-92	60⅛	+⅛	11.168	14.412
35m	G L C 9¼% 80-82	97⅛	+⅛	9.753	13.925
75m	G L C 12½% 1982	99½	+⅛	12.551	14.406
100m	G L C 12½% 1983	97¾	+½	12.780	14.298
16m	C of L 6¾% 80-82	97⅛	+⅛	6.674	13.725
17m	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	83¾	•+⅛	9.261	15.744
20m	Ag Mt 7¼% 91-93	62	+⅛	12.386	14.557
12m	Ag Mt 6½% 85-90	61⅛	•+1⅛	10.659	14.610
20m	Glasgow 9¼% 80-82	96⅛	+⅛	9.545	13.960
27m	Met Water B 3% 34-03	26½	+⅛	11.278	13.730
20m	N I 7% 82-84	89⅜	+1⅛	8.182	14.905
8m	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	93⅛	+1⅛	6.962	13.903
10m	Swark 6¾% 83-86	75¼	+1⅛	8.953	14.096

DOLLAR STOCKS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
236.4m	Brascan	£5⅞	..	71.1g	7.9	17.3
—	BP Canada	£11⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
1,092.8m	Can Pac Ord	£15¼	+⅛	84.6	5.5	4.9
355.8m	El Paso	£14	−⅛	41.7	3.0	26.3
—	Exxon Corp	£15⅝	+⅛	..	..	..
966.0m	Fluor	£13	−½	42.4	3.3	10.0
—	Hollinger	£11⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
391.0m	Hud Bay Oil	£21⅝	+⅛	28.9	1.4	40.2
—	Husky Oil	305	−15	..	..	..
560.6m	INCO	£7⅞	+⅛	3.9	0.5	6.2
230.9m	IU Int	646	−5	60.0	9.3	3.1
344.9m	Kaiser Alum	£8⅝	+⅛	75.0	9.2	3.0
26.5m	Massey-Ferg	97	..	..	..	..
649.2m	Norton Simon	£11⅞	+⅛	60.5	5.2	9.9
—	Pan Canadian	£29⅝	+⅛	..	..	..
—	Steep Rock	210	..	..	..	..
—	Trans Can P	£10⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
—	US Steel	£13⅛	+⅛	..	..	..
449.9m	Zapata Corp	£12⅛	−⅛	38.1	3.1	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
118.1m	Allied Irish	88	+2	9.6	11.3	2.9
17.2m	Ansbacher H	17½	+⅛	0.5b	2.9	23.2
489.8m	ANZ Grp	235	−8	16.5b	7.0	8.7
1,542.6m	Bank America	£10⅝	+⅛	81.1	7.9	5.3
95.4m	Bk of Ireland	318	..	13.9	6.4	2.9
403.7m	Bk Leumi Israel	8	..	0.1	1.2	15.6
5,600.000	Bk Leumi UK	220	−20	14.5	6.6	14.0
144.7m	Bk of Scotland	444	+2	27.9	6.3	3.6
1,352.9m	Barclays Bank	461	−2	28.3	5.9	3.9
27.2m	Brown Shipley	232	..	9.3	4.0	17.0
21.7m	Cater Allen Hldgs	313	+5	33.0	10.5	..
122.0m	Charterhse Grp	80	..	4.7	8.4	9.0
1,053.9m	Chase Man	£32⅝	+1⅛	182	5.5	8.8
1,330.4m	Citicorp	£14⅛	+⅛	89.3	4.8	6.1
3,372.000	Clive Discount	25	+1	..	..	4.8
—	Commerzbank	£51⅛	+1	37.0	1.3	41.9
363.1m	Cp Fn Paris	£27⅛	+⅛	255	9.3	11.1
296.8m	CC De France	£23	..	149	6.5	20.7
7,644.000	Dunbar Grp	548	−20	10.7	1.9	18.7
47.1m	First Nat Fin	38	..	..	..	2.9
39.9m	Gerrard & Nat	267	+5	20.0	7.5	6.9
4,228.000	Gillett Bros	155	+5	12.5	8.1	16.8
63.2m	Grindlays Hldgs	185	−15	5.9	3.2	11.8
42.3m	Guinness Peat	63	−3	5.7	9.1	..
26.0m	Hambros	£13	..	67.5	5.3	9.0
115.0m	Do Ord	133	−10	6.8	5.1	9.2
106.1m	Hill Samuel	125	−3	10.6	8.7	8.9
2,090.3m	Hong K & Shang	134	−2	5.6b	4.2	11.9
7,782.000	Jessel Toynbee	59	..	7.1	12.1	..
6,124.000	Joseph L.	233	..	14.9	6.4	10.0
79.2m	King & Shaxson	88	..	8.2	9.3	9.0
122.1m	Kleinwort Ben	226	..	12.9	5.7	6.4
835.1m	Lloyds Bank	453	..	30.5	6.7	3.3
94.2m	Mercury Secs	213	−3	10.0	4.7	7.4
550.1m	Midland	333	−3	31.4	9.4	3.6
25.0m	Minster Assets	73	−½	3.0	8.0	9.8
300.7m	Nat of Aust	152	−2	13.2	8.7	3.7
1,095.3m	Nat W'minster	461	..	36.0	7.8	2.5
23.7m	Ottoman	£47½	−1	375	7.9	9.1
13.9m	Rea Bros	85	−3	2.4b	2.8	17.6
890.1m	Royal of Can	£10⅞	−⅛	54.3	5.0	6.4
205.7m	Ryl Bk Scot Grp	118	−5	7.7	6.5	4.0
64.9m	Schroders	415	..	15.0	3.6	8.3
3,130.000	Seccombe Mar	225	..	25.7	11.4	9.3
7,560.000	Smith St Aubyn	35	−6	..	..	..
356.5m	Standard Chart	679	−23	49.9	7.2	5.4
42.5m	Union Discount	425	+5	37.1	8.7	10.5
14.7m	Wintrust	174	+10	4.8	2.7	12.6

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
512.6m	Allied-Lyons	81	−1½	7.1	8.8	7.9
700.9m	Bass	219	−7	13.5	6.2	7.6
112.9m	Bell A.	162	−5	6.8	4.2	8.4
49.8m	Boddingtons	149	−7	5.0b	3.4	17.4
33.5m	Brown M	164	−4	9.1b	5.5	9.8
33.4m	Bulmer HP Hldgs	323	+18	14.2	4.4	9.3
13.4m	Devenish	365	..	12.1	3.3	11.2
610.1m	Distillers	165	−6	13.4	8.1	5.1
107.0m	Greenall	76	..	4.9	4.1	9.0
60.7m	Greene King	274	..	9.4	3.3	16.1
136.8m	Guinness	76	−2	7.0	9.7	7.5
14.7m	Hardys & H'sons	368	−3	17.1	4.6	15.6
47.8m	Highland	78	−3	3.7	4.8	11.0
30.8m	Invergordon	158	..	5.7	3.6	7.7
22.0m	Irish Distillers	45	−1	3.4	7.1	5.3
38.8m	Marston	72	−3	2.7	3.7	11.6
159.1m	Scot & Newcastle	54½	−2	6.3	11.1	6.3
909.7m	Seagram	£22½	+⅛	73.1	2.8	5.6
433.6m	SA Breweries	195	−3	17.0	8.7	6.1
3,645.000	Tomatin	54	−1	0.1e	0.3	..
42.4m	Vaux	130	−3	10.7	8.2	5.6
343.2m	Whitbread 'A'	100	−4	6.5	6.5	11.0
16.9m	Do B	102	−4	6.5	6.4	7.2
256.2m	Whitbread Inv	106	−4	6.4	6.0	21.1
67.8m	Wolverhampton	210	−2	7.9	3.7	12.6

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
25.8m	AAH	90	..	6.7	7.5	7.1
4,666.000	AB Electronics	120	−5	5.7	4.8	..
46.1m	AE PLC	47	−3½	2.0	4.3	7.0
66.5m	AGB Research	277	..	8.3	3.0	26.3
1,267.000	Al Ind Prod	13	−1	0.0e	0.1	..
81.0m	APV Hldgs	266	..	12.9	4.8	6.4
8,826.000	Aaronson Bros.	32	−2	1.7	5.3	..
26.3m	Acrow 'A'	43	−3	1.1e	2.5	..
18.0m	Advance Serv	61	..	4.7	7.7	7.9
38.9m	Adwest Group	190	−4	10.7	5.6	11.0
8,800.000	Aeron't & Gen.	220	..	5.0	2.3	14.9
—	AKZO	600	+50	..	..	..
1,487.000	Allen W. G.	40	−2	..e	..	..
75.9m	Allied Colloids	176	−2	4.0	2.3	29.5
1,836.000	Allied Plant	12	−1½	..	..	2.4
35.0m	Amal Metal	558	..	8.6	1.5	11.9
48.1m	Anderson Strath	101½	..	5.9	5.8	11.3
15.8m	Anglia TV 'A'	122	−6	8.6	7.0	6.0
548.0m	Anglo Amer Ind	£12	−1	89.8	7.5	3.9
5,280.000	Aquascutum 'A'	31½	+½	2.9	9.3	10.5
42.1m	Argyll Foods	100	−3	4.6	4.6	13.9
71.4m	Ash & Lacy	275	+2	17.9	6.5	7.0
12.0m	Ass Book	331	+5	11.7	3.5	21.6
524.8m	Ass Brit Food	146	−2	5.4	3.7	7.6
43.4m	Ass Comm 'A'	80	h −1	..e	..	..
12.4m	Ass Fisheries	71	−1	2.9	4.0	9.0
21.9m	Ass Leisure	84	−2	7.5	8.9	6.0
56.5m	Ass News	186	−5	14.9	8.0	6.9
8,301.000	Ass Paper	58	+1	3.4	5.9	9.0
1,856.000	Atkins Bros	58	..	7.1	12.3	7.1
700.000	Audiotronic	6	..	..e	..	..
562.000	Do Pref	3⅝	−⅛	..	..	..
6,090.000	Ault & Wiborg	31	+2	1.7	5.5	..
3,190.000	Aurora Hldgs	15	−2	..e	..	..
1,167.000	Austin E.	28	..	1.9	6.7	..
29.2m	Automotive Pd	52	−2	2.9	5.5	..
7,367.000	Avon Rubber	111	−6	4.3	3.9	..
1,537.7m	B.A.T. Ind	423	−10	30.0	7.1	6.6
19.6m	BBA Grp	34	−2	2.5	7.3	..
220.8m	BET Dfd	148	−4	10.8	7.3	7.2
579.1m	BICC	308	−10	14.8b	4.8	13.0
55.3m	BL Ltd	17	−3	..	..	..
533.2m	BOC	162	−5	7.3	4.5	8.7
360.9m	BPB Ind	376	+6	13.6	3.6	8.7
41.6m	BPC	35	..	..e	..	..
1,162.000	BPM Hldgs 'A'	83	−9	8.3	9.9	6.9
9,866.000	BSG Int	15	−1	0.1	0.9	..
89.8m	BSR Ltd	78	−4	0.7	0.9	..
835.3m	BTR Ltd	348	−8	11.8	3.3	18.3
99.6m	Babcock Int.	91	−4	10.0	11.0	11.4
3,298.000	Bailey C.H. Ord	6	..	..	..	7.2
37.6m	Baird W.	201	+1	18.5b	9.2	5.1
33.5m	Baker Perkins	101	−1	7.3	7.2	..
20.1m	Bambers Stores	66	−6	3.4	4.3	7.7
3,246.000	Banro Cons	60	..	4.3	7.2	7.7
9,229.000	Barker & Dobson	7⅛	..	..e	..	..
510.8m	Barlow Rand	401	−9	38.6	9.6	3.7
176.9m	Barratt Devs	239	..	17.6b	7.4	6.6
8,709.000	Barrow Hepbn	34	+1	3.1	9.2	14.0
7,081.000	Barton Grp PLC	29½	..	3.4b	11.6	12.4
14.7m	Bath & P'land	77	−2	6.4	8.4	7.8
1,235.0m	Bayer	£26⅛	+⅛	148	5.5	13.5
10.8m	Beatson Clark	192	−1	11.4	6.0	10.5
677.000	Beaufort Crp	27	−1	1.0	3.7	28.4
8,454.000	Beckman A.	83	..	8.2	9.9	7.7
1,443.4m	Beecham Grp	221	−11	10.4	4.7	16.3
121.0m	Bejam Grp	125	−4	3.9b	3.1	25.7
10.7m	Bellway Ltd	83	−3	10.0	12.0	8.3
6,070.000	Bemrose Corp	54	−4	4.3b	7.9	9.2
6,906.000	Benn Bros	103	..	5.7	5.5	14.8
207.6m	Berisf'ds S. & W.	124	−6	10.7	8.6	6.4
3,078.000	Berisfords	76	..	5.4	7.1	13.3
54.9m	Bestobell	341	−14	17.9	5.2	..
6,750.000	Bett Bros	45	−2	4.4	9.8	4.9
83.3m	Bibby J.	328	−10	10.5	3.2	10.4
8,632.000	Black & Edg'tn	46	−3	1.4e	3.1	..
13.6m	Blackwd Hodge	17¼	−3	1.8	10.4	..
12.4m	Blagden & N	117	−2	8.6	7.3	7.0
509.3m	Blue Circle Ind	480	−16	22.5	4.7	6.4
7,452.000	Blundell Perm	117	−3	8.0	6.8	7.1
4,500.000	Bodycote	57	−2	5.7	10.0	6.8
78.8m	Booker McCon	63	−6	4.6	7.4	7.5
751.4m	Boots	207	−10	10.7	5.2	10.4
7,737.000	Borthwick T.	15	−1	0.0	0.1	..
2,993.000	Boulton W.	7⅛	−⅛	0.1	1.9	..
368.2m	Bowater Corp	246	−10	16.4	6.7	12.1
80.7m	Bowthrpe Hldgs	200	−8	4.4	2.2	17.5
5,181.000	Braby Leslie	51	+2	..e	..	..
2,220.000	Braid Grp	37	−4	..e	..	..
3,378.000	Braithwaite	125	..	11.0	8.8	6.8
2,594.000	Bremner	47	+2	6.1	13.1	8.9
49.1m	Brent Chem Int	129	−3	3.0	2.3	27.4
8,110.000	Brent Walker	73	−3	2.5	3.4	22.4
6,502.000	Brickhouse Dud	44	−2	4.6	10.4	5.0
349.9m	Brit Aerospace	175	−7	11.1	6.4	6.1
17.2m	Brit Car Auctn	79	−3	5.0	6.3	11.4
289.6m	Brit Home Strs	141	..	6.4	4.6	10.8
232.0m	Brit Sugar	420	+9	35.7	8.5	5.6
3,041.000	Brit Syphon	30	−3	..	..	..
40.1m	Brit Vita	150	−6	7.6	5.0	6.1
1,640.7m	Broken Hill	495	−5	24.8	5.0	4.8
2,688.000	Brook St Bur	26	−4	..	..	..
168.1m	Brooke Bond	54	−2	5.6	10.3	7.1
2,564.000	Brooke Tool	26	−1	..	..	..
6,141.000	Brotherhood P.	136	..	4.3	3.2	9.3
18.3m	Brown & Tawse	148	−4	9.1	6.2	12.6
12.2m	BSK (H)	23½	−½	..	..	42.5
78.9m	Brown J.	58	−2	6.1	10.5	6.1
34.0m	Bryant Hldgs	85	+5	4.8	5.6	6.0
44.8m	Bunzl Pulp	170	−3	10.7	6.3	6.7
1,118.000	Burgess Prod	52	..	5.0	9.6	4.9
122.8m	Burnett H'shire	15⅝	−⅛	18.4	2.2	16.4
3,282.000	Burt Boulton	215	−3	4.8	2.2	..
125.8m	Burton Grp	188	−2	9.3	5.0	8.8
2,529.000	Butterfld-Harvy	17½	−2½	1.4e	8.2	..

C — E

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
610.1m	Cable & Wireless	226	•−9	9.0	4.0	18.8
415.3m	Cadbury Sch	93½	−3	6.0	6.4	6.6
4,017.000	Caffyns	124	−6	6.4	5.2	..
870.000	C'bread R'by Ord	116	−2	3.7	3.2	12.8
38.5m	Cambridge Elec	107	..	5.3b	4.9	17.5
40.4m	Can O'seas Pack	220	..	9.4	4.1	6.0
9,272.000	Canning W.	67	−1	5.7	8.5	6.2
17.0m	Capper Neill	50	−2	5.0	10.2	4.8
1,692.000	Caravans Int	20	−1½	..	..	..
2,319.000	Carclo Eng	58	−3	3.7	6.4	..
5,448.000	Carpets Int	23	−½	..	..	..
24.8m	Carr J. (Don)	75	−2	2.4	3.2	11.9
21.7m	Carr'ton Viy	12	−½	..e	..	..
3,741.000	Causton Sir J.	34	..	3.1	9.0	8.4
94.6m	Cawoods	198	−12	5.8	3.0	9.7
7,681.000	Cen & Sheer	12	−½	1.5	12.5	..
2,110.000	Centreway Ltd	120	..	7.1	6.0	..
1,804.000	Ch'mbn & Hill	53	−1	3.9	7.6	4.2
757.000	Change Wares	23	+5	..e	..	..
43.0m	Chloride Grp	34	−3	..e	..	..
15.5m	Christies Int	128	−10	10.0	7.8	8.4
68.0m	Chubb & Sons	112	−3	7.8	6.9	21.9
8,869.000	Church & Co	170	−3	11.4	6.7	6.0
3,557.000	Cliffords Ord	205	..	6.1	3.0	11.3
13.3m	Do A NV	128	−2	6.1	4.7	7.2
100.6m	Coalite Grp	117	..	6.0	5.2	5.9
168.7m	Coats Patons	61	−5	5.7	9.4	5.7
9,721.000	Collins W	230	−2	10.7b	4.5	11.5
17.2m	Do A	178	..	10.7b	6.0	8.9
17.5m	Combien Grp	43	−3	2.6	6.3	7.4
27.4m	Comb Eng Strs	36	−2	4.5	12.5	24.3
12.4m	Comb Tech	20½	−½	..	..	..
41.2m	Comet Radiov'n	102	−4	2.7	3.6	7.2
5,640.000	Concord R'Flex	51	−4	2.9b	5.6	11.9
5,603.000	Conder Int	64	−1	3.0	7.4	5.2
16.9m	Cope Allman	43	−1	2.9	6.7	..
792.000	Copson F	22	..	2.0b	9.1	5.7
5,340.000	Cornell Dresses	178	+10	..e	..	..
147.4m	Costain Grp	246	−8	15.0b	5.6	6.2
33.0m	Do Dfd	211	−4	..	..	..
218.6m	Courtaulds	80	..	1.4	1.8	..
4,655.000	C'wan de Groot	34	−2	5.0	14.7	12.4
3,492.000	Cowie T	29	−2½	2.2	7.9	..
38.8m	Crest Nicholson	64	−3	4.1	6.3	6.4
86.3m	Croda Int	82	h ..	5.4b	6.5	22.5
5,489.000	Do Dfd	52	h ..	..	..	14.2
2,320.000	Cropper J.	145	..	3.8	2.5	27.9
16.2m	Crouch D	130	−6	7.2b	5.5	27.7
4,320.000	Crouch Grp	109	−6	6.4	5.9	19.7
13.9m	Crown House	71	−½	7.3	10.3	13.7
13.1m	Crystalate Hldgs	5⅝	..	2.3	2.4	17.0
1,031.000	Cum'ns En Cv	180	..	375	5.4	..
8,429.000	Dale Electric	71	−3	3.0	5.0	14.9
230.4m	Dalgety	321	−3	31.4	9.7	11.8
527.2m	Dana	£11⅝	−⅛	72.8	5.6	12.4
4,028.000	Davies & New	71	−7	..e	..	2.2
13.4m	Davy G (Hldgs)	89	−1	5.0	5.6	2.7
147.2m	Davy Corp	136	..	10.5b	8.0	10.0
176.7m	De Beers Ind	£13	..	125a	9.1	6.4
105.6m	Debenhams	79	−3	7.1	11.3	..
264.5m	De La Rue	605	−7	30.0	4.3	10.3
68.4m	Delta Grp	48	−4	5.2	10.9	5.2
1,973.000	Derritron	11	..	..	..	..
21.7m	Dewhurst I. J	91	..	1.8	2.0	16.3
909.000	Dewhurst Dent	9	−½	..	..	..
2,070.000	Dixon D	114	−4	11.2	12.5	12.7
80.5m	Dixons Photo	178	−2	5.1	2.9	11.0
68.1m	Dobson Park	74	+1½	7.4	9.9	5.7
5,100.000	Dom Hldgs	66	−2	6.2	9.0	..
10.1m	Douglas R. M.	67	−6	2.0b	7.3	5.7
9,372.000	Dow'd & Mills	31	−½	2.4	7.6	11.6
226.5m	Dowty Grp	112	−1	4.9	4.4	7.6
9,063.000	Drake & Scull	40½	−3½	4.3	8.7	4.7
9,285.000	Dundonian	60	+2	3.1	8.5	3.1
99.2m	Dunlop Hldgs	60	−1	4.3	7.2	..
5,036.000	Duple Int	19	−4	4.1	5.4	..
4,257.000	Dupont	19	−1	..	..	..
221.0m	EBES	£24	+½	363	15.1	..
2,305.000	ERF Hldgs	40	−1	0.1e	0.4	..
2,868.000	E Lancs Paper	53	..	5.0	9.4	5.4
21.0m	E Mid A Press 'A'	91	..	5.0	5.5	8.2
467.4m	Eaton Corp	£15⅛	+⅛	92.1	5.9	4.1
11.0m	Elect Hldgs	76	−3	4.9	6.4	5.7
16.1m	EIS	111	−4	5.9	5.3	6.6
153.0m	Electrocomps	134	−5	2.8	1.8	15.4
164.8m	Electrolux 'B'	£9½	−⅛	73.4	8.6	8.3
164.6m	Electr'nic Rent	91	−3	6.2	6.8	14.8
15.9m	Elliott B.	93	−5	4.6	4.9	..
11.1m	Ellis & Everard	138	−2	8.8	6.4	18.4
5,749.000	Ellis & Gold	25⅛	−⅛	3.1	12.2	7.7
2,277.000	Elson & Robbins	23	−2	0.1	0.6	..
24.6m	Empire Stores	76	−4	3.6	4.8	7.3
10.9m	Energy Serv	39	..	1.1	3.9	11.1
265.7m	Eng China Clay	164	..	10.3	6.3	9.5
494.9m	Ericsson	£19¼	+½	82.4	4.3	29.9
6,997.000	Erith & Co	74	..	5.7	7.7	7.0
16.5m	Esperanza	140	−6	9.6	6.8	12.0
196.5m	Euro Ferries	81	−3½	4.4b	5.5	6.4
39.0m	Eurotherm Int	332	+2	7.1	2.2	21.7
2,620.000	Eva Industries	28	−4	1.4e	5.1	..
12.4m	Evode Hldgs	78	−1	2.6	3.4	6.7
33.6m	Extel Grp	270	−18	11.4	4.2	13.1
15.4m	Expand Metal	71	−1	6.4b	9.1	..

F — H

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
6,000.000	FMC	60	+2	2.9	4.8	..
32.6m	Fairview Est	101	−1	5.7	5.6	3.3
3,586.000	Farmer S.W.	142	..	13.1	9.2	..
4,315.000	Feedex Ltd	33	−1	1.2	3.7	15.2
50.7m	Fenner J. H.	165	..	12.9	7.8	11.4
20.1m	Ferguson Ind	96	+2	7.9	8.2	12.3
277.3m	Ferranti	650	+5	10.0	1.5	16.3
37.4m	Fine Art Dev	47	−3	4.3b	9.1	6.0
56.4m	Finlay J.	97	−6	6.0	6.1	11.9
—	Finsider	2	..	..	..	..
6,698.000	First Castle	84	−5	3.1b	3.7	12.4
89.4m	Fisons	240	−5	8.3	3.5	..
53.0m	Fitch Lovell	80	−5	7.4	9.3	8.4
6,709.000	Fogarty E.	67	−2	5.7	8.6	9.9
—	Ford Mtr BDR	52	+4	..	..	1.9
4,000.000	Forminster	108	−2	6.0	5.6	6.7
167.4m	Foseco Min	208	−7	12.7b	6.1	10.2
27.5m	Foster Bros	60	−5	4.8	8.0	5.8
16.9m	Fothergill & H	138	+2	11.1	8.0	11.2
8,337.000	Francis Ind	75	−2	7.1	9.5	5.3
94.7m	Freemans PLC	136	+2	5.6	4.1	12.3
4,675.000	French T.	130	−5	8.6	6.6	5.3
48.4m	French Kier	102	−½	4.9	4.8	7.6
5,634.000	Friedland Doggt	92	..	6.9	7.5	10.8
22.3m	Galliford Brindley	59	−1	3.6	6.1	7.0
1,780.000	Garford Lilley	27	−½	1.9	7.1	5.6
5,620.000	Garnar Booth	80	..	8.9	11.2	..
10.4m	Geers Gross	125	−8	6.4	5.1	15.9
4,438.9m	GEC	809	−25	15.7	1.9	16.3
111.5m	Do F Rate	£100½	..	1556	15.5	..
—	Gen Mtr BDR	100	+6	5.1	5.1	..
39.4m	Gestetner 'A'	64	−4	3.8	5.9	13.3
2,290.000	Gieves Grp	39	−1	..e	..	..
94.1m	Gill & Duffus	143	−33	12.0	8.4	9.5
456.000	Glasgow Pavilion	38	−3	..	..	..
7,965.000	Glass Glover	118	..	3.6b	3.0	18.1
818.3m	Glaxo Hldgs	476	+6	16.1	3.4	14.0
3,486.000	Glossop Ltd	75	−4	6.6	8.8	14.6
68.8m	Glynwed	105½	−2	10.5	10.0	6.4
3,095.000	Gomme Hldgs	24	−2	..e	..	..
7,221.000	Gordon & Gotch	158	..	10.7	6.8	16.2
1,674.000	Gordon L. Grp	31	−1	0.7	2.3	37.3
6,193.000	Grampian Hldgs	61	−1	6.4	10.5	30.8
366.0m	Granada 'A'	236	−6	6.9	2.9	17.5
1,017.4m	Grand Met Ltd	192	−4	10.6	5.5	7.7
44.4m	Grattan PLC	100	..	5.9	5.9	12.0
35.5m	Gt Univ Stores	470	−13	18.2	3.9	12.1
1,130.7m	Do A	463	−13	18.2	3.9	11.9
2,601.000	Gripperrods	104	−6	6.7	6.4	2.5
260.0m	GKN	157	−6	11.4	7.3	..
52.5m	H.A.T. Grp	85½	+2	3.9b	4.6	12.7
13.0m	HTV	119	−4	14.3	12.0	6.3
164.7m	Habitat	120	−1	5.1b	4.3	21.1
33.3m	Haden	215	−8	9.2	4.3	8.0
22.3m	Hall Eng	162	−2	10.9	6.7	3.8
75.1m	Hall M.	220	+1	6.2	2.8	8.6
20.8m	Halma Ltd	109	−2	1.9	1.7	27.8
2,097.000	Hampson Ind	9⅛	..	1.1	11.0	6.9
13.9m	Hanimex Corp	66	−5	5.4b	9.6	7.8
585.000	Hanover Inv	39	+1	2.6	6.8	12.0
603.000	Do NV	39	+1	2.6	6.8	12.0
351.3m	Hanson Trust	152	−2	7.1	4.7	8.7
16.8m	Hargreaves Grp	48	−1	4.6b	9.5	19.0
76.8m	Harris Q'nsway	132	−4	5.7	4.3	27.4
411.3m	Harrison Cros	662	−63	40.0	6.0	15.4
9,637.000	Hartwells Grp	83	−2	7.7	9.3	6.0
626.6m	Hawker Sidd	318	−8	12.7	4.0	9.0
2,430.000	Hawkins & T'son	28	−1	1.4	5.1	..
2,333.000	Hawtin	6⅜	..	0.4	6.3	9.6
6,650.000	Haynes	131	−2	11.4	8.7	16.2
2,123.000	Headlam Sims	52	..	3.6b	6.9	11.0
3,628.000	Helene of Ldn	17½	−½	2.1	12.1	6.1
522.000	Helical Bar	18	..	..e	..	3.7
15.6m	Henly's	112	−7	8.6	7.7	..
166.6m	Hepworth Cer	106	+3	7.5	7.1	10.3
37.0m	Hepworth J.	85	−5	5.4	6.4	12.4
1,667.000	Herman Smith	24	−2	0.7	3.0	3.8
6,930.000	Hestair	38	−1	1.4	3.8	10.6
31.7m	Hewden-Stuart	36	−2	1.8	5.1	13.9
1,260.000	Hewitt J.	56	+1	2.6	4.6	2.9
2,041.000	Hickling P'cost	80	−3	8.6	10.7	11.4
43.0m	Hickson Welch	233	−12	10.7	4.6	13.6
12.7m	Higgs & Hill	142	−4	7.6	5.3	8.7
3,892.000	Hill & Smith	52	+2	5.0	9.6	14.1
2,011.000	Hill C Bristol	128	h −2	..	..	..
38.2m	Hillards	158	−4	4.1	2.6	13.1
14.0m	Hinton A	330	+30	9.4	2.9	16.5
—	Hoechst	260	−8	20.8	8.0	10.2
10.0m	Hollas Grp	78	−4	8.6	11.0	4.8
18.4m	Holt Lloyd	81	−2	4.8	5.9	9.7
19.2m	Home Charm	137	+1	3.8	2.8	12.8
7,258.000	Hoover	95	+2	..	..	..
11.4m	Do A	94	+2	..	..	..
11.7m	Hopkinsons	108	−2	8.1	7.7	8.9
73.1m	Horizon Travel	356	−4	7.1b	2.0	19.7
254.6m	Hse of Fraser	168	+2	9.4	5.6	10.9
6,910.000	Howard Mach	24	−1	..	..	..
9,222.000	Howard Tenens	58	−4	1.5	2.6	32.4
49.1m	Howden Group	165	+1	5.9	3.6	9.5
215.4m	Hudsons Bay	£8⅝	+⅛	52.7	5.9	12.1
3,380.000	Hunt Moscrop	14	−½	1.3	9.2	13.1
16.0m	Huntleigh Grp	112	−2	2.3	2.0	10.8
73.8m	Huntley & Palmer	103	h −8	6.3	6.3	2.4
—	Hutch Whamp	140	−2	..	..	..

I — L

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
117.4m	ICL	44	−4	..b	..	..
6,844.000	IDC Grp	87	..	8.0	9.2	7.3
158.3m	IMI	89	−1½	6.4	10.9	5.9
19.1m	Ibstock Johns'n	87	−6	6.4	8.5	9.3
1,950.0m	Imp Chem Ind	326	−12	27.1	8.3	..
603.8m	Imperial Grp	83	−1	10.4	12.5	6.8
2,645.000	Ingall Ind	41	+1	3.6	8.7	12.3
736.000	Ingram H.	22	..	..e	..	..
143.4m	Initial Services	270	..	13.6	5.0	12.6
171.4m	Int Paint	232	−2	6.5	2.8	11.4
395.4m	Int Thomson	284	−15	13.5	4.7	20.3
23.3m	Int Timber	81	−6	5.7	7.0	..
45.7m	Itoh Bdr	720	..	8.6	1.2	..
12.4m	JB Hldgs	124	−2	5.0	4.0	8.3
1,190.000	Jacks W.	22	+1	..e	..	21.0
3,043.000	James M. Ind	23	−2	1.4	6.2	5.6
685.2m	Jardine M'son	168	+1	6.5	4.1	..
2,855.000	Jarvis J.	285	−10	18.9	6.6	6.0
1,334.000	Jessups Hldgs	32	..	2.9	8.9	41.6
14.8m	Johnson & F B	14	−1	..	..	..
22.7m	Johnson Grp	210	−10	10.2	4.9	7.9
333.3m	Johnson Matt	266	+1	13.6	5.1	9.6
9,300.000	Jones (Ernest)	93	+2	5.6	6.0	12.6
3,277.000	Jourdan T	80	..	7.5	9.4	8.3
7,729.000	Kalamazoo	42	−2	3.6	8.5	12.6
6,144.000	Kelsey Ind	160	..	11.4	7.1	9.2
21.0m	Kenning Mtr	69½	−3½	5.0	7.3	13.2
12.4m	Kode Int	280	+5	9.6	3.4	13.5
22.1m	Kwik Fit Hldgs	44	−6	2.0	4.4	10.1
198.4m	Kwik Save Disc	292	−2	6.6b	3.4	16.1
31.6m	LCP Hldgs	63	−2	6.1	9.7	13.8
41.2m	LRC Int	46	+1½	3.6	7.8	10.3
21.8m	LWT Hldgs 'A'	136	−1	14.4	10.6	9.1
273.0m	Ladbroke	146	−3	10.6b	7.3	6.8
20.9m	Laing J. Ord	76	−1	4.1	5.4	20.9
19.7m	Do 'A'	75	−1	4.1	5.5	20.6
96.5m	Laird Grp Ltd	123	−7	5.0b	4.6	6.2
1,795.000	Lambert H'th	53	−1	5.8	10.9	3.4
2,927.000	Lane P. Grp	44	+1	3.8	8.7	7.1
37.0m	Laporte Ind	140	−4	10.0	7.1	68.0
7,224.000	Lawrence W	150	−2	10.7	7.1	5.8
881.000	Leales	44	..	2.1	4.9	..
71.6m	Lead Industries	172	−14	13.8	8.0	..
5,579.000	Lee A	18	+1	0.6	3.5	..
19.5m	Lee Cooper	126	−2	4.1	3.2	8.0
20.0m	Leigh Int	100	..	8.0	8.0	8.5
22.3m	Lep Grp	305	..	23.6	7.7	9.0
4,044.000	Lesney Ord	14	−1	..e	..	..
69.0m	Lex Services	105	−8	10.0	9.5	5.9
44.2m	Lilley F. J. C.	56	−2	7.2	4.7	7.1
1,775.000	Lincroft Kilg	37	−1	1.4	3.9	9.3
92.5m	Linfood Hldgs	156	−4	17.1b	9.2	13.0
23.7m	Link House	245	−2	8.6	3.5	13.3
15.5m	Ldn & M'land	96	−2	11.1	11.5	9.1
23.9m	Ldn & N'thern	42	−3	5.4	12.9	4.9
15.2m	Ldn Brick Co	77½	+1½	6.2	8.1	4.8
2,524.000	Longton Inds	45	−1	1.1e	3.2	..
135.5m	Lonrho	71	−2	12.9	17.4	..
2,142.000	Lonsdale Univ	78	+1	1.4	4.1	30.2
4,677.000	Lookers	55	+1	5.5	10.0	5.8
22.1m	Lovell Hldgs	276	+2	11.4b	4.4	6.3
24.3m	Low & Bonar	158	−7	20.7	11.0	7.5
243.6m	Lucas Ind	205	−2	15.7	7.7	..
2,647.000	Lyles S.	74	−1	8.3	12.1	..

M — N

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
13.2m	MFI Furn	58	−3	3.7	6.4	10.7
40.7m	MK Electric	268	−5	27.1	6.4	10.2
1,273.000	ML Hldgs	210	−10	10.0	4.0	8.0
2,222.000	MY Dart	30	+2	2.6	8.5	5.2
27.9m	McCorquodale	152	+2	11.4	7.5	6.6
6,664.000	Macfarlane	71	−1	5.2	7.5	8.5
2,021.000	McInerney Prop	26	−1	2.2	8.5	6.0
2,277.000	Mackay H.	49	..	5.2	11.2	16.8
51.1m	McKechnie Bros	103	−1	10.4	10.1	5.3
13.7m	Macpherson D	76	+4	6.0	7.9	10.2
124.5m	Magnet & S'thns	148	−1	7.1	4.9	20.5
6,122.000	Man Agg Music	104	−5	12.5	11.6	9.2
7,020.000	Man Ship Canal	98	−3	..	..	..
2,359.000	Mang Bronze	28	−2	3.1	11.1	..
49.6m	Marchwiel	123	−11	9.4	7.7	6.8
1,900.2m	Marks & Spencer	139	−1	5.4	4.2	18.9
50.1m	Marley Ltd	44½	+½	3.2	7.2	12.4
5,120.000	Marling Ind	34	−½	1.4	4.1	23.8
204.0m	Marshall T. Lox	47	−1	4.0	8.4	4.2
7,011.000	Do A	44	−2	4.0	9.0	3.9
22.2m	Martin News	225	−1	13.9	4.3	7.0
29.7m	Martonair	221	−3	20.9	4.9	12.0
2,510.000	Medminster	67	−1	3.1	7.9	7.2
66.0m	Menzies J	238	−3	5.6	2.4	11.9
126.5m	Metal Box	168	−10	16.5	9.8	14.7
9,407.000	Metalrax	44	−2	3.1	7.1	7.2
1,945.000	Mettoy	12	−1	0.1	1.2	..
35.6m	Meyer M. L.	59	−12	3.1	5.2	..
8,514.000	Midland Ind	66	−2	3.7	5.6	..
4,316.000	Milletts Leis	88	..	9.9	12.0	8.1
27.0m	Mining Supplies	113	+4	2.9e	2.5	12.7
37.9m	Mitchell Cotts Gp	53	−2	5.2	9.7	14.6
8,101.000	Mixconcrete	87	−2	5.8	6.7	..
8,395.000	Moben Grp	19	+2	..e	..	6.4
810.000	Modern Eng	27	..	4.3	15.9	..
53.6m	Molins	183	+3	11.3	6.2	8.5
6,696.000	Monk A.	62	−6	3.9b	6.3	7.0
—	Montecatini	6	..	..	..	..
1,506.000	Montfort Knit	50	..	2.9	5.7	..
22.2m	More O'Ferrall	136	..	4.7	3.4	10.9
66.0m	Morgan Cruc	126	+1	10.7b	8.5	8.2
37.1m	Mowlem J.	188	−3	12.5	6.6	6.9
10.8m	Muirhead	138	−4	4.3	3.4	17.5
32.7m	NCC Energy	91	−10	2.5	2.7	..
30.3m	NSS News	178	−8	5.4	3.0	9.3
6,094.000	Neill J.	34	..	..e	..	..
6,462.000	Newmark L.	218	−4	15.7	7.2	5.7
36.2m	News Int	91	−2	5.0	5.5	..
100.6m	Norcros	104	−4½	7.9b	7.6	7.1
6,263.000	Norfolk C Grp	33	+1	0.7	2.2	..
4,590.000	Normand Elec	51	h ..	..e	..	..
171.9m	NEI	84½	..	5.5	6.6	7.8
329.9m	Nthn Foods	160	−4	7.1	4.5	11.2
111.7m	Notts Mfg	159	−4	6.4	4.0	8.5
85.3m	Nurdin & P'cock	146	−2	3.5	2.4	13.8
6,800.000	Nu-Swift Ind	34	−2	3.1	9.0	12.0

O — S

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
11.9m	Ocean Wilsons	45	..	4.1	9.0	8.6
66.6m	Ogilvy & M	£15¼	−1	84.3	5.4	10.0
20.0m	Owen Owen	215	−11	6.1	2.8	7.5
1,020.000	Oxley Printing	13	..	..	..	..
8,312.000	Parker Knoll 'A'	122	−1	10.0	8.2	5.0
36.6m	Paterson Zoch	150	−5	6.2	4.1	4.6
34.4m	Do A NV	150	−3	6.2	4.1	4.6
55.4m	Pauls & Whites	202	..	10.0	5.0	6.5
87.3m	Pearson Long	212	+4	11.9	5.6	7.3
173.2m	Pearson & Son	245	−3	14.3	5.8	6.3
67.0m	Do 4% Ln	£29	..	400	13.8	..
58.0m	Pegler-Hatt	190	−6	13.6	7.1	8.7
6,933.000	Pentland Ind	67	−1	2.4	3.6	7.0
5,888.000	Pentos	13	−1	..e	..	..
16.9m	Perry H. Mtrs	94	−6	5.0b	5.3	9.3
9,059.000	Phicom	22	..	0.5	2.2	7.8
7,483.000	Philips Fin 5⅝%	£46⅝	+1¼	575	12.3	..
880.7m	Philips Lamps	502	+7	38.2	7.6	..
5,450.000	Pifco Hldgs	218	+5	7.5	3.5	8.6
5,250.000	Do A	210	+10	7.5	3.6	8.3
454.3m	Pilkington Bros	271	−9	15.0	5.5	..
7,943.000	Plaxtons	134	−2	12.1	9.1	6.1
25.7m	Pleasurama	395	−6	13.6	3.4	9.2
804.4m	Plessey	345	−20	10.9	3.2	18.2
141.5m	Do ADR	£36⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
13.4m	Plysu	109	−3	3.1	2.8	11.4
24.6m	Polly Peck	338	−10	5.1	1.5	16.9
92.0m	Portals Hldgs	520	−15	18.2	3.5	9.6
12.7m	Portsmth News	106	−2	4.6	4.4	8.2
76.5m	Powell Duffryn	245	−7	20.4	8.3	7.1
3,331.000	Pratt F. Eng	61	..	6.3	10.3	..
5,839.000	Preedy A.	66	..	5.0	7.6	10.6
42.1m	Press W.	70	−3	4.1	5.9	8.8
27.0m	Prestige Grp	149	..	9.8	6.6	7.0
60.5m	Pretoria P Cem	340	..	26.2	7.7	3.2
4,906.000	Priest B.	29	−1	..e	..	..
73.1m	Pritchard Serv	90½	−½	3.6b	3.9	20.9
10.4m	Pullman R & J	50	+2	5.4	10.9	8.8
443.5m	Quaker Oats	£21⅛	+⅛	97.6	4.6	7.9
12.4m	Queens Moat	34½	..	1.6b	4.6	11.7
6,815.000	R.F.D. Grp	50	+1	4.0	8.0	12.9
929.3m	Racal Elect.	348	−17	6.7	1.9	18.6
359.5m	Rank Org Ord	178	−8	15.4	8.7	6.9
173.5m	RHM	63	−8	5.5	8.7	8.3
73.9m	Ratners	47	+1	3.3	7.0	8.1
15.7m	Raybeck Ltd	43	−3	3.2	7.5	..
185.2m	RMC	330	+3	12.9	3.6	8.0
340.7m	Reckitt & Colmn	276	−2	12.6	4.6	12.9
6,375.000	Redfearn Nat	138	..	11.8	8.6	..
177.0m	Rediffusion	205	−3	7.8	3.8	18.1
219.2m	Redland	179	−5	10.5	5.9	11.3
8,746.000	Redman Heenan	47	−1	6.0	12.8	..
1,833.000	Reed A.	73	−2	4.8	6.6	10.1
10.2m	Do A NV	68	−4	4.8	7.1	9.4
3,045.000	Reed Exec	29	−1	0.1	0.5	..
295.7m	Reed Int	254	−10	18.6	7.3	4.9
43.8m	Renolds Cons	205	−15	..	..	..
16.8m	Renold Ltd	41	..	..e	..	..
152.6m	Rentokil Grp	160	−1	3.8	2.4	20.6
8,450.000	Renwick Grp	85	..	..e	..	..
3,920.000	Restmor Grp	76	−6	7.1	9.4	5.6
15.7m	Ricardo Eng	440	..	12.1	2.8	19.5
3,507.000	Richardsons W.	27½	+1½	2.1	7.8	..
7,303.000	Riley E.J.	108	+1	5.4	5.0	16.6
13.4m	Rockware Grp	61	−1	..	..	4.3
856.000	Rotaprint	11	+1	..e	..	..
105.7m	Rothmns Int 'B'	76½	−2½	5.4	7.1	5.9
5,304.000	Rotork Ltd	44	−1	3.1	7.1	4.6
1,664.000	Routledge & K	146	..	5.7	3.9	12.9
5,370.000	Rowlinson Con	43	−1	0.8a	2.0	17.4
229.6m	Rowntree Mac	160	−6	11.4	7.1	7.4
5,342.000	Rowton Hotels	141	−2	10.0	7.1	11.8
10.8m	Royal Worcs	165	+8	12.3	7.4	4.8
107.5m	Rugby Cement	90	−1	6.9	7.7	7.3
70.6m	SGB Grp	170	+6	8.0	4.7	15.0
111.4m	SKF 'B'	£14	+⅛	68.8	4.9	8.7
30.4m	Saatchi	378	+6	8.6	2.3	20.1
853.1m	Sainsbury J.	560	−10	11.8	2.1	19.1
654.4m	St Gobain	£16	+⅛	187	9.8	45.1
2,544.000	St Georges Grp	92	−2	4.3	4.7	10.3
10.1m	Sale Tilney	210	..	11.1	5.3	8.8
52.4m	Samuel H.'A'	117	−1	8.9	7.6	8.3
4,362.000	Sangers	46	−1	..	..	..
48.6m	Scapa Grp	152	−10	9.6	6.3	9.5
11.1m	Scholes G. H.	260	+6	23.6	9.1	11.4
6,648.000	Scotcros	95	..	7.9	8.3	6.2
2,849.000	S E.E.T.	71	..	4.4	6.2	3.9
4,605.000	Scottish TV 'A'	89	−1	8.5	9.6	4.5
97.8m	Seaco Inc	£11	−⅛	162	14.7	7.3
560.6m	Sears Hldgs	62½	+½	3.3	5.3	13.3
6,610.000	Securicor Grp	218	−5	2.5	1.2	17.8
40.0m	Do NV	218	−3	2.5	1.2	17.3
58.8m	Security Serv	230	−3	4.3	3.0	19.8
60.6m	Do A	221	+1	4.3	1.9	19.9
1,762.000	Sekers Int	18	..	0.3	1.6	..
8,436.000	Selincourt	10½	−¼	1.6	15.5	11.9
24.2m	Serck	57	..	4.9	8.5	10.4
3,118.000	Shaw Carpets	17⅛	−1	..e	..	..
17.3m	Siebe Gorman	168	−8	10.4	6.2	7.1
22.9m	Silentnight	102	..	6.4	6.3	..
96.6m	Simon Eng	383	−20	17.1	4.5	8.1
28.4m	Sirdar	119	+3	5.0	4.3	5.6
30.1m	600 Group	67	−2	7.5	11.2	11.1
41.3m	Sketchley	272	−17	13.4	4.8	13.9
4,024.000	Smith D. S.	91	+1	10.0	11.0	7.2
228.8m	Smith & Neph	112	..	5.0	4.4	13.6
118.8m	Smith W. H. 'A'	168	−2	6.7	4.0	16.2
174.5m	Smiths Ind	338	−3	15.0	4.4	9.0
64.7m	Smurfit	65	−8	5.7	8.8	7.6
11.6m	Snia Viscosa	27	..	..	..	..
3,111.000	Solicitors Law	27	..	..e	..	..
38.0m	Sotheby P.B.	333	−3	17.9	5.4	10.2
52.6m	Spirax-Sarco	141	−3	6.3	4.5	11.8
1,856.000	Staffs Potts	33	−2	0.0	..	..
7,797.000	Stag Furniture	101	..	7.1	7.1	8.6
29.6m	Stakis (Reo)	54	−½	2.3	4.2	9.1
430.0m	Standard Tel	430	−20	15.0	3.5	14.1
14.9m	Stanley A. G.	59	−2	3.6	6.1	9.5
23.5m	Steel Bros	231	−3	11.4	4.9	8.0
106.3m	Steetley Co	173	−7	15.0	8.7	8.4
3,392.000	Steinberg	26	..	..e	..	..
4,536.000	Stonehill	81	−1	6.1	7.5	27.8
6,261.000	Stone Platt	15½	−½	..	..	..
1,632.000	Streeters	25	..	..	..	8.6
6,143.000	Strong & Fisher	58	−1	7.1	12.3	..
13.1m	Sunlight Serv	110	+6	3.6	3.3	9.0
1,501.000	Sutcliffe S'man	40	−1	..e	..	..
—	Swire Pacific 'A'	91½	−1½	..	..	..
5,157.000	Sylione	195	..	12.9	6.6	21.6

T — Z

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
913.000	TACE	30	−1	..	..	..
6,654.000	TSL Therm Synd	94	+2	10.0b	10.6	11.6
3,185.000	Takeda BDR	£21⅛	−1	176	0.8	23.8
1,115.000	Talbex Grp	4½	..	..	..	..
273.7m	Tarmac Ltd	422	+2	23.3	5.5	7.2
105.6m	Tate & Lyle	194	−4	16.4	8.5	4.8
162.4m	Taylor Woodrow	550	−20	19.0	3.5	9.8
126.1m	Telephone Rent	325	−3	14.6	4.5	16.2
18.3m	Tesco	65	+½	3.8	5.9	5.9
2,667.000	Textured Jersey	70	..	7.9	11.2	3.3
749.3m	Thorn EMI Ltd	441	−32	20.9	4.7	13.7
6,616.000	Tilbury Cont	337	−10	32.0	9.5	..
414.5m	Tilling T.	153	−1	10.7	7.0	7.9
15.3m	Time Products	31	−3½	3.2	10.4	5.6
442.000	Titaghur Jute	31	−2	..	..	..
5,673.000	Tomkins F. H.	22	..	1.8	8.0	9.3
60.2m	Tootal	34	−½	3.4	9.9	..
18.0m	Toter Kemsley	71	..	0.6	0.8	26.1
290.5m	Trafalgar Hse	117	−1½	8.9	7.6	6.2
1,715.000	Trans Paper	24	−3	..e	..	..
162.3m	Transport Dev	77	−3	6.1	7.9	7.8
29.6m	Travis & Arnold	168	−4	5.6	3.4	7.2
39.5m	Trident TV 'A'	83	−3½	6.1	7.3	16.4
2,200.000	Trifus & Co	55	..	..e	..	6.9
2,225.000	Triplex Found	77	−2	1.4e	5.3	..
422.9m	Trust Hse Forte	110	−4	9.6	7.8	8.4
66.7m	Tube Invest	116	−8	4.3	3.7	..
100.6m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	345	−20	25.7b	4.7	12.2
108.5m	Turner Newall	98	−4	8.6	8.7	..
5,898.000	Turriff	135	−5	5.7	4.2	4.7
31.9m	UBM	54½	−2½	2.1	3.9	..
137.1m	UDS Grp	72	−3	6.8	12.3	21.9
6,042.000	UKO Int	41	+2	..e	..	6.9
211.9m	Unigate	97	−3	9.3	9.6	2.7
1,182.9m	Unilever	650	−8	34.2	5.3	10.3
1,078.3m	Do NV	£20⅞	+⅛	146	7.3	6.9
41.6m	Unitech	221	−17	10.4	4.7	15.1
376.3m	Utd Biscuit	122	+2	6.8	5.6	10.2
10.7m	Utd Gas Ind	74	..	7.0	9.5	9.3
23.0m	Utd News	158	..	17.1b	10.8	10.0
138.3m	Utd Scientific	385	−35	6.8	1.5	29.5
6,803.000	Valor	56	−5	3.9	7.0	6.9
20.3m	Vereeniging Ref	400	..	28.3	7.1	4.0
10.2m	Vibroplant	170	−5	20.8	12.2	11.2
114.4m	Vickers	165	−2	17.1	10.4	6.8
—	Volkswagen	£33⅛	−½	..	..	..
8,290.000	Vosper	146	−2	1.4	1.0	..
9,314.000	WGI	120	−1	12.0b	10.0	..
3,372.000	Wade Potteries	33	−3	2.9	8.7	11.5
3,888.000	Wadkin	51	−2	4.6b	5.7	5.9
14.8m	Wagon Ind	74	+2	7.1	9.6	7.0
5,639.000	Walker J. Gold	63	−3	5.7	9.1	7.9
6,797.000	Do NV	60	−1	5.7	9.5	7.5
16.4m	Ward & Gold	109	−4	7.9	7.2	7.7
136.5m	Ward T. W.	234	h +2	15.7b	6.7	8.2
19.1m	Ward White	62	−1	6.0	9.7	6.1
2,645.000	Warrington T.	88	−1	7.6b	8.6	6.8
38.3m	Waterford Glass	18	..	1.8	10.2	5.4
12.5m	Watmoughs	201	−2	7.8	3.9	7.8
22.1m	Watts Blake	170	−6	4.8	2.8	10.1
16.8m	Wearwell	51	−3	3.9b	7.7	4.7
4,902.000	Websters Grp	41½	+½	3.6	8.6	7.6
13.7m	Weir Grp	55	−4½	0.1	0.3	..
14.4m	Do 10% Conv	58	−1	2.5	..	..
2,379.000	Wellco Hldgs	20	−⅛	1.4	7.2	7.9
6,044.000	Wellman Eng	46	−3	4.8	10.4	..
60.4m	Westland Air	102	−2	10.0	9.8	3.2
—	Wh'lock Mar	54	−1½	..	..	..
2,130.000	Wheway Watson	7½	..	0.1e	0.9	..
12.1m	Whitecroft	61	+1	5.7	9.4	10.5
8,735.000	Whittingham	140	−2	10.0	7.1	3.5
26.5m	Wholesale Fit	190	−2	6.1	3.2	14.1
7,182.000	Wigfall H.	138	..	8.6e	6.2	..
5,840.000	Wiggins Grp	89	..	3.8	4.3	3.9
5,602.000	Wills G. & Sons	93	−3	7.1	7.7	7.4
238.0m	Wimpey G	93	−2	0.9	0.9	14.5
54.9m	W'sley Hughes	345	+5	19.6	5.7	8.6
1,279.000	Wood S. W.	22	..	..e	..	..
51.0m	Wood Hall Tst	208	h −3	8.9	4.3	..
202.4m	Woolworth	53½	+½	6.9	12.8	..
11.8m	Yarrow & Co	295	..	11.6	3.9	..
5,442.000	Zetters	83	+12	3.9	4.7	7.8

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
30.4m	Akroyd & Sm	190	+4	19.3	10.2	9.2
29.7m	Boustead	89	..	1.8	2.0	53.0
38.0m	Brit Arrow	47	−3½	1.4	3.0	15.7
361.3m	C Fin de Suez	£38⅛	−⅛	298	7.8	11.3
19.1m	Daily Mail Tst	383	..	42.9	11.2	7.6
19.0m	Do A	381	−2	42.9	11.2	7.6
84.7m	Electra Inv	57	−1½	4.3b	7.5	20.3
17.1m	Eng Assoc Grp	190	+5	4.3b	3.3	17.2
90.7m	Exco Int	213	−2	..	..	..
4,339.000	Exploration	36	−1	1.5	4.2	8.1
3,150.000	First Charlotte	10½	−½	..	..	..
9,367.000	Goode D & M Grp	39	−2	1.3	3.2	6.4
255.1m	Inchcape	301	−19	34.6	11.5	10.3
109.5m	Independent Inv	134	−6	0.7	0.5	..
28.6m	M & G Grp PLC	317	−1	17.9	5.6	12.6
13.5m	Manson Fin	70	−2	3.7	5.3	15.2
34.9m	Martin R.P.	375	−30	11.8	3.1	12.7
81.4m	Mercantile Hse	465	+7	13.6	2.9	21.9
64.4m	Mills & Allen	513	−10	28.6	5.6	10.3
438.7m	Sime Darby	61	−2	2.5	4.1	9.4
3,406.000	Smith Bros	39	+2	2.1	5.5	..
4,449.000	Tyndall O'seas	£30	−1	37.0	1.4	..
10.0m	Wagon Fin	43	+1	5.8	13.6	24.4
15.2m	Yule Catto	81	−5	3.1	3.9	..

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
51.4m	Britannic	268	−4	20.6	7.7	..
583.6m	Com Union	142	+10	16.9	11.9	..
508.8m	Eagle Star	372	−3	17.9	4.8	..
1,182.000	Edinburgh Gen	14	..	1.4b	10.2	14.0
85.4m	Equity & Law	426	+3	19.3	4.5	..
518.8m	Gen Accident	316	+2	21.1	6.7	..
477.9m	GRE	304	..	23.2	7.6	..
297.9m	Hambro Life	297	−16	14.4	4.9	..
86.6m	Heath C. E.	280	−1	15.7	5.6	12.4
36.7m	Hogg Robinson	108	..	8.6	7.9	8.6
140.4m	Howden A.	154	h −1	10.0	6.5	11.8
316.0m	Legal & Gen	311	−3	14.3	6.8	..
111.8m	Lib Life SA R1	£10¼	..	80.7b	7.9	10.7
63.7m	London & Man	278	..	15.6	5.6	..
17.7m	Ldn Utd Inv	201	−4	12.9	6.4	11.3
670.5m	Marsh & McLen	£18⅝	+⅛	105	5.8	12.8
79.3m	Minet Hldgs	155	−3	6.8a	4.4	11.6
3,643.000	Moran C	21	f ..	..	..	36.2
138.9m	Pearl	386	−6	30.7	8.0	..
148.1m	Phoenix	244	+6	22.4	9.2	..
693.2m	Prudential	232	−1	16.4	7.1	..
50.9m	Refuge	244	..	10.5	4.3	..
661.7m	Royal	351	−8	35.0	10.0	..
313.6m	Sedgwick	147	−8	7.5	5.1	14.5
41.3m	Stenhouse	109	..	7.3	6.7	9.8
39.9m	Stewart W'son	218	−2	17.1	7.9	13.6
435.9m	Sun Alliance	£8¾	−⅛	53.6	6.1	..
178.5m	Sun Life	310	..	17.1	5.5	..
12.2m	Trade Indem'ty	178	+8	9.3	5.5	..
162.6m	Willis Faber	403	+5	17.9	4.4	17.0

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
20.9m	Alliance Inv	94	−3	3.9	4.1	..
143.1m	Alliance Trust	288	−6	15.0b	5.2	..
50.4m	Amer Trust Ord	62	−2	3.0	4.8	..
79.8m	Ang-Amer Secs	140	−2	7.1	5.1	..
3,910.000	Anglo Int Inv	48½	+1½	7.4	15.3	..
4,600.000	Do Ass	230	−3	..	..	..
22.5m	Anglo Scot	69	−1	3.4	5.0	..
21.3m	Ashdown Inv	196	−4	9.4	4.8	..
2,070.000	Atlanta Balt	69	−1	1.4	2.1	..
68.7m	Atlantic Assets	89	−4	0.4	0.6	..
32.5m	Bankers Inv	84	−½	5.6	6.7	..
83.9m	Border & Sthrn	85½	−2	3.9	4.6	..
4,386.000	Bremar Trst	58	..	3.0	5.2	..
27.0m	Brit Am & Gen	54	+1½	3.6	6.6	..
91.2m	Brit Assets Tst	95	−3	6.3b	6.6	..
15.0m	Brit Emp Sec	15⅝	..	1.2	7.7	..
121.0m	Brit Invest	194	−4	12.6	6.5	..
29.2m	Broadstone	214	−6	10.6	5.0	..
25.0m	Brunner	81	−2	4.3	5.3	..
26.7m	Capital & Natl	178	−2	9.9	5.6	..
694.000	Do B	174	−2	..	..	..
21.4m	Cardinal 'Dfd'	140	−2	7.1	5.1	..
32.1m	Cedar Inv	97	..	6.6b	6.8	..
31.5m	Charter Trust	78	−3	4.9	6.3	..
39.2m	C of Ldn Dfd	82	−3	6.3b	7.7	..
45.3m	Cont & Ind	268	−4	16.4	6.1	..
27.2m	Cont Union	170	−2	8.0	5.3	..
21.1m	Crescent Japan	314	−30	2.1	0.7	..
12.0m	Crossfriars	120	..	9.3	7.7	..
40.2m	Delta Inv	175	..	..	..	..
7,174.000	Derby Tst 'Inc'	243	−2	28.2	11.6	..
8,728.000	Do Cap	340	−3	..	..	..
11.5m	Dom & Gen	274	−1	15.3b	5.6	..
45.1m	Drayton Com	167	−2	7.9b	4.7	..
89.4m	Drayton Cons	178	−8	11.3	6.3	..
64.5m	Do Premier	212	−12	15.3	7.2	..
37.1m	Edin Amer Ass	101	+2	1.1	1.1	..
113.0m	Edinburgh Inv	66	−1	3.1b	4.5	..
21.8m	Elec & Gen	121	−6	3.6	3.0	..
12.9m	Eng & Int	125	+1	7.9	6.3	..
40.4m	Eng & N York	101	..	5.9	5.9	..
73.9m	Estate Duties	77	−2	3.2	4.2	..
85.6m	First Union Gen	115	−3	7.5	6.6	..
170.0m	Foreign & Colnl	65	+1½	2.9	4.5	..
16.4m	Gt Japan Inv	328	−32	6.4b	2.0	..
19.2m	Gen Funds 'Ord'	308	+6	11.4	3.7	..
1,375.000	Do Conv	270	−10	..	..	..
27.0m	Gen Inv & Tsts	183	−4	9.0	4.9	..
11.9m	Gen Scottish	61	−3	4.4b	7.3	..
230.5m	Globe Trust	141	−2	10.7	7.6	..
71.7m	Great Northern	145	..	9.4	6.4	..
7,800.000	Greenfriar	195	+1	3.3	1.7	..
8,042.000	Gresham Hse	195	−6	5.2	2.7	..
50.7m	Guardian	118½	−½	6.7	5.7	..
46.4m	Hambros	87	−2	4.3	4.9	..
125.6m	Hill P Inv	130	−4½	9.0	6.9	..
162.8m	Indus & General	75½	−2	4.3	5.7	..
37.6m	Internat Inv	110	−4	5.9b	5.4	..
17.1m	Invest in Suc	281	−7	7.2	2.6	..
68.0m	Inv Cap Trst	110	−3	4.5	4.1	..
6,450.000	Japan Assets	31½	−2	..	..	..
66.0m	Lake View Inv	147	−5	5.5b	3.7	..
18.5m	Law Deb Corp	164	−1	10.4	6.3	..
36.0m	Ldn & Holyrood	170	−1	8.2	4.8	..
52.0m	Ldn & Prov Tst	170	−3	7.6	4.5	..
103.4m	Ldn Merch Sec	66	+1	1.6	2.5	..
39.9m	Do Dfd	50	−1	..	..	..
6,600.000	Ldn Pru Invest	110	..	6.9	6.3	..
69.2m	Ldn Trust Ord	75½	−1½	5.0	6.6	..
79.3m	Mercantile Inv	58½	−1	3.6b	6.2	..
51.8m	Merchants Trust	101½	−3	5.9	5.8	..
14.7m	Moorside Trust	75	−2	5.0	6.6	..
40.6m	Murray Cal	75	−3	5.7b	7.6	..
921.000	Do 'B'	73	−2	..	..	..
57.8m	Murray Clyde	66	−2	2.5	3.8	..
1,184.000	Do 'B'	62	−2	..	..	..
14.3m	Murray Glend	142	−2	3.9	2.7	..
22.3m	Murray N'thn	81	−3	2.6	3.3	..
277.000	Do 'B'	81	−2	..	..	..
63.7m	Murray West	82½	−1½	3.6	4.3	..
1,846.000	Do 'B'	82	..	..	..	..
6,500.000	New Darien Oil	65	−5	0.2	0.3	..
743.000	New Throg Inc	19	..	2.9	15.1	..
10.3m	Do Cap	206	−5	..	..	..
11.3m	New Tokyo	113	−8	..	..	..
25.3m	North Atlantic	138	−3	6.4	4.7	..
8,090.000	Oil & Associated	81	−1	5.0	6.2	..
30.5m	Pentland	175	..	9.1	5.2	..
45.1m	Raeburn	169	−2	9.0	5.5	..
31.2m	River & Merc	130	−7	10.7	8.2	..
—	Robeco f15	453	+1	24.0	5.3	..
553.9m	Rolinco Subs f15	428	−3	15.4	3.6	..
35.2m	Romney Trust	124	−2	6.3	5.1	..
91.3m	R.I.T.	351	−9	20.0	5.7	..
74.9m	Scot Amer	134	−5	6.3	4.7	..
86.3m	Scot Eastern	82	−4	4.8	5.8	..
114.3m	Scot Invest	135	..	6.4	4.8	..
113.9m	Scot Mortgage	154	−4	7.6b	4.8	..
67.0m	Scot National	107	−2	4.9	4.6	..
52.5m	Scot Northern	91	−4	4.9	5.4	..
88.1m	Scot United	53	..	2.2	4.2	..
48.3m	Sec Alliance	252	−4	13.1b	5.2	..
43.6m	Secs Tst Scot	114	−2	7.0b	6.1	..
38.4m	Sterling Trust	231	−5	13.6	5.8	..
4,950.000	Stewart Ent	33	−1	2.4	7.2	..
54.0m	Stockholders	136	−4	5.3	3.9	..
4,760.000	Throg Sec 'Cap'	136	..	..	..	..
48.1m	Throgmtn Trust	114	−3	8.6	7.5	..
30.6m	Trans Oceanic	86	−1	3.6	4.2	..
26.6m	Tribune Inv	104	−2	4.3	4.1	..
16.4m	Triplevest 'Inc'	68½	+½	9.9	14.5	..
22.0m	Do Cap	368	..	..	..	..
65.0m	Trustees Corp	73	−3	4.2	6.8	..
74.8m	Utd Brit Secs	180	−5	10.0	5.9	..
80.0m	Utd States Deb	116	−3	8.0	6.9	..
25.2m	Utd States Gen	312	−3	16.4	5.3	..
30.4m	Viking Res	76	−3	1.1	1.5	..
37.1m	Westpool Inv	58	+2	1.6	2.7	..
122.8m	Witan Inv	72	−½	3.0b	4.1	..
16.1m	Yeoman Tst	131	..	9.7	7.4	..
1,680.000	Yorks & Lancs	28	..	2.9	10.2	..
8,794.000	Young Co Inv	135	..	8.6	6.3	..

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
126.3m	Brit & Com	390	−6	19.3b	4.9	7.9
64.7m	Caledonia Inv	368	−8	20.0	5.4	34.5
32.1m	Fisher J	141	..	3.3	2.3	11.3
8,640.000	Jacobs J. I.	37½	−½	3.3	8.8	16.1
131.8m	Ocean Trans	117	−5	12.9	11.0	5.5
177.2m	P & O 'Dfd'	125	−5	11.4	9.1	7.9

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
305.4m	Anglo Am Coal	£12½	−½	51.6	4.1	..
1,369.7m	Anglo Am Corp	604	−10	58.4	9.7	..
783.4m	Ang Am Gold	£35⅞	+1⅛	615	17.2	..
370.0m	Anglo Am Inv	£37	−⅛	504	13.6	..
39.2m	Anglovaal	£22	..	167	7.6	..
39.2m	Do 'A'	£22	..	167	7.6	..
365.9m	Asarco	£11⅜	−⅛	42.9	3.7	..
111.8m	Blyvoors	466	+8	108	23.1	..
16.1m	Bracken Mines	115	+10	33.2	28.9	..
167.7m	Buffelsfontein	£15¼	+⅛	349	22.9	..
—	CRA	160	+3	..	..	..
231.7m	Charter Cons	225	−10	14.8	6.6	..
781.7m	Cons Gold Fields	420	−32	35.0	8.3	..
1,073.7m	De Beers 'Dfd'	329	−11	43.2	13.1	..
73.7m	Doornfontein	£7⅛	..	107	14.5	..
99.9m	Driefontein	£10⅜	+⅛	170	16.4	..
1,690.2m	Durban Rood	£727	+719	99.5	0.1	..
3,580.000	East Dagga	96	+6	..e	..	..
25.8m	E Rand Prop	£4⅞	+⅛	..	..	..
2,977.000	El Oro M & Ex	66	−3	3.0	4.5	..
29.5m	Elsburg Gold	98	+4	14.3	14.6	..
146.1m	F S Geduld	£14	−⅛	347	24.8	..
3,566.000	Geevor Tin	120	−10	..e	..	..
689.1m	Gencor	£8⅝	−⅛	88.8	10.3	..
471.6m	Goldfields S.A.	£28⅞	−½	272	9.4	..
43.9m	Grootvlei	354	+6	80.2	20.9	..
21.4m	Hampton Gold	153	−2	3.6	2.3	..
166.3m	Harmony	£6⅞	+⅛	136	20.4	..
265.5m	Hartebeest	£22⅞	−⅛	407	17.8	..
246.3m	Jo'burg Cons	£33¼	−1⅛	330	9.8	..
101.1m	Kinross	562	+9	97.4	17.3	..
399.7m	Kloof	£13⅛	+⅛	181	13.2	..
17.4m	Leslie	109	+9	31.7	29.1	..
57.5m	Libanon	£7¼	..	108	15.1	..
19.4m	Lydenburg Plat	135	−3	22.8	16.9	..
457.4m	MIM Hldgs	160	−15	3.2	2.0	..
4,000.000	MTD (Mangula)	20	−1	..	..	..
281.0m	Malaysia	71	−5	5.8	8.1	..
4,905.000	Marievale Con	109	+7	28.9	26.5	..
—	Metals Explor	33	..	..	..	..
56.0m	Middle Wits	600	−10	34.1	5.7	..
626.4m	Minorco	384	−10	11.9	3.1	..
13.7m	Nthgate Explor	300	−10	..	..	..
—	Peko Wallsend	332	..	..	..	..
220.9m	Pres Brand	£16⅛	+⅛	338	20.6	..
205.7m	Pres Steyn	£14⅝	+⅛	293	20.7	..
35.3m	Rand Mine Prop	285	−30	17.1	6.0	..
129.2m	Randfontein	£23⅞	−⅛	412	17.3	..
—	Renison	155	−40	..	..	..
980.9m	Rio Tinto Zinc	417	−25	22.9	5.5	..
225.5m	Rustenburg	180	+2	23.9	13.3	..
7,350.000	Saint Piran	63	fh ..	2.9	4.5	..
135.9m	St Helena	£14⅛	−⅛	321	22.7	..
67.6m	Sentrust	375	−20	54.9	14.6	..
15.0m	SA Land	164	+8	22.0	13.4	..
4,479.000	South Crofty	24	..	..e	..	..
338.0m	Southvaal	£13	−1⅛	195	15.0	..
—	Southwest	38	+3	..	..	..
6,075.000	Sungei Besi	178	−5	29.8	16.7	..
1,635.000	Tanjong Tin	110	−5	5.0	4.5	..
194.1m	Transvaal Cons	£22½	−1½	145	6.4	..
111.3m	UC Invest	571	+11	88.6	15.5	..
542.6m	Vaal Reefs	£28⅞	−1⅛	538	18.8	..
17.9m	Venterspost	356	+5	44.2	12.4	..
8,320.000	Wankie Colliery	21	−1	..	..	..
124.9m	Welkom	475	+8	139	29.3	..
4,632.000	W Rand Cons	109	−2	8.3	7.6	..
61.6m	Western Areas	153	+10	22.0	14.4	..
331.2m	Western Deep	£13¼	+⅛	222	16.8	..
312.6m	Western Hldgs	£21⅞	+⅛	597	27.4	..
546.2m	Western Mining	213	+5	1.8	0.8	..
150.7m	Winkelhaak	£12⅝	..	240	19.4	..
23.2m	Zambia Copper	19	−1	..	..	..

OIL

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
23.2m	Ampol Pet	79	−3	3.4	4.3	19.3
3,475.000	Anvil	93	−8	..	..	..
—	Atlantic Res	145	−20	..	..	..
—	Berkeley Exp	284	−60	..	..	..
10.5m	Brit Borneo	224	−5	17.6	7.9	14.0
5,086.6m	B.P.	280	−12	26.9b	10.3	3.2
156.9m	Burmah Oil	109	−5	9.3	8.5	6.6
64.1m	Carless Capel	130	−7	2.9	3.0	14.9
21.1m	Century Oils	93	−2	4.0	4.3	9.6
13.0m	Charterhall	43	−6	0.4	1.0	46.7
56.8m	Charterhse Pet	71	−4	1.1b	1.5	15.7
300.0m	CF Petroles	£12⅛	+⅛	233	19.2	3.5
—	Collins K.	118	−2	..	..	..
—	Damson Oil	460	+22	..	..	..
—	Gas & Oil Acre	375	−25	..	..	..
110.6m	Global Nat Res	£9¼	−⅛	..	..	..
35.5m	KCA Int	100	−2	7.8	7.8	16.8
208.5m	Lasmo	384	−25	14.8	5.2	9.8
58.5m	Do Ops	£71⅛	−1	174	22.3	..
73.5m	Do 14% Ln	£98	+⅛	1400	14.3	..
10.3m	New Court Nat	31	−8	1.4	4.6	13.2
48.4m	Premier Cons	43	−8	..	..	..
164.9m	Ranger Oil	306	−9	..	..	..
4,313.7m	Royal Dutch	£16⅞	−⅛	133	7.6	2.8
3,849.0m	Shell Trans	338	−24	27.3	8.1	4.3
110.7m	Tricentrol	182	−20	12.0	6.6	7.3
15.4m	TR Energy	77	−1	..	..	24.6
406.8m	Ultramar	378	−43	17.1	4.5	5.9
113.2m	Weeks Petrol	215	−15	..	..	18.8

PROPERTY

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
17.8m	Allied Ldn	54	−1	1.9	3.3	16.9
77.6m	Allnatt Ldn	194	−3	6.3	3.2	21.6
4,650.000	Anglo Met	80	..	1.4b	1.8	..
14.0m	Apex	130	..	2.9	2.2	41.7
7,663.000	Aquis	30½	−2½	1.4	4.7	16.3
45.9m	Bradford Prop	198	+2	6.1	3.1	14.5
90.5m	British Land	87	..	0.7b	0.8	13.0
84.6m	Brixton Estate	109	+2	4.2	3.9	25.0
89.7m	Cap & Counties	117	−2	5.1	4.4	16.2
69.1m	Chesterfield	350	−5	9.3	2.7	43.2
48.1m	Churchbury Est	640	−10	17.9	2.8	35.8
33.7m	City Offices	126	h ..	4.4	3.5	46.5
7,029.000	Control Secs	42	−2	3.0b	9.4	8.1
21.3m	Country & New T	47	−1	1.2b	2.6	..
32.5m	Daejan Hldgs	200	+24	6.8	3.3	13.8
10.4m	Espley-Tyas	90	−6	5.7	6.3	4.4
10.4m	Estates & Gen	87½	..	3.3	4.0	..
20.9m	Evans of Leeds	64	..	3.4	5.3	13.9
14.3m	Fed Land	132	−3	4.8	3.6	21.3
214.9m	Gt Portland	178	+3	7.1	4.0	33.8
9,456.000	Guildhall	155	..	7.4b	4.7	19.1
241.7m	Hammerson 'A'	645	−5	13.6	2.1	73.9
115.4m	Haslemere Ests	388	+8	9.9b	2.5	27.1
30.0m	Kent M. P.	70	−4	1.6	2.2	6.6
104.6m	Laing Props	186	−2	6.1	3.2	26.9
1,021.5m	Land Securities	297	−2	11.9	4.0	31.3
52.1m	Ldn & Prov Sh	483	..	3.4	0.7	..
36.2m	Ldn Shop	120	h ..	6.1b	5.1	19.4
22.8m	Lynton Hldgs	230	..	4.9b	2.1	44.7
454.9m	MEPC	223	..	9.3b	4.2	24.9
19.4m	McKay Secs	140	−3	3.9	2.8	35.1
3,861.000	Markheath	143	+8	19.5	13.6	..
9,238.000	Marlborough	43	..	0.5	1.1	..
2,464.000	Marler Estates	63	..	2.9	4.5	17.2
3,360.000	Mountleigh	84	..	5.0	6.0	14.8
4,065.000	Municipal	840	..	10.7	1.3	27.7
19.1m	North British	148	−2	4.4	3.0	21.3
44.6m	Peachey Prop	153	−2	6.4	4.2	23.1
43.4m	Prop & Rever	160	−2	4.3	2.7	34.2
60.6m	Prop Hldgs	160	..	5.0b	3.1	41.6
61.5m	Prop Sec	138	−1	2.6b	1.9	64.5
4,298.000	Raglan Prop	10½	−½	..	..	26.3
3,830.000	Regional	152	−1	3.2b	2.1	28.7
24.3m	Do A	150	..	3.2b	2.1	28.4
17.8m	Rosehaugh	256	−9	3.0	1.2	7.1
24.2m	Rush & Tomkins	221	..	5.7	2.6	..
78.6m	Scot Met Props	90	−1	4.6b	5.2	23.5
194.5m	Slough Ests	137	+4	4.2	3.0	20.9
172.7m	Stock Conv	330	+2	5.7	1.7	31.9
80.7m	Town & City	31	−⅛	0.0e	..	..
14.7m	Trafford Park	138	..	10.4	7.5	24.3
5,469.000	Trust Secs	329	−12	..	..	8.0
5,017.000	Webb J.	23	−1	0.8	3.3	13.4

RUBBER

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
30.5m	Barlow Hldgs	65	−1	4.3	6.6	..
12.0m	Castlefield	400	+10	10.0	2.5	..
213.4m	Cons Plant	46	..	3.4	7.3	..
941.000	Doranakande	124	..	4.3	3.5	..
255.4m	Harrisons Malay	153	−3	11.4	7.5	..
190.2m	Highlds & Low	64	+1	3.0	4.7	..
4,500.000	Hongkong	500	..	30.0	6.0	..
3,638.000	Killinghall	462	..	20.0	4.3	..
12.4m	Majedie	80	−3	3.9	4.9	..

TEA

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
1,935.000	Assam Frontier	208	..	14.3	6.9	..
11.7m	Camellia Inv	485	+2	7.1	1.5	..
14.8m	McLeod Russel	368	−2	11.8	3.2	..
6,448.000	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	140	..	12.0	8.6	..
1,007.000	Moran	288	..	7.1	2.5	..
1,024.000	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
3,339.000	Calcutta Elec	41	..	8.8	21.4	..
1,163.000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£32½	+1½	500	15.4	..
24.7m	Gt Nthn Tele	£33½	+1	150	4.5	12.6
238.8m	Imp Cont Gas	168	−21	11.9	6.4	11.7
1,146.000	Milford Docks	147	−9	0.7	0.5	..
2,809.000	Nesco Inv	135	..	10.0	7.4	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33½	+½	500	14.9	..

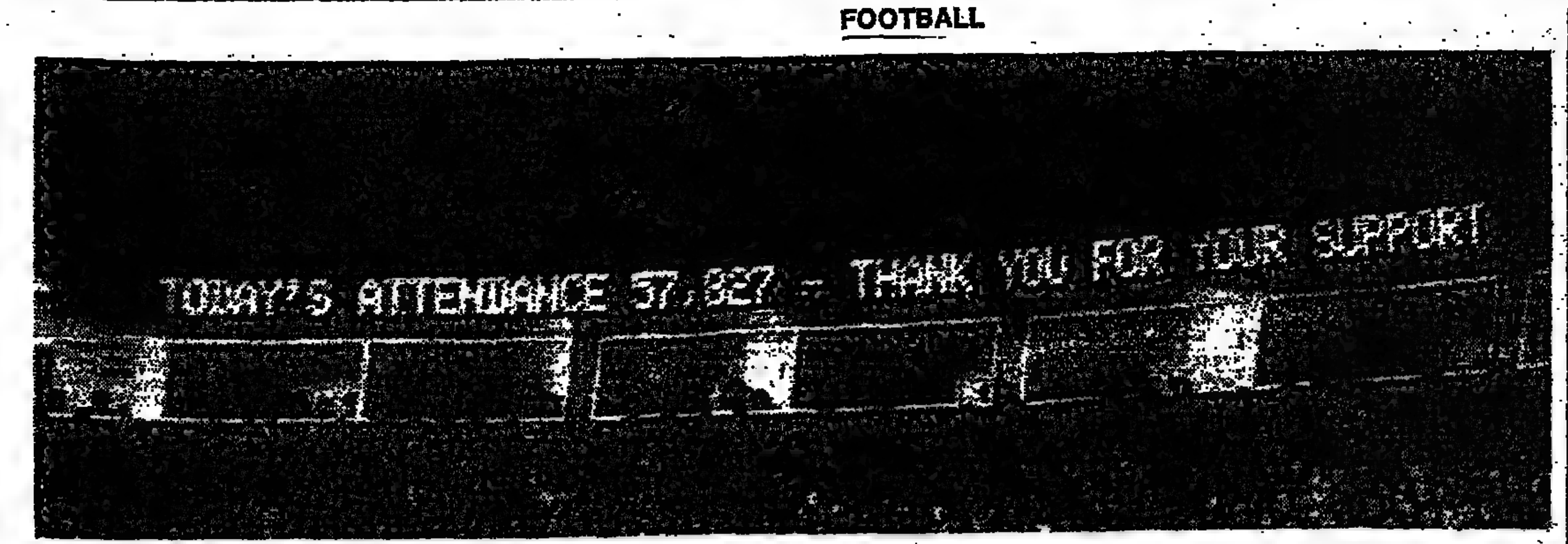
• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

SPORT

FOOTBALL

Football doffs its derby to Manchester

They feel the squeeze differently in Manchester. The phrase that chills the blood of many a club from Sutton Vee to Plymouth Hoe has a warm, breathy ring to it at Old Trafford. When the twain met there on Saturday (United and City—or is it City and United ?) the lazy scribe's analogy was sardines in a can. The claustrophobia was contagious: Hull drew 5,000, in the storm-tossed capital of fish, that had a sardiney flavour, too



Glimpse of the marketing man's dream

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

A diary of the season's events so far makes far from comforting reading. Prominent among the notes are World Cup disappointments, recurring hooliganism, including fatalities, managers' dismissals, court cases and, particularly recently, financial crises, falling gates and the League chairmen's disappointing meeting in Solihull. They sadly have filled all too many pages. This weekend's entry, for a change, could have been written by the marketing men of the future.

Take, for example, the welcome figures of the attendances at Old Trafford and Elland Road. The biggest League crowd for four years, almost 58,000, paid to see a richly entertaining Manchester derby and Leeds United went down to Liverpool before their largest audience of the season, 34,000. Even Arsenal, who admit to being boring, attracted some 30,000 to Highbury, only to lose to Swansea City, the first of the two goals being scored by one of their old boys, Kennedy.

Crooks, later booked, also punished his former colleagues at Stoke City, by scoring both for Tottenham Hotspur, currently the most attractive of performers. Clemence made two crucial saves when the sides were still level and his experience will comfort them in the next fortnight, when Spurs turn their attention to three other trophies, *starting at home on Wednesday against* Eintracht Frankfurt in the European Cup Winners' Cup.

Aston Villa leave for the shores of *the Black Sea today for their European Cup quarter final tie against* Dynamo Kiev with the memory of another victory over Midland neighbours. *Cowans with a penalty and* Shaw lifted their confidence but Evans crucially may be an absentee. He was apparently kicked on the *shoulder by Thompson, Coventry* City's scorer, who was sent off for the offence.

Villa's former manager, Ron Saunders, took charge of his new side, Birmingham City and cannot have been surprised that they were defeated at The Dell. Southampton's home record *is the best in the First* Division and Birmingham's last away win was 26 turns of the pages ago.

Ian Greaves, though, must have been encouraged by the change of fortune at his new club, Wolverhampton Wanderers. Ipswich Town were his first victims, an early brace of goals from Clarke proving decisive.

The two north eastern clubs in the basement have had little to write to anyone about, but both took similarly early and unexpected leads. It proved too good to last. Hodgson put Middlesbrough on their way to their first away victory since November, 1980, only for Gray to cut short their celebrations in injury time. Brown was responsible for putting Sunderland ahead with their first goal in six matches against Notts County, but McCulloch equalized six minutes from time.

West Bromwich Albion left it equally late. Two down against Brighton, for whom Robinson scored on his return, they came back in the match watched by Ron Greenwood, England's manager, not as might be expected through Regis, but through Cross, their substitute, and Bennett, with scarcely 60 seconds left.

The only goalless draw in the division occurred in the relatively drab affair at Goodison Park between two *sides whose recent records are in* stark contrast. Everton have lost only one and West Ham United, whose lack of progress coincided with the loss of the *talented Devonshire, have won* only one of their last eleven outings.

Luton Town's list of appointments next season is sure to include a visit to the grounds already mentioned. By tomorrow night, when they meet Cambridge United at home, they are likely to be ten points clear of Oldham, in third place and their victims on Saturday with four games in hand.

Watford seem equally certain to go up and Rotherham have become unlikely promotion candidates after an astonishing month under the leadership of Emlyn Hughes. Lying third from bottom at the end of January, they completed their eighth successive win in 25 days, and are now fourth from top, a point behind and a game in hand on Oldham.

Even three clubs that announced in midweek that they were on the verge of collapse, had some good news. Derby County, a couple of days away from calling in the liquidator, drew against Newcastle United; Hereford United, now in the hands of Chris Barlow, the accountant who sorted Bristol City's books, won away at Halifax and Hull City, already up for sale, beat Mansfield Town at home.

Some idiot somewhere will always spoil the fun. On Saturday he stood in the Barclay stand at Carrow Road, and threw a cigarette lighter at the *referee, the second time such an* incident has occurred there in six weeks. Yet even that provoked a laudable response. Sir Arthur South, *Norwich City's chairman, ordered the* closure of that part of the ground for the next home match.

Pigs do not fly after all

By Tom German

Manchester U 1 Manchester C 1

The framework for Manchester's 104th derby took shape when Trevor Francis came off before the end of England's match at Wembley in midweek. His injury dictated Manchester City's deployment of available resources for the short journey to Old Trafford, for they had no one even remotely equipped to attempt his searching, thrusting forward role.

Their plans were not even lightly disguised; Reeves was the only City player standing on the centre line when United kicked off and he remained their solitary prong, chasing and challenging with commendable zeal, supported only occasionally as a lull occurred in United's long siege.

John Bond, Manchester City's manager, was adamant that he had no choice of tactics, and it is *hard to argue with his logic.* Without Francis, whose place was taken by a 17-year-old with only 10 minutes' previous acquaintance with championship football, City's prospects looked less than promising; they seemed distinctly bleak as red shirts swarmed around threatening to overwhelm them in the opening quarter of an hour.

They survived that onslaught, and probably the match, only because fine efforts by Stapleton and Moran were headed off the line and because legs were stretched out with propitious timing as United tried to drill their way through the thicket.

It was never dull stuff despite City's restrictive range of options. Quite the opposite, in fact, especially when the match took on an unexpected piquancy as Robson skipped over Albiston's tackle out on the right and centred for Reeves to glance a header across and beyond Bailey.

At that moment the faithful in both camps were prepared to accept that pigs can fly. Some sense of balance and credibility was restored as United at last equalized six minutes from half-time when Moran, the last man in a line of red shirts awaiting Gidman's cross, guided an immaculate header wide of Corrigan on the bounce.

City needed, and found, tireless legs to rebut constant pressure in the second half. United won more than a dozen corners overall to City's one, a figure which in itself traces *the course of events.* But City covered up superbly. Hareide, the Norwegian, stayed close enough to Robson to defuse his usual influence on affairs — a crucial element in the match — and another giant, in a playing as well as a physical sense, was head reached everywhere with Caton.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Gidman, A. Albiston, R. Wilkins, K. Moran, M. Buchan, B. Robson, G. Birtles, F. Stapleton, M. Duxbury, S. Coppell.
MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson, B. McDonald, N. Reid, A. Hareide, T. Caton, J. Ryan, K. Reeves, G. Jackson, A. Hartford, P. Power.
Referee: K. B. Hackett (Sheffield).



Swan upmanship: feather in Kennedy's cap for scoring against old club

Highbury's great pretenders

By Vince Wright

Arsenal 0
Swansea C 2

Arsenal's manager, Terry Neill, blamed himself for the club's first home defeat since the opening day of the season. M. Neill thought that his change of plan to a more ambitious approach proved to be the team's undoing in Saturday's match against Swansea City.

"*I was swayed too much* by press criticism of the way we've been playing", he said. "I could kick myself. We stopped playing to our strengths, which are discipline and organization". Mr Neill's view was interesting but misguided. What Arsenal need is a little less organization and much more inspiration. Far from overstretching themselves they do not stretch themselves enough.

For a side as high as fifth in the First Division Arsenal are painfully bereft of attacking ideas and show a remarkable lack of urgency. These are two of the reasons why they are championship pretenders rather than championship contenders. Swansea were unexceptional but deserve praise fo rtheir achievement in gaining their third successive away victory without Latchford, Mahoney and Charles, all injured.

Swansea did their homework against Arsenal. Robinson and Irwin were instrumental in denying Rix and Sunderland the space *they need to be effeceive,* Kennedy used sensible, uncomplicated passes to frustrate his old club in midfield

Such is Arsenal's chronic goal shortage that the writing was on the wall from as early as the seventeenth minute—when Swansea scored. Nicholas, who is having a wretched seasan, unaccountably missed a seemingly harmless centre from the left by Leighton James, leaving Kennedy a few yards out with the goal gaping in front of him. It seemed an eternity before he slipped the ball past Wood.

Nicholas tried hard to make amends and produced Arsenal's best effort at the start of the second half. But confirmation that it was not his day came a little later when his second glaring mistake led to Swansea's second goal. A crossfield pass *went straight to Curtis,* easily the best forward on view. He swept past a leaden-footed O'Leary and was brought down as he entered the penalty area.

Robbie James converted from the spot and Swansea became the first visiting side to score more than once at Highbury this *season.*

ARSENAL: G Wood; J Hollins, K Sansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, C Whyte, P Vaessen (sub, R Meade), A Sunderland, P Davis, N Nicholas, G Rix.
SWANSEA CITY: D Davies; G Stanley, C Marustik, C Irwin, R Kennedy, A Rajkovic, A Curtis, R James, L James (sub, I Walsh), N Stevenson, N Robinson.
Referee: H Taylor (Leicestershire).

Hearts of gold at Molineux

By Paul Harrison

Wolves 2
Ipswich 1

It is not often a manager finds the instant cure-all Ian Greaves appears to have unearthed at *Molineux. Wolves, who* by all accounts folded in the second half at Notts County last Saturday to lose 4—0, showed total commitment to give their new manager his first win.

Wolves were heavy with experience—Palmer and Parkin at full back, Hibbitt and Car in midfield *and Gray and Richards up front*—but the quality that shone through the gloom, like the gold on their shirts, was heart. It enabled them to hang on, spoiling and competing for every ball, when Ipswich, particularly in the second half, threatened their superiority.

Wolves had scored only seven times at home in the League this season before this match, and their long-suffering support could hardly believe its collective luck when after just *four* minutes Clarke tried a 25-yarder which Cooper could do nothing about.

Ipswich, without key men in all departments—*Mariner up front,* Thijssen in midfield and Butcher in defence—were overrun in Wolves' opening spell.

Gray, released from an experimental role in midfield, could revert to his proper station in life—a Scottish hammer to beat a defence into submission. Three times *his head* had caused Ipswich palpitations before the visitors had their first effort at the Wolves goal—a shot by Brazil, *after 16 minutes, which was wide.*

Four minutes later, Clarke reacted sharper than the defence to volley a deflected shot by *Parkin* into the net via the underside of the bar. Ipswich seemed as if they had not woken to the reality of Saturday afternoon routine, yet a minute later D'Avray headed against the crossbar and Gates took care of the rebound.

Ipswich now began to approach their status of championship *challenger. Palmer* had to head off the line from Brazil before half time, then the Scot bemused the Wolves' defence in the second

WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: P Bradshaw, G Palmer, D Parkin, M Matthews, J Gallagher, B Cox, K Hibbitt, W Carr, A Gray, J Richards, W Clarke.
IPSWICH TOWN: P Cooper, G Burley, S McCall, M Mills (sub, K O'Callaghan), T Osman, K Steggles, J Wark, A Muhren, M D'Avray, A Brazil, E Gates.
Referee: N Midgley (Salford).

Rubbish around about sweepers

Sweepers and seminars, the most debated footballing topics last week, *were given a further* airing by John Toshack after Swansea City had beaten Arsenal at Highbury on Saturday. "There *has been a lot of rubbish spoken* about sweepers in this past week. People have been on at me about it since Wilkins' role for England and I can say we are the only club in the first division who use one", he said.

"There should be no more *seminars", he added.* "There is too much talk and not enough action. You have got to solve your own problems in this game. It's a tough life."

John Toshack: for sweepers,

United plan for more shares

The fourth division club Sheffield United are proposing to raise *their share capital from* £938,160 to £1,499,660. Existing shareholders have been notified than an extraordinary general meeting is to be held on March 17 to obtain the necessary authority to create 1,123 ordinary shares of £500 each—a further £561,600.

The chairman, Reg Brealey explained that no further share capital is available under the current maximum. The directors are seeking permission to issue shares as required. The meeting will also be asked to approve re-registration of the club as a private company.

Timid Leeds do Liverpool a favour

By Nicholas Harling

Leeds 0
Liverpool 2

If Liverpool had deliberately selected an easy warm-up match to their European Cup tie with the *Bulgarian side CSKA* on Wednesday they could have done no worse than take on Leeds United. On a day when the last thing Liverpool needed was a hard physical encounter, Leeds duly obliged, a Burns backhander on Lawrenson notwithstanding.

The Leeds challenge simply melted away after that seventh-minute incident which must have been observed by every one of Elland Road's *biggest* crowd of the season. It certainly was noticed by a linesman and since his flag waving had drawn the *referee's attention to the dirty* deed, it was all the more surprising that Burns, playing as a striker on his return from suspension, did not find himself on the brink of another ban.

With the exception of one retaliatory foul by Souness on *his fellow Scot Liverpool sensibly* resisted any temptation to mete out their retribution and carried on dong what they had already *shown they were best at; playing* with a supreme composure that was rarely ruffled.

For a long time however — 40 minutes to be exact — it had looked as if Liverpool would be content merely to weave their endless bewildering patterns with no end product to their exquisite one-touch play. Then Souness, having sent one of those delightful passes out to Rush, accepted the return to drive the ball beyond Lukic's reach.

Leeds had seemed so inhibited and inadequate by comparison that it was easy to understand why *their manager Allan Clarke* had accused his players of being frightened at half time. The main exception was Hart the Leeds centre half whose vision and exceptional balance for a tall man made him appear more of an answer to England's problem position than Watson or *Foster* ever seemed at Wembley last Tuesday.

Barnes, to his credit, kept going on an afternoon when little went right for him and was starting to make things happen when Liverpool made the game safe. The build-up was typical of them, the ball having flowed serenely between Souness, Dalglish and Lee before it was turned back to Rush. A *classic turn left* Cherry standing after which Rush's twenty-second goal of the season was a formality.

Only Burns, albeit legitimately, ever looked like responding for Leeds He could not however and Mr Clarke, with no money to spend and a team bereft of confidence, can only dread the future. For Liverpool the prospects could hardly be brighter.

LEEDS UNITED: J Lukic; T Cherry, P Gray, B Stevenson, P Hart, K Burns, K Hird, A Graham, A Butterworth, E Gray (sub, T Connor), P Barnes.
LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neal, A Kennedy, M Lawrenson, R Whelan, A Hansen, D Dalglish, S Lee, I Rush (sub, D Johnson), T McDermott, G Souness.
Referee: G Flint (Kirkby-in-Ashfield).

Oldham inflict a deep wound on themselves

By Stuart Jones

Luton 2
Oldham 0

Luton Town are at least trying to entertain, *both on and off* the pitch. Admirably fearless attackers, they are the outstanding side and comfortably the heaviest scorers in the second division and for their important and attractive League fixture against Oldham Athletic, third in the table, their sponsors invited two unlikely celebrities to keep the audience amused during the intermissions on Saturday.

Before the kick off Erika Roe, *infamous for her display at* Twickenham, walked around the pitch and managed to resist the temptation to undress. During the interval Frankie Vaughan, famed for his ballads, presented several awards and managed to resist the temptation to burst into song. The crowd did that for him, although they amounted to just 11,506.

That sadly is the average this season for Luton, the most successful team in the country and almost certain members of the first division next season. With such limited facilities and following, they *could never hope* to join the rich and powerful elite. Whether they may be able to emulate the success of provincial clubs such as Southampton and Ipswich Town remained an unanswered question.

One incident after 28 minutes not only marred the whole *afternoon* but also put an end to any assessment of Luton's qualities. They were already ahead through Moss's penalty after Futcher had greeted a former colleague, Stein, by felling him inside the area. Oldham, whose challenge was beginning to take promising shape, then *inflicted on themselves an even* deeper wound.

McDonough, as though armed with some secret timing device, triggered off an alarming series of Oldham assaults on their opposite numbers. The young No 10 sought out his own target, Fucillo, and was justifiably sent off for an "over-the-top" tackle that, whatever Oldham and their manager may claim, could have ended the career of Luton's No 10.

Clements disagreed so vehemently with the referee's brave decision and, for several minutes of visible dissent, also deserved to have been dismissed.

McDonnell, Oldham's goalkeeper, did not help matters by pushing Moss's corner into his own net in the fifty-third minute. Aizlewood almost snapped a post with a particularly crisp drive, Stein missed countless opportunities and Donaghy, Hoddle's shadow at Wembley in midweek, thumped another effort clean out of the ground. If Luton had not been so wayward in their finishing, the final score would have been more familiar to Miss Roe.

LUTON TOWN: J Findlay; K Stephens, M Aizlewood, B Horton, G Goodyear, M Donaghy, R Hill, B Stein, S White, L Fuccillo, D Moss.
OLDHAM ATHLETIC: P McDonnell; S Edwards, J Ryan, J Keegan, K Clements, P Futcher, R Wylde, P Heaton (sub, J Anderson), R Palmer, D McDonough, P Atkinson.
Referee: L Robinson (Sutton Coldfield).

Birmingham yield to Baker

By John Nicholls

Southampton 3
Birmingham 1

Southampton have now been at the top of the first division for a month. With a margin of *four* points over Swansea City it is going to take at least another week before they can be overtaken, giving them the longest run at the top of any *club* this season. If only their form away from home matched that at The Dell their position would look far stronger than it actually is.

Their ambitions were frustrated for an hour by a resolute Birmingham City on Saturday but once Southampton learnt how to outwit the visitors massed defence they opened up the game

It ended with the score at 1-1, both goals coming from penalties. *After 17 minutes Channon* was tripped by Van den Hauwe, giving Keegan the opportunity to add his twenty-third goal of the season. Five minutes before the interval Birmingham equalised when Holmes brought down Van Mierlo and Worthington made his only telling contribution

Birmingham eventually succumbed to two well-taken goals by Baker. He, Armstrong and Ball, making his 700th league appearance, were always outnumbered in midfield, but with the assistance of their full backs they gradually began to make more chances for their forwards. When Baker broke clear in the fifty-sixth minute another carefully contrived build-up seemed likely. Instead he kept going and *unchallenged, ran on to score* with a well-placed shot.

A few minutes later the game was beyond Birmingham's limited reach. Channon pulled back a corner to the deep-lying Ball, who first shot into the packed goalmouth and then recovering the ball, squared it to Baker. Another accurate shot, made doubly dangerous by a deflection, sped past Jones.

SOUTHAMPTON: I Katalinic; I Golac, N Holmes, C Baker, C Nicholl, M Waldron, K Keegan, M Channon, D Puckett, D Armstrong, A Ball.
BIRMINGHAM CITY: T Jones; D Langan, P Van der Hauwe, A Curbishley, G Scott, K Broadhurst, J Handysides (sub, L Phillips), N Whatmore, F Worthington, K Dillon, T Van Mierlo.

Sirrell's Scots mysticism

By John Dougray

Sunderland 1
Notts Co 1

Jimmy Sirrel, of Notts County, is not the sort of person likely to be invited by a television critic to *join that select band of First Division* managers who air their views at the major footballing occasions. His broad Scots accent, his near-mythical replies to questions and his critical views about certain newspaper and broadcasting organisations are unlikely to endear him to those in search of the smooth and articulate.

But, over the years, this odd, likable little man has proved that he can communicate with footballers. He has an impressive record as a manager. He first went to Meadow Lane from Brentford in 1969. In the early seventies, he took County from the Fourth to the *Second Division and after a* short spell at Sheffield United he returned to lead them to the First

County were generally regarded as the poorest of the three promoted clubs and at the start of the season one London bookmaker went so far as to quote them as 7-1 on to be relegated. *That offer has since been withdrawn.*

Today, County are comfortably placed in the middle of the First Division, ahead of last season's Second *Division* champions, West Ham United, who finished 13 points above them.

After squandering several *chances in their anxiety,* Sunderland scored in the 65th minute when Cooke, who had just come on for McGinley, crossed strongly to the far post where Cummins headed the ball back to Brown, who nodded it home

But five minutes from the end *County's* huge centre half Kilcline, who had *occasionally* endangered his own goal, headed high over the Sunderland defenders as they moved upfield, square-*lined and vulnerable.* McCulloch was quickly on to the ball to drive it past Siddall.

SUNDERLAND: B Siddall; J Hinnigan, I Munro, R Hindmarch, J Clarke, A McCoist, M Buckley, A McGinley (Cooke 64min), A Brown, N Pickering, S Cummins.
NOTTS COUNTY: R Avramovic; T Benjamin, R O'Brien, M Goodwin, B Kilcline, P Richards, J Chiedozie, R Harkouk, I McCulloch, P Hooks (T Christie), G Mair.
Referee: D Richardson (Great Harwood).

FOCUS

The blue comedian show

Celtic's shrinking lead in the premier division provoked an unexpected tirade from their manager, Billy McNeill, after their 1—0 defeat by Hibernian at Easter Road. As the league champions' advantage was cut to four points from St Mirren, Mr McNeill remarked bitterly: "At times I wonder whether we really want to win the title."

An eighteenth-minute goal by Gordon Rae sealed Celtic's fate. McNeill said: "We are making things very difficult for ourselves but there is no point in just talking about it. We must get up off our backsides and do the job on the field."

Hibernian, under the guidance of a former Celt, Bertie Auld, have taken five out of a possible six points from the Glasgo side this seasno. Mr Auld said: "Our concentration and professionalism are improving; and, anyway, playing against Celtic gets the best out of the players."

While the angry Mr McNeill took the verbal route towards restoring his team's pride, Bobby Watson, the Airdreonians manager, applied a more subtle psychology. His pre-match dressing-room talk-in was more of a listen-in—he insisted that his players relax to tapes of a blue comedian.

The ploy seemed to work: Airdrieonians beat Partick Thistle 3—1 to move up to third from bottom.

Cussins warns of Leeds cuts

The Leeds United chairman, Manny Cussins, warned last night that there would have to be cuts at Elland Road. The club is believed to be £1.6m in the red.

Mr Cussins said: "Since Allan Clarke became our manager we have spent about £2m on players, yet some people with no experience of these financial matters are urging us to go out and spend more. Our overheads are excessive and they must be cut."

He said he would like to see the playing staff reduced from 38 professionals to just over 20 in the near future. He did not think there was any likelihood of Leeds being put into the hands of an official receiver, but added:

Norwich aim to cut out trouble

Norwich City are to close part of their ground for the home match with Watford on March 1 following crowd disturbances against QPR on Saturday.

Norwich chairman Sir Arthur South announced the tough action after referee Mr B. Hill (Kettering) was struck by a cigarette lighter thrown from the Berkeley End stand. He said: "I have also instructed police to turn away all youths with shaven heads and bovver boots. We do not want *them at this club* and *we* are not prepared to let the mindless few shut down our ground through this sort of stupidity."

Norwich received a warning from the FA following a coin-throwing incident against Luton at Christmas and now fear tougher action.

WEEKEND RESULTS

SECOND DIVISION: Barnsley 0, Blackburn Rovers 1; Cambridge United 3, Grimsby Town 2; Cardiff City 0, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Charlton Athletic 1, Shrewsbury Town 0; Derby County 2, Newcastle United 2; Leicester City 1, Bolton Wanderers 0; Luton Town 2, Oldham Athletic 0; Norwich City 0, Queen's Park Rangers 1; Orient 1, Watford 3; Rotherham United 2, Crystal Palace 0; Wrexham 1, Chelsea 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton T	24	16	5	3	62	25	53
Watford	26	14	7	5	44	28	49
Oldham A	29	12	10	7	38	30	46
Rotherham U	28	14	3	11	41	34	45
Blackburn R	29	13	9	8	33	26	48
Sheffield W	28	13	6	9	37	36	45
QP Rangers	27	13	5	9	34	23	44
Charlton A	29	11	9	9	38	38	42
Newcastle U	25	12	5	9	36	26	41
Barnsley	27	11	6	10	36	26	39
Chelsea	26	11	6	9	35	34	39
Norwich C	28	11	4	13	34	39	37
Leicester C	25	9	8	8	30	23	35
Cambridge U	26	9	5	12	29	32	32
Derby Co	27	8	6	13	36	50	30
Orient	26	8	5	13	22	32	29
Bolton W	27	8	4	15	23	37	28
Shrewsbury T	24	7	6	11	22	34	27
Crystal Palace	23	7	5	11	16	20	26
Cardiff C	26	7	4	15	24	38	25
Wrexham	25	6	4	15	23	34	22
Grimsby T	22	4	8	10	25	39	20

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford 2, Exeter City 0; Bristol Rovers 2, Southend United 1; Burnley 3, Portsmouth 0; Carlisle United 1, Swindon Town 1; Chesterfield 2, Reading 1; Doncaster Rovers 0, Newport County 2; Fulham 3, Huddersfield Town 2; Gillingham 5, Plymouth Argyle 2; Oxford United 5, Chester 1; Preston North End 1, Bristol City 3; Walsall 1, Millwall 1; Wimbledon 1, Lincoln City 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Carlisle U	26	15	4	7	37	28	49
Fulham	27	13	9	5	42	27	48
Chesterfield	28	14	6	8	37	27	48
Burnley	27	12	9	6	40	31	45
Oxford U	26	12	7	7	35	27	43
Bristol R	30	12	7	11	37	41	43
Southend U	28	11	9	8	33	27	42
Walsall	28	11	8	9	36	27	41
Millwall	28	11	8	9	40	35	41
Reading	30	11	8	11	43	49	41
Gillingham	27	11	6	10	40	38	39
Brentford	29	11	6	12	30	29	39
Lincoln C	27	9	10	8	38	29	37
Plymouth A	30	9	9	12	37	38	36
Huddersfield	28	9	8	11	39	36	35
Newport C T	28	8	9	11	33	35	33
Portsmouth	29	7	12	10	33	38	33
Bristol C	28	8	9	11	28	33	33
Doncaster R	27	9	6	12	36	42	33
Swindon T	28	8	9	11	35	39	33
Exeter C	28	9	6	13	47	60	33
Preston NE	28	8	8	12	26	36	32
Chester	28	6	9	13	27	42	27
Wimbledon	27	7	6	14	33	52	27

FOURTH DIVISION: Bury 4, Tranmere Rovers 0; Halifax Town 1, Hereford United 2; Hull City 2, Mansfield Town 0; Northampton Town 2, Bournemouth 0; Peterborough United 4, Hartlepool 4; Sheffield United 2, Port Vale 1; Torquay United 1, Blackpool 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wigan A	29	16	10	3	46	24	58
Bradford C	28	17	6	5	56	30	57
Peterborough	28	17	6	5	50	29	57
Bournemouth	29	16	9	4	38	17	57
Sheffield U	28	16	8	4	50	24	56
Bury	29	15	9	5	60	35	54
Colchester U	27	16	5	6	60	31	53
Port Vale	30	12	11	7	40	34	47
Blackpool	28	11	9	8	30	36	42
Torquay U	29	10	9	10	33	29	39
Aldershot	29	10	7	12	37	43	37
Hartlepool	29	9	9	11	48	53	36
Tranmere R	30	7	12	11	30	39	33
Hull C	26	8	8	10	40	41	32
Hereford U	26	6	13	7	33	38	31
Darlington	29	7	10	12	31	39	31
Mansfield T	29	8	6	16	41	55	30
Stockport Co	27	8	4	15	20	41	28
Scunthorpe U	28	7	7	14	27	47	28
Halifax T	28	4	14	10	27	42	26
York C	27	6	6	15	33	38	24
Rochdale	27	4	11	12	24	37	23
Crewe A	28	5	5	18	16	45	20
Northampton	29	4	6	19	32	59	18

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Aberdeen 0, Dundee 0; Airdrieonians 3, Partick Thistle 1; Dundee United 1, St Mirren 1; Hibernian 1, Celtic 0; Rangers 3, Morton 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	21	13	5	3	42	21	31
St Mirren	21	10	7	4	32	22	27
Rangers	21	9	8	4	35	25	26
Aberdeen	20	8	7	5	25	19	23
Hibernian	23	7	9	7	24	19	23
Dundee U	20	8	6	6	29	19	22
Morton	21	6	6	9	14	31	18
Airdrieonians	21	5	6	10	28	45	16
Partick Th	22	3	8	11	17	30	14
Dundee	22	5	2	15	29	47	12

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Clydebank 0, Falkirk 2; Dunfermline 1, Hamilton Academicals 1; East Stirlingshire 2, Dumbarton 2; Heart of Midlothian 4, *Raith Rovers 0;* Kilmarnock 1, Ayr United 1; Motherwell 3, Queen's Park 0; St Johnstone 3, Queen of the South 3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Motherwell	25	18	5	2	56	19	41
Hearts	25	12	7	6	36	22	31
Ayr United	24	11	7	6	33	24	29
Kilmarnock	24	8	12	4	26	19	28
Clydebank	26	12	4	10	45	41	28
St Johnstone	24	10	7	7	40	33	27
Falkirk	26	7	12	7	36	31	26
Hamilton	27	10	6	11	36	38	26
Dunfermline	26	8	10	8	33	41	26
Queen's Park	26	6	9	11	21	27	21
Dumbarton	24	7	6	11	32	44	20
Raith R	24	8	4	12	19	37	20
E Stirling	23	5	7	13	25	45	17
Queen O' Sth	27	2	9	16	29	54	13

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers 1, Montrose 2; Arbroath 1, Cowdenbeath 0; Berwick Rangers 2, Meadowbank Thistle 2; Brechin City 3, Stranraer 0; Clyde 2, Stirling Albion 0; East Fife 1, Forfar Athletic 0; Stenhousemuir 2, Alloa Athletic 2.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Clyde	23	15	6	2	45	16	36
Brechin C	27	13	8	6	45	35	34
Berwick R	26	14	5	7	47	26	33
Arbroath	26	14	5	7	42	35	33
Alloa A	23	12	7	4	43	27	31
Forfar A	24	9	11	4	38	19	29
Montrose	26	10	7	9	37	36	27
Cowdenbeath	24	7	10	7	36	35	24
East Fife	25	9	5	11	36	32	23
Meadowbank	24	7	7	10	35	37	21
Stirling A	24	5	7	12	21	27	17
Albion R	25	7	3	15	35	54	17
Stenhousemuir	25	5	4	16	27	44	14
Stranraer	27	5	3	19	26	63	13

SCHOOL MATCHES: Alleyn's 2, Dulwich 2; Ruthin 1, Brentwood 1; *Liverpool Ramblers* 1, Charterhouse 5; Haileybury 0, Caius's 2; City of London 1, Lancing 1; *Christ's Hospital* 1, Sevenoaks 7; Reigate GS 0, Westminster 3; Army Crusaders 3, Wilson's 4, Glyn 0.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Old Chigwellians 3, Old Malvernians 1; Old Foresters 3, Old Carthusians 1; Lancing OB 2, Old Brentwoods 0. First Division: Old Aldenhamians 3, Old Wykehamists 1; Old Salopians 2, *Old Etonians* 1; Old Westminsters 5, Old Ardinians 1.
ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Second round:

FA TROPHY: Third round: Altrincham 1, Mossley 0; Bishop's Stortford 2, Witton 1; *Kidderminster* 4, *Dagenham* 3; Northwich Victoria 3, Runcorn 0; Scarborough 1, Slough 1; Sutton United 1, Worcester 2; Telford 1, Enfield 1; Wycombe Wanderers 4, Bishop Auckland 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington 2, Weymouth 2; Barnet 0, Bath 1; Barrow 3, Yeovil 1; Boston 3, Dartford 2; Gravesend 1, Kettering 3; Maidstone 3, Stafford 1; Trowbridge 2, Frickley 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch 2, Barry 2; Bedford 0, Witney 0; Bridgend 0, Corby 4; Bromsgrove 2, Stourbridge 1; Cambridge City 1, Banbury 0; Enderby 5, Redditch 3; Gloucester 0, Nuneaton 3; Milton Keynes 4, Cheltenham 1; Minehead 0, Merthyr Tydfil 1; Wellingborough 2, Taunton 0. Southern division: Canterbury 2, Waterlooville 1; Crawley 1, Dover 3; Dunstable 1, Wealdstone 2; Folkestone 0, Fareham 0; Gosport 4, Tonbridge 2; Hastings 3, Andover 1; Hillingdon 1, Chelmsford 3; Hounslow 0, Addlestone and Weybridge 2; Poole 2, Welling 1; Salisbury 2, Ashford 0; Thanet 0, Dorchester 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Bangor 2, Gainsborough 1; Gateshead 0, Burton 4; Grantham 3, Matlock 0; King's Lynn 1, Marine 2; Macclesfield 3, *Tamworth* 1; *Morecambe* 3, Oswestry 1; Netherfield 1, Lancaster 3; South Liverpool 0, Southport 1; Worksop 2, Workington 1.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Blackburn 3, Derby 0; Blackpool 1, Wolverhampton 3; Bolton 1, Sheffield U 1; Huddersfield 0, Everton 4; *Liverpool* 2, Leeds 1; Man City 2, Bury 2; Newcastle 1, Notts F 1; Sheffield W 1, Man Utd 4; WestBrom 2, Preston 2.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Ipswich 2, Plymouth 1; QP Rangers 2, Orient 2; Swindon 5, Leicester 1; Tottenham 0, Birmingham 1; Watford 4, Norwich 0; West Ham 1, Chelsea 0.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Arnold 5, Appleby-Frodingham 1; Ashby 3, Sutton Town 1; Bridlington 2, Brigg 1; Eastwood 2, Heanor 1; Gainsborough 0, Boston 4; *Ilkeston* 2, *Long Eaton* 3, Mexborough 5, Skegness 0; Shepshed 2, Spalding 1.

IRISH LEAGUE: Ards 2, Glenavon 0; Ballymena 1, Linfield 1; Cliftonville 1, Bangor 0; Glentoran 6, Distillery 1; Larne 0, Crusaders 1; Portadown 2, Coleraine 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barnstaple 0, Clandown 3; Dawlish 0, Wellington 0; Keynsham 0, Bridport 1; Liskeard 0, Devizes 2; Mangotsfield 1, Frome 2; Welton 0, Bideford 5; Weston-super-Mare 0, Saltash 0. League Cup: Quarter-final: Chippenham 1, Bridgwater 1 (aet; Bridgwater won 4—2 on penalties); Clevedon 1, Portway Bristol 0; Falmouth 2, Melksham 0.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Ferryhill 4, Evenwood 2; Horden 1, Consett 0; Penrith 1, Shildon 1; Tow Law 5, Ashington 0; West Auckland 0, Billingham 5; Whitby 1, South Bank 0; Willington 3, Durham City 5; Blyth Spartans 1, North Shields 1; Spennymoor 2, Whitley Bay 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 3, Harrow Borough 0; Carshalton 1, Billericay 0; Dulwich Hamlet 1, Boreham Wood 1; Harlow 1, Bromley 1; Hendon 1, Staines 2; Hitchin 1, Croydon 4; Leatherhead 2, Walthamstow 5; Leytonstone and Ilford 2, Tooting and Mitcham 1; Woking 0, Hayes 3. First division: Aveley 1, Fulham 2; Clapton 0, Bognor 1; Hampton 0, Farnborough 1; *Hertford* 1, Lewes 0; Kingstonian 2, St Albans 1; Met Police 7, Ware 1; Tilbury 3, Chesham 1; Walton and Hersham 2, Oxford City 3; Wembley 1, Epsom 0; Wokingham 4, Hornchurch 0. Second division: Basildon 1, Dorking 0; Camberley 1, Harwich and Parkeston 1; Cheshunt 0, Worthing 3; Corinthian Casuals 1, Hemel Hempstead 0; Egham 2, Eastham 0; Epping 3, Molesey 1; Horsham 2, Finchley 1; Southall 0, Letchworth 0; Tring 3, Eastbourne 0.

Yesterday

Fourth division

Aldershot (0) 0 Bradford C (2) 2
2,721 McNiven (2)
Darlington (1) 3 York (1) 1
Speedie (3) Aitken
1,213
Scunthorpe (0) 0 Crewe (1) 1
2,591 Howatt

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: *Worksop 1, Gateshead 1. Bass Cup:* King's Lynn 1, Mossley 3 (aet).
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton 0, Gainsborough 0.
—END—



Rugby Union

JOHN PLAYER CUP: Fourth round: Bristol 10, Liverpool 12; Gloucester 34, Exeter 3; Gosforth 26, London Scottish 19; Metropolitan Police 6, Harlequins 28; Moseley 25, *London Welsh 9;* Northampton 10, Leicester 23; Sale 19, Rosslyn Park 3; Waterloo 9, Coventry 39.

SCHWEPPES WELSH CUP: Quarter-finals: Bridgend 14, Maesteg 8; Cardiff 12, Llanelli 3; Newbridge 3, Pontypool 0; *Newport* 0, Aberavon 16.

CLUB MATCHES: Bedford 34, Fylde 9; Birkenhead Park 39, Ruthin 0; Birmingham 9, Plymouth Albion 23; Blackheath 24, The Army 10; Boroughmuir 17, Melrose 3; Broughton Park 25, *Harrogate 7; Camborne 18,* Penzance and Newlyn 10; Durham City 24, Wakefield 38; Ebbw Vale 30, Penarth 0; Gala 10, Hawick 12; Gordonians 7, West of Scotland 44; Glamorgan Wanderers 3, South Wales Police 9; Halifax 23, Northern 10; Headingley 23, Hartlepool Rovers 6; Hull and East Riding 12, Nuneaton 18; Jedforest 6, Kelso 10; Manchester 9, West Hartlepool 27; Morley 15, Rugby 0; New Brighton 8, Otley 28; Nottingham 28, Oxford University 9; Orrell 25, *Middlesbrough 0; Richmond 13,* London Irish 15; Rugby 0, Morley 15; Saracens 20, Cambridge University 12; Selkirk 16, Stewarts Melville FP 6; Swansea 7, Neath 7; Wasps 15, Bath 20; Watsonians 7, Heriot's 26; Wilmslow 6, Vale of Lune 25.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Devon Cup, semi-final: Exeter 19, Kingsbridge 0. Others: Campion 28, Dartford G. S. 0; Eltham 13, St Mary's G. S. 6; Sidcup 6; Hipperholme G. S. 8, Bradford G. S. 25; Hutton G. S. 10, West Park G. S. 21; King's, Macclesfield 15, Marple 0; Latymer Upper 4, Reigate G. S. 7; Normanton 30, King Edward VII, Sheffield 0; St Joseph's Academy 5, Gravesend 7; Stonyhurst 43, Wesley, Dublin 18.

Rugby League

CHALLENGE CUP: Second round: Hull Kingston Rovers 17, Leigh 18.
Yesterday
CHALLENGE CUP: Second round: Barrow 1, Leeds 9; Batley 6, Castleford 31; *Bradford Northern* 17, Workington Town 8; Fulham 5, Hull 11; Halifax 28, Rochdale Hornets 7; Wakefield Trinity 18, Oldham 12; Wigan 7, Widnes 9.
FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone Rovers 18, Warrington 11; St Helens 41, Whitehaven 7.
SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 11, Salford 26; Cardiff City 26, Dewsbury 4; Doncaster 18, Blackpool Borough 13; Huyton 20, Huddersfield 10; Keighley 17, Bramley 28; Swinton 5, Carlisle 19.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Third round, second leg: Northwich Victoria v Altrincham.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Redditch v Cambridge City. Southern division: Chelmsford v Aylesbury; Salisbury v Poole.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole v Witton.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Man Utd v Aston V.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Harrow Borough v Hendon.
FA YOUTH CUP: Fifth round: QPR v Wolves (7.0); Watford v Middlesbrough; Birmingham v Man Utd (7.0).
RUGBY UNION: Penarth v South Glamorgan Institute (7.0).
BADMINTON: Inter-Service championships (at RAF Brize Norton); Middlesex Championships (at Orion Hall, Stamford Hill).
BOXING: South-East Division championships (at Lewisham Town Hall); London, South-West Division

SPORT

SKIING

Maria Epple finds her ski legs

Aspen, Colorado, Feb 27, declaring hereself fully recovered from a crippling knee injury which had cost her most of the last two seasons, Maria Epple, of West Germany, rallied to win a women's World Cup giant slalom today on Aspen Mountain.

Miss Epply, aged 22, the 1978 world champion in the event, overcame a first-run lead by Erika Hess, of Switzerland, to gain a narrow combined victory. Miss Epple's time was 2 min 13.51 sec for the two runs, while Miss Hess clocked 2 :13 :67.

Third place went to Miss Epple's older sister Irene, while an unheralded American, Karen Lancaster, claimed fourth place. In two more surprising performances, Anne-Flore Rey, of France was fifth and Ann Melander, of Sweden, sixth.

Although she finished second, the 19-year-old Miss Hess improved her chances of winning the woman's overall World Cup. Championship. She began the day leading Irene Epple by just 14 points but came away with a 20-point margin, 277 to 257, with seven races to go. The next are a slalom and giant slalom March 3 and 4 at Waterville Valley, New Hampshire.

Difficult gate placement and hard snow claimed several favourites, including the Americans Christen Cooper and Tamara McKinney, Yursual Konrett, of Liechtenstein and Perrine Pelen, of France.

Miss Cooper is third in the World Cup standings, Miss Konzett is fifth and iss Pelin sixth. Miss McKinney, last season's overall giant slalom winner as well as the victor a year ago in the Aspen race, joined Miss Cooper as casualties on the first run.

Miss Hess seemed unbeatable after a smooth first heat during which she had the perfect formula for the tight turns and hard packed snow which troubled her competitors. But when the course softened slightly in the afternoon, it was Maria Epple who was able to adjust. "I didn't quite adjust enough. I was too hard in my edges," Miss Hess complained.

Coupled with his victory in the last giant slalom race two weeks ago at Oberstaufen, West Germany, Today's results placed her in position to challenge her sister Irene for the overall giant slalom championship.

RESULTS: 1, M Epple (W Germany) 2 13.51; 2, E Hess (Switzerland) 2 13.67; 3, I Epple (W Germany) 2 14.16; 4, K Lancaster (US) 2 16 26; 5, A-F Rey (France) 2.15.95; 6, A Melander (Sweden) 2 16.08; 7, C Nelson (US) 2 16 35; 8, F Serrat (France) 2.16.60; 9, A Fisher (US) 2 16.66; 10, M Jerman (Yugoslavia) 2.16.98; 11, M Wallser (Switzerland) 2 17.01; 12, R Steiner (Austria) 2 17 23; 13, B Fernandez (Spain) 2.17.33; 14, E Chaud (France) 2 17 38; 15, P Marciandi (Italy) 2.17.43.

WORLD CUP GIANT SLALOM: 1, I Epple (W Germany) 110 pts; 2, E Hess (Switzerland) 90; 3, M Epple (W Germany) 88; 4, C Cooper (US) and P Pelen (France) 41; 6, T McKinney (US) 39; 7, C Nelson (US) 34; 8, F Serrat (France) 33; 9, U Konzett (Liechtenstein) 31; 10, H Wenzel (Liechtenstein) and E Chaud (France) 27.

OVERALL: 1, E Hess (Switzerland) 277 pts; 2, I Epple (W Germany) 257; 3, C Cooper (US) 156; 4, C Nelson (US) 148; 5, U Konett (Liechtenstein) 122; 6, P Pelen (France) 118; 7, L Soelkner (Austria) 111; 8, M Epple (W Germany) 108; 9, E Chaud (France) 98; 10, H Flanders (US) 90.

Mueller whistles down

Whistler, British Columbia, Feb 27.—Switzerland's Peter Mueller won the World Cup downhill skiing event at Whistler Mountain today by more than a second. It was his first win of the season after breaking his leg in September.

The 24-year-old Mueller, who spent an additional hour on the flat sections of the course in practice yesterday, won the eighth World Cup downhill of the season by covering the 3,795-metre (12,459-foot) course in two minutes, 14.38 seconds. Canadians Steve Podborski and Dave Irwin finished second and third respectively.

LEADING PLACES: 1, P Mueller (Switzerland) 2 min 14.38sec; 2, S Podborski (Canada) 2.15.75; 3, D Irwin (Canada) 2 15.77; 4, G Oehrli (Switzerland) 2.16.02; T Brooker (Canada) 2.16.57; 6, T Buergler (Switzerland) 2.16.49; 7, K Read (Canada) 2.16.62; 8, P Wirnsberger (Austria) 2.16.62; 9, P Mahre (US) 2.17.12; 10, S Walcher (Austria) 2.17.28.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS: 1, S Podborski (Canada) 115pts; 2, H Weirather (Austria) 85; P Mueller (Switzerland) 85; 4, E Rosch (Austria) 75; 5, F Klammer (Austria) 71; 6, K Read (Canada) 65; 7, T Buergler (Switzerland) 54; 8, Wirnsberger (Austria) 52; 9, F Heinzer (Switzerland) 46; 10, L Stock (Austria) 45.

Stenmark injured: Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark injured his left shoulder and chest after falling in an international parallel slalom skiing event in Stockholm. Stenmark was taken to hospital by helicopter but after being X-rayed, it was confirmed that nothing was broken and he was ordered to rest for a week.

RESULTS: 1, L-G Halvarsson (Sweden); 2, D Halvorsen (Sweden); 3, F Gruber (Austria); 4, B Krizaj (Yugoslavia); 5, A Wenzel (Liechtenstein); 6, B Fjellberg (Sweden).


Stenmark : flown to hospital

GOLF

Stadler stumbles then takes one-stroke lead

Craig Stadler, although initially losing five strokes in his first seven holes in a collapse reminiscent of the one he had early February in the final round of the Bing Crosby tournament, gained his lead in the third round of the Doral Eastern open by holing putts of 85 feet and 40 feet for birdies on the last two greens.

Stadler's 73 for a 54 hole aggregate of 208 kept him one stroke ahead of Andy Bean, 72, Jerry Pate, 69, and Mike Nicolette a 25-year-old Pensylvanian, 71, who could with a strong finish here, win more on one day that the $22,848 he won in his three previous seasons on tour.

Jack Nicklaus, two strokes behind Stadler and alongside Scott Hoch and Calvin Peete, could challenge the Californian in today's last round if he mounts one of his celebrated 'charges'.

Nicklaus tried to hook a second shot with an iron round the trees on the 18th in his third round and overdid it, his ball running into the lake. It was under two inches of water about two feet from the bank and Nicklaus took off his shoes and socks and waded in: "I made a four from about the same spot some years ago so I figured I might as well try to do it again" he said later. To the cheers of spectators round the green the ball obediently splashed on to the green 12 feet from the flag but Nicklaus missed the putt.

Nick Faldo did the best of the four European Ryder cup men who survived from the original seven entered, with 73 for 213 to stand in joint ninth position with 18 holes to play. He teed off fourth from last with Hubert Green and Bobby Wadkins with everything to play for.

Severiano Ballesteros who represented this wealthy Doral club with its four fine courses on the most difficult of which, the 7,065 yard 'blue monster' this event is played, had 75 yesterday. It included a fluffed chip at the last hole which must have embarrassed him.

Mark James, whose 68 on Thursday flattered to deceive, scored 75 arriving wearily on the last green as a skein of flamingos bound for the Everglades flew over, a black V of huge long-necked birds against the blue sky.

Three four and a half hour rounds plus hours of practice in temperatures over 80 degrees amid blasts of boilerhouse humidity, have given him a touch of sunstroke

THIRD-ROUND: 208, C Stadler 66, 69, 73; 209, J Pate 70, 70, 69; 209, A Bean 68, 69, 72; M Nicolette 68, 70, 71; 210, C Peete 68, 72, 70; J Nicklaus 67, 71, 72; S Hoch 69, 70, 71; 211, E Balton 67, 72, 72; 213, N Faldo (GB) 68, 72, 73; 214, J Welford (Canada) 72, 70, 72; Isao Aoki (Japan) 70, 72, 73; 215, S Ballesteros (Spain) 69, 71, 75; 219, M James (GB) 68, 75, 76; R Cole (S Africa) 71, 74, 74; 223, M Kuramoto (Japan) 71, 76, 76; 227, M Piñero (Spain) 72, 75, 80.

TUCSON: Arizona Copper women's classic, third-round leaders: 289, P Rizzo 71, 65, 73; 211, A Alcott 71, 70, 70; 213, A Okamoto (Japan) 70, 73, 70; 213, J Coles 70, 70, 73; 211, L Adams 73, 72, 70; 214, S Cunningham 74, 69, 71; 214, B Klass 73, 68, 73. Other foreign scores include: 215, S Little (SA) 75, 70, 73; 216, Y Morinouchi (Japan) 71, 71, 74; 218, T Ohsako (Japan) 71, 73, 73; 223, P Pulz (Australia) 73, 75, 75; 227, J Lee Smith (GB) 76, 73, 71.

ROUND-UP

BADMINTON

Winning run for England

What a splendid weekend for England, Richard Eaton writes. The number one player, Ray Steevns, beat the European champion Flemming Delfs to win the ISI Essex open for a sixth time at his home club of Redbridge on Saturday, and yesterday at Preston against Japan, extended his all-time record of England caps to 103.

Timing the contrast perfectly, Helen Troke, the youngest ever international, scored her first England win and Japan went two down in the series sponsored by Great Hotels.

Miss Troke's win by 9—11, 12—10, 11—5 against the Japanese number one, Kimiko Kitada, occurred after she had been asked, while within two points of defeat, to replay a rally she had won.

Most of the attention was attracted by the England number two, Kevin Jolly, who has a knack for controversy. He appeared with a sponsor's name emblazoned in illegally large print on his shirt and was told by the England manager, Ciro Ciniglio, to take it off. "But I was allowed to wear it in the Surrey open" complained Jolly and kept it on.

Halfway through the first game against Kinji Zeniya, which he lost, he was still worrying about it. "Check the rules", he demanded and after that was done he played in another shirt. He eventually won 12—15, 15—8, 18—16, and with Nick Yates beating Hiroyuki Hasegawa, England took a four-nil winning lead in a match that might not have been easy at all.


Stevens : record extended

IN BRIEF

Controversy shrouds fog

Oslo, Feb 28.—The world Nordic skiing championships ended in controversy here today when some competitors protested at a decision to go ahead with the final event, a jumping competition on the 90m hill, in spite of difficult conditions.

The event provided Finland with their only gold medal of the championships, victory going to Matti Nykaenen, but it was marred by fog, snow and wind.

After postponing the starts by more than an hour, the jury decided to try to disperse the fog which shrouded the hill by dropping carbon dioxide from a plane. Then it started to snow heavily producing slower conditions for the first 10 to 15 jumpers.

OSLO: World Nordic skiing championships: 90m jump: 1, M Nykaenen (Finland), 257.9 pts (108.5-102.5m); 2, D Hansson (Norway), 255.1 (107, 99.6); 3, A Kogler (Austria), 244.? (102.5-100.5).

● Bjorn Borg, who will have to play though qualifying rounds if he is to compete at Wimbledon and the French championship this summer, says he may wait until a few days before both events before announcing whether he will take part.

HOCKEY

The Hounslow corner man

By Sydney Friskin

Hounslow 3
Richmond 0

The happiest man in the Hounslow team yesterday was Freddie Martin, an Irish international forward. He scored all three goals against Richmond and took his side into the semi-final round of the national championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox.

All three goals came from corners ((two long and one short) which atoned somewhat for Hounslow's ineffective handling of these awards in their two previous matches. A stronger hit from the line made them look more effective yesterday at short corners, of which Richmond themselves had a fair share.

Hounslow's attacks were a little sharper and they combined better than Richmond, who relied mainly on Girdwood to make the running. He took advantage of some weakness in the Hounslow defence but found Brightwell in goal a difficult obstacle to surmount. Still, Richmond were a little unlucky not to have scored.

RESULTS: Club championship: Quarter-final round: Southgate ?, Fareham 4; Slough 4, Bromley ?; Nottingham 3, Bishops Stortford 2 (after extra time, score at full time 2-2); Hounslow 3, Richmond 0.

● England retained the home countries B international title for the fifth successive year at Old Trafford on Satrday.

RESULTS: Ireland 1, Scotland ?; Wales 1, England 1; Wales 0, Scotland 1; Ireland 1 England 2.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

NEW YORK: U.S. indoor championships, men: 600yds, F. Sowerby 1:09.80; mile, J. Solvay 3:57.04; three miles, P. Cummings 13:00.32; long jump, C. Lewis 8.55m; triple jump, K. Connor (GB) 17.04; pole vault, W. Olson 5.65. Women: 60yd hurdles, S. Hightower 7.38secs; 220yds, C. Cheeseborough 23.46 (semi-final 23.25, world best); two miles, J. Hanson 9min 37.03secs (world best).

KANSAS CITY: NAIA indoor meeting: pole vault, W. Olson 5.72m (world best).

BADMINTON

GATESHEAD: International match: England 4, Japan 2. Miss H Troke lost to Miss F Tohkairin 11—7, 7—11, 10—12; K Jolly beat S Miyamori 18—8, 15—5; M Tredgett and M Dew beat H Hasegawa and T Tsuji 15—6, 16—7; Mrs G Gilks and Miss G Clark beat Miss K Kitada and Miss K Jinnai 15—12, 15—8; N Yates beat K Zeniya 15—8, 15—3; D Bridge and S Baddeley lost to M Tsuchida and S Miyamori 13—18, 5—15.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 107, Portland Trail Blazers 105; Denver Nuggets 134, Philadelphia 76ers 135; Detroit Pistons 127, Kansas City Kings 119; Dallas Mavericks 108, Houston Rockets 105. Friday: Indiana Pacers 108, San Antonio Spurs 100; New Jersey Nets 110, Portland Trail Blazers 106; Boston Celtics 122, San Diego Clippers 110; Washington Bullets 100, Kansas City Kings 98; Houston Rockets 111, Golden State Warriors 95; Seattle Supersonics 98, Utah Jazz 97; Phoenix Suns 131, Denver Nuggets 122; Los Angeles Lakers 116, Philadelphia 76ers 113; Chicago Bulls 116, Atlanta Hawks 110.

BOXING

COPENHAGEN: European welterweight championship, H. H. Palm (Denmark) beat G. Warusfel (France), stopped second round. Light heavyweight: M. Madsen (Denmark) beat Vestan (Yugoslavia), retired second. Middlewheight: P. Joly (France) beat Andersesn (Denmark), stopped sixth. Bantamweight: M. Irungu (Kenya) beat D. Cesari (France), pts. Light Middleweight: A. Kalule (Uganda) beat J. Guinon (France), pts.

CRESTA RUN

ST MORITZ: Nigel Moores Memorial Race: 1, J L Seccombe (GB) 96.98; 2, G Bibbia (Switzerland) 97 08; 3, R Salomon (Switzerland) 98.05.

CYCLING

DRAGUIGNAN: Tour of the Haut Var: 1, S Kelly (Ireland) 4hrs 59mins 35sec; 2, F, Castaing (France); 3, P Sherwen (GB) same time; 9, S Roche (Ireland).

FOOTBALL

NEW DELHI: Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup Tournament: India 2, Yugoslavia 1; Uruguay 3, Italy 2.

GOLF

HONGKONG: Hongkong Open, final-round leaders: 276: K Cox (US) 68, 68, 70, 70 (won in play-off); T Sieckmann (US) 70, 68, 68, 70 (second); T Gale (Australia) 67, 72, 67, 70; 278: S Ginn (Australia) 68, 68, 73, 69; S Fujiki (Japan) 71, 68, 70, 69; 279: Lu Hsi Chuen (Taiwan) 72, 72, 66, 69; 280: M Suzuki (Japan) 71, 70, 69, 70; 281: G Norman (Australia) 71, 68, 72, 70; Chan Tse Ming (Taiwan) 70, 69, 70, 72; Kim Seung Hack (South Korea) 68, 71, 70, 72; 282: B Waites (GB) 70, 69, 71, 72; Choi Young Soo (South Korea) 74, 70, 68, 70. Other British scores: 286: I Horton 73, 67, 72, 74; 287: P Townsend 75, 72, 73, 69; 288: M Miller 69, 75, 73, 71; 298: C Moody 76, 72, 76, 74.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 6, Boston Bruins 4; Washington Capitals 7, Hartford Whalers 1; Quebec Nordiques 4, New York Islanders 5; Toronto Maple Leafs 3, Montreal Canadiens 3, Edmonton Oilers 4, Pittsburgh Penguins 1; Philadelphia Flyers 9, Calgary Flames 8; St Louis Blues 6, Detroit Red Wings 2; Minnesota North Stars 5, Buffalo Sabres 5; Chicago Black Hawks 5, Los Angeles Kings 2. Friday: Buffalo Sabres 4, Winnipeg Jets 4; Vancouver Canucks 4, Colorado Rockies 3.

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 1, Hampstead 1; Dulwich 0, Guildford ?; London University 1, Tulse Hill ?; Maidenhead 1, Blackheath 3; Mid Surrey 0, Hawks 1; Old Kingstonians 1, Reading 0; Purley 1, Oxford University 0; St Albans 1, Surbiton ?; Slough 4, Cheam 1; Spencer 0, Beckenham 1; Wimbledon 0, Teddington ?. REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: RAF ?, Hounslow 3; Army 1, Brooklands ?; Royal Navy 0, Bowdon 7.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishop's Stortford 4, Westcliff 0.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Hampshire/Surrey: Chichester 1, Bournemouth 0; Epsom 2, National Westminster Bank ?; Fareham 0, Trojans 3; Hamble Old ?; Bank of England 1, Metropolitan Police 0, Walton 4. Kent/Sussex: Anchorians 3, Lloyds Bank 1; Canterbury 7, Eastbourne 1; Marden Russet 1, Tunbridge Wells 1; Sevenoaks ?, Gravesend 2; Worthing 2, Bognor ?. Middlesex/Berks, Bucks & Oxon: ? bury 1, Lyons 2; Eastcote 3, Polytechnic 1; Goan 0, Sunbury 2; Hav ? 4, Windsor 0; Oxford Hawks 3, Amersham 1.

WOMEN: University match: Oxford 0, Cambridge 4.

LACROSSE

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Cheadle 16, Old Hulmeians 8; Sheffield University ?; Mellor 11; South Manchester ?; Wythenshawe 9, Old Waconians 1?; Timperley 16, Heaton Mersey ?; Urmston 12, Stockport 16.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: Hampstead 14, Lee 10; Minor flags final: Buckhurst Hill B 17, Hi? croft A 6.

REAL TENNIS

HAYLING ISLAND: Silver Racquet Open handicap, first round: E Cockr? beat H Angus 6—3, 6—2; J How? beat D Johnson 6—4, 6—4, 6—?; P Dawes beat J Ward 6—2, 6—5; ? Danby beat L Deuchar 6—5, 6—2; Seabrook beat A Lovell 5—6, 6—?, 6—4; M Dean beat C Ronaldson 6—?, 6—3.

ROWING

LALEHAM: Burway Head of the River eights: Elite, Kingston 9min 4?s; senior C: St Paul's 9:10; junior, Hampton 9:46; women, Oxford University 10:39. Coxless fours: Staines 9.49. Coxed fours: Molesey 10:??; senior C, K.C.S. Wimbledon 10:??; junior, K.C.S. Wimbledon 10:??; novice, Eastbourne 10:58; women, Southampton University 12:48.

TENNIS

CAIRO: Egyptians Open quarter-finals: B Fritz (France) beat Feigl (Austria) 6—1, 6—0; Goven (France) beat Nduka (Nigeria) 6—4, 6—0; Panatta (Italy) beat Z Kuhar? (Hungary) 6—2, 6—3; B Drew (Australia) beat K Eberhard (W G) 6—3, 6—3. Semi-final: Drewett beat Goven 6—3, 6—4; Panatta beat Fritz 6—2, 6—3. Final: Drewett beat Panatta 6—3, 6—3.

GENOA: World Championship Tennis tournament, quarter-finals: V Amritraj (India) beat W Scanlon (US) 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; C Mottram (GB) beat B Taroczy (Hungary) 6—2, 6—?; V Gerulaitis (US) beat T Smid (Czechoslovakia) 7—5, 6—3; I Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat W Fibak (Poland) 6—3, 6—0. Semi-finals: Gerulaitis beat Mottram 4—6, 6—?, 6—2; Lendl beat Amritraj 6—4, 6—?. Final: Lendl beat Gerulaitis 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

MONTERREY: Grand Prix tournament quarter-finals (US unless stated): J Connors beat M Purcell 6—3, 6—?; N Saviano beat R Stockton 6—?, 7—6; J Krick (SA) beat C Cox 6—4, 2—6, 6—3; F Buehning (W G) beat G Mayer 4—6, 6—3, 6—?. Semi-finals: Krick beat Buehning 6—4, 6—4; Connors beat Saviano 6—3, 6—2.

VOLLEYBALL

ROYAL BANK VOLLEYBALL NATIONAL LEAGUE: First Division: Coatbridge YMCA 2, Dundee Kirton ?; Whitburn 3, ellshill Cardinals ?; Paisley 0, MIM 3; Kilmarnock ?; Falkirk 1; Tass 3, DV 81 0. Women's first division: Cumnock 1, Bellshill Cardinals 3; Dodds Troon 1, Falkirk 3; Jets 3, Whitburn Academy FP ?; Inverclyde 0, Whitburn 3.

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)
Andermatt	140	280	Good	Varied	Good	Fine
Good skiing on all slopes						
Arosa	150	200	Good	Varied	Good	Fine
Courmayeur	140	265	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine
Good snow on upper slopes						
Grindelwald	40	120	Good	Powder	Good	Fine
Good skiing everywhere						
Isola 2000	130	165	Good	Varied	Fair	Fine
Slush on south-facing slopes						
Klosters	130	230	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud
Good skiing everywhere						
Mürren	130	235	Fair	Heavy	Good	Fine
Good skiing above						
St Anton	105	470	Good	Heavy	Fair	Cloud
Lower slopes hard						
Tignes	160	225	Good	Poor	Good	Fine
Hard-packed snow, icy patches						

In the above reports, supplied by the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

RACING

Night Nurse raises Cup temperature

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The chances of Night Nurse making more racing history at Cheltenham next month by becoming the first horse to win the Gold Cup as well as the Champion Hurdle rose at Doncaster on Saturday when he enjoyed a perfect warm-up for the race which will be the highlight of the National Hunt Festival. Jumping as he had never jumped before, he won the Pennine Steeplechase in record time (taking over three seconds off the previous mark) in spite of the fact that he had only two opponents. He is now 5-2 favourite for the gold cup with William Hill and 11-4 with Corals. It was an exhilarating sight to see horse and John O'Neill in such perfect harmony and no one was more impressed by Fulke Walwyn, who knows a thing or two about what it takes to win the Gold Cup, having done so four times, initially as far back as 1952. Shaking his head with admiration, Walwyn remarked yesterday: "He's a marvellous old horse. He's definitely the one we all have to beat".

Walwyn himself has designs on the trophy with Diamond Edge, who has been trained solely with the race in mind since he won the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury way back in November. Diamond Edge could not be in better fettle, but his trainer does not under-estimate the magnitude of his task having just witnessed Night Nurse's latest performances.

Sadly though, Saturday was the end of the road for another good steeplechaser who might have been one of their rivals at Cheltenham next month. I refer to Fairy King, who had a haemorrhage and died after falling awkwardly in the Tote Pattern Steeplechase at Kempton Park. The incident occurred two fences from home when Fairy King looked a positive threat to the eventuall winner Two Swallows.

For Fairy King's rider, Steve Smith Eccles, Saturday will always be a day of bitter and painful memories. An hour later he had another heavy fall in the Galloway Braes Novices Steeplechase and he left the course feeling distinctly the worse for wear. To make matters worse, the race in question was at his mercy when he let Classified run into the last fence of all instead of picking him up and the result was disaster. At the time Classified was a street in front of his nearest rival.

For Andrew Turnell, though, the day was full of moments to savour. Although he had only two rides he made the most of those opportunities and won on both. First he rode a peach of a race on Morice to win the Tote Placepot Hurdle; then he completed his double by winning the Rendlesham Hurdle on Hill of Slane.

Taking full advantage of the conditions of the race which enabled him to recieve 10lb from both Royal Vulcan and Lulay, Morice won by two and a half lengths. Royal Vulcan lost no class in defeat. He jumped superbly and remains firmly entrenched as favourite for the Triumph Hurdle in which he will meet Morice on better terms. Ladbrokes, Mecca and Hills make Royal Vulcan 5-1 and Corals 6-1.

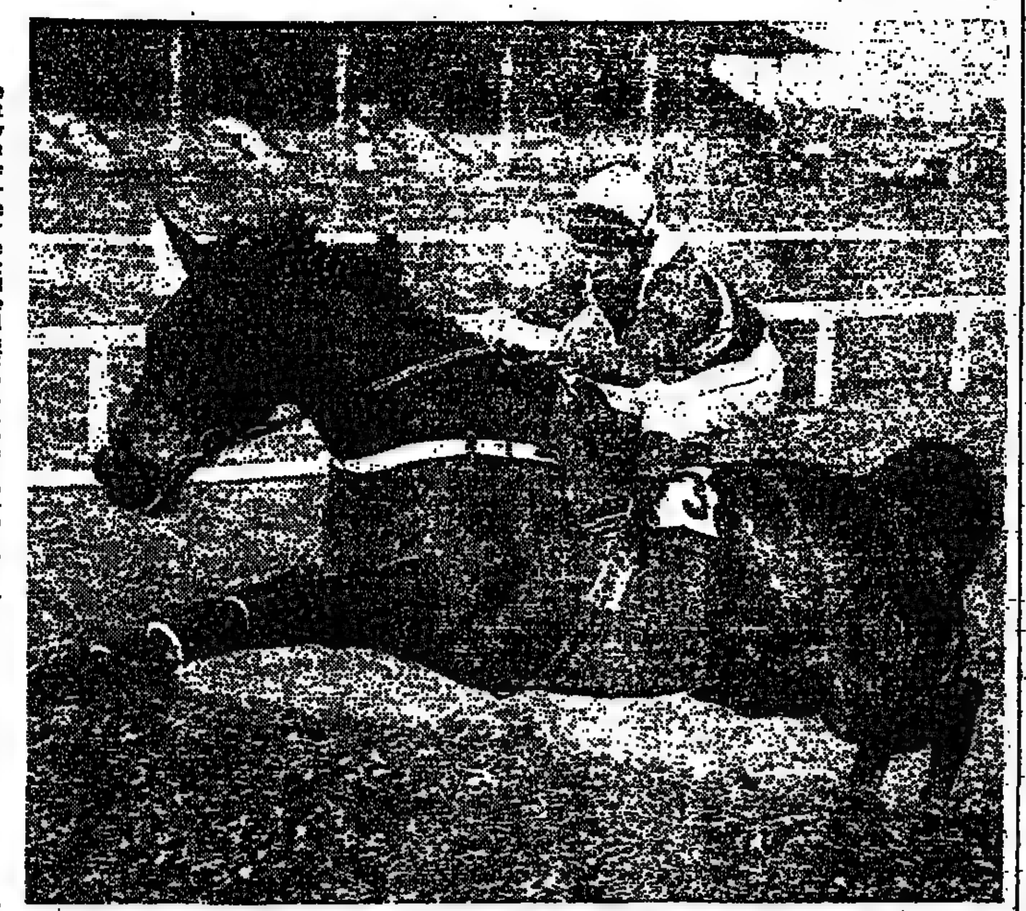
The form of Saturday's race is arguably the best that we have seen all season in this particular sphere. After his long rest Royal Vulcan ran too freely during the first half of what was a relatively slowly run race. The furious gallop at which the Triumph is invariably run will suit him better and I will not be surprised to see John Francome biding his time at Cheltenham and swooping on the leaders much later. That was the way that Royal Vulcan was ridden towards the end of last year when he looked so effective.

Neville Callaghan went on record before Saturday's race as saying that his horse would run really well, but that he had left room for improvement and it was noticeable that Royal Vulcan was blowing hard afterwards. Aware that the conditions suited Morice, Richard Hannon knew that he must have him at his best on Saturday regardless of what happened later.

"If I couldn't beat Royel Vulcan on these terms I knew there was no point in taking him on at Cheltenham", was Hannon's reasoning. And what a fine job he did. Hannon really is a man for all seasons. Over a celebration drink he told me later that he had galloped some two-year-olds earlier in the day. Judged by the twinkle of enthusiasm in his eyes, at least one must have shown him a lot of promise even though the flat racing season is still a month away.

Janus, who won the Foodbrokers Trophy, is likely to be one of Morice's opponents at Cheltenham. For his trainer, Nadine Smith, and his jockey, Stuart Shilston, this was a case of third time lucky. Earlier in the week they had tried to win similar races at Ascot with Dr Steve and Prince Bless only to be thwarted on each occasion by a horse ridden for Fred Winter by Francome. This time though they got their revenge because, try as he did, the Winter-Francome representative, Dasman, could not quite manage the weight concession, which was 12 lb more than weight for age.

Finally, the highlight of today's programme at Leicester, which is an all amateur-rider affair, will be the appearance of the Grand National favourite, Grittar, in the Trinity Motors of Hinkley Landrover Hunters Steeplechase. Grittar will be reunited once again with his usual rider Dick Saunders. Mr Saunders was unable to do the weight when Grittar finished second to Cavity Hunter at Ascot last month.



Night Nurse makes giant leap towards a unique Cheltenham double

Silver Buck chases gold

By Michael Seely

Silver Buck has a fighting chance of being ready to take on his old rival, Night Nurse, in the Cheltenham Gold Cup. Michael Dickinson, the trainer, said yesterday: "The situation has changed in the past week. Silver Buck has had a couple of gallops. He went really well in both of them and will run at either Market Rasen or Haydock Park next Saturday."

The dual winner of the King George VI Steeplechase injured his foot on the Sunday before Christmas and was confined to his stable for a month. The seasons leading trainer continued: "'We've still got a fight on our hands. Not only has Silver Buck got to run really well, he's also got to be sound on Sunday morning. And just for a further miracle, we want good ground at Cheltenham."

Silver Buck has been the best three miler steeplechaser in the country for the last three seasons, but on heavy ground last March he failed to stay the three and a quarter miles of the Gold Cup when finishing third to Little Owl and Night Nurse. That was the only occasion on which Night Nurse has beaten Silver Buck and if the going dried up before Cheltenham Silver Buck would have a good chance of making his finishing speed tell against his old adversary.

O'Neill in line for Ekbalco ride

By Michael Seely

John O'Neill will ride Ekbalco in the Champion Hurdle if Sea Pigeon fails to meet his deadline for Cheltenham. This means that the former champion jockey still has a chance second to none of landing the coveted Champion Hurdle-Gold Cup double after Night Nurse's brilliant display at Doncaster on Saturday.

Roger Fisher, Ekbalco's trainer denied this at Doncaster. But the Ulveston trainer is in an awkward predicament as he has also offered O'Neill a retainer to become his stable jockey and until this question and the one about Sea Pigeon has been answered, Fisher is obviously not prepared to commit himself.

Despite his statement to the contrary, neither Fisher nor the horse's connexions were satisfied with David Goulding's riding of Ekbalco in the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury when the pair were just beaten by John Francome and Donegal Prince in that dramatic finish. They feel that although Ekbalco arrived on the scene with every chance of winning on the flat, the favourite might have had more in reserve if *Goulding had not lain so far out* of his ground in the early stages. "Gypsy Dave", as Goulding is known, obviously knows Ekbalco backwards but connexions feel that their jockey is adhering too rigidly to his theories about the horse's idiosyncrasies and they are not prepared to tolerate them any longer.

Also at Doncaster Peter Easterby, the trainer, admitted to being worried about Sea Pigeon and said that the old horse was by no means certain to be able to attempt to become the first triple champion hurdler since Persian War. We went through all this last year before Sea Pigeon produced that devasting sprint up the hill to beat Pollardstown and Daring Run.

However, Easterby would not have issued this statement unless he felt he had a duty to the public. And as the same source that issued warnings about Little Owl also says that Sea Pigeon has not been working well at Habton, it must be a shade of odds on that O'Neill will be aboard Ekbalco on Tuesday, March 16.

● Terry Rogers, a Dublin bookmaker, is threatening to withdraw his sponsorship of a valuable hurdle race at Naas unless the country's new government cuts betting tax. Mr Rogers, in common with other Irish bookmakers, wants the budget to include the cancellation of the one and a half per cent stamp duty currently collected from on-course betting. Mr Rogers's personal protest could be followed by stronger action from his colleagues, who plan to hold special meetings if there is no move from Dublin.

Two of Eddie O'Grady's Cheltenham hopes, Istimewa and Mister Donovan, finished second and third behind Arthur Moore's surprise winner, Fredcotterri, in the Terry Rogers Fair View Hurdle at Naas on Saturday.

Doncaster

2.0 ARNDALE CHASE (Handicap: selling: £1,436: 2½m) (25 runners)

1 0-001p0 BANADOR (P Waring) R Perkins 11-11-10 ... C Grant
2 012010- BOBBIE GORDON (D) (R Whitaker) R Whitaker 12-11-8 ... A Turnell
3 dp0000 SUPREME SAIL (V Thompson) V Thompson 11-11-6 ... Mr M Thompson 7
6 1p-32 GLENTURK (B Turner) P Harris 9-11-3 ... P Carvill
7 401-4o3 BE FREE (Miss V Stead) M Camacho 7-11-3 ... J O'Neill
8 340400 WOODHAM (D) (R J Developments) J Old 12-11-2 ... R Champion
9 103pp/p BISCUIT (Mrs A Cantrill) R Whitaker 10-11-2 ... P Charlton
10 e40-001 LUCKY RUNNER (D) (O Pierce) D Gandolfo 8-11-1 ... P Barton
11 [illegible] NORD (D) (Mrs S Burrows) G Richards 11-10-13 ... M Doughty
13 34pp0s BALLYMADDER (C Cleary) F Yardley [illegible]10-12 ... P Scudamore
14 03030 DEIDI (J Blundell) J Blundell 11-10-12 ... M Conroy 4
16 32/0pff VIDKUN (L Aucott) A Jarvis 10-10-10 ... J Burke
17 0ufp00 IZZY FAST (R Delaney) A Smith 9-10-10 ... M Pepper 7
18 0f0f00 DAILY SERENADE (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 8-10-9 ... R Lamb
20 pp4u00 PAMPERED SOVEREIGN (D Duron) V Thompson 11-10-4 ... D Atkins
21 p00000 MASTER WHAT (F Jackson) W Clay 10-10-4 ... M Elliott 4
22 02/0-00 COUNT TEN (A Dickinson) M P Dickinson 10-10-2 ... G Graham
23 0000 MARABOU (W Swiers) D Chapman 5-10-2 ... Mr T Walford
24 /p-p0p0 HINDU HYMN (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 6-10-2 ... S Charlton
25 00p00 FRENCH ART (D) (Mrs N Bycroft) N Bycroft 10-10-2 ... P Tuck
27 000b0p VARDES (K Briten) J Old 8-10-0 ... C Candy
28 04-00s0 WYNSOME WAY (B) (J Holt) J R Holt 8-10-0 ... Mr J Holt 4
29 0p-p0pf RUTHELEN (B) (D Chapman) D Chapman 5-10-0 ... D McCaskill 4
30 p00up-0 THE BAY WEAZEL (Mrs E Haley) P Haley 9-10-0 ... D Wilkinson
31 00fp/00 KARAMIST (Mrs J Bletherwick) J Harris 10-10-0 ... A Harris 4

2 Be Free, 4 Vidkun, 5 Glenturk, 6 Woodham, 8 Lucky Runner, 10 Daily Serenade, 16 Bobbie Gordon, Banador, 20 others.

2.30 BALMORAL HURDLE (£1,531: 2½m) (4)

1 313210 GAYE CHANCE (D) (Mrs M Curtis) Mrs M Rimell 7-11-12 ... S Morshead
2 121300 LUMEN (D) (P Hopkins) J Gifford 7-11-12 ... R Champion
3 001-333 NO BOMBS (D) (Snailwell Stud) M H Easterby 7-11-12 ... J O'Neill
5 p0 REGENT DANCER (J Millington) J Millington 9-11-9 ... Mr P Millington 4

5-4 Gaye Chance, 15-8 No Bombs, 9-4 Lumen, 100 Regent Dancer

3.0 HIGH MELTON CHASE (Handicap: £2,432: 3¼m) (12)

2 442-f43 FATHER DELANEY (H Johnson) Denys Smith 10-11-10 ... C Grant
3 230-310 ROYAL MAIL (J Begg) S Mellor 12-11-10 ... P Blacker
5 00-1420 GOOD PROSPECT (D) (C Moorsom) J Edwards 13-11-2 ... Mr A J Wilson
7 311203 CLEVER GENERAL (Lord Cadogan) N Crump 11-10-13 ... C Hawkins
10 f-p0f04 WHIGGIE GEO (A Sanderson) Miss J Sanderson 10-10-10 ... Mr N Tutty 7
11 f13011 CONNA VALLEY (C) (Quayle Carpets) D Nicholson 7-10-7 (4ex) ... P Scudamore
16 0/13-13 NOBLEST NOBLE (D) (Mrs C Gaynor) Earl Jones 12-10-0 ... R F Davies
17 321-003 PENNINE DEREK (J Davis) W Wharton 8-10-0 ... S O'Neill
19 p1f1f3 KUDOS (J Blundell) J Blundell 7-10-0 ... D Dutton 4
20 040210 TILTHAMMER MILL (Mrs J Greenhalgh) Mrs M Rimell 8-10-0 ... S Morshead
24 43s4ff CAIRN ROYAL (Mrs J French) Mrs J French 9-10-0 ... Mrs S French
25 fp0f0/0 DOUBLE CROSSED (W Bethell) R Bethell 10-10-0 ... C Tinkler

11-4 Conna Valley, 7-2 Royal Mail, 9-2 Clever General, 6 Father Delaney, 7 Good Prospect, 8 Noblest Noble, 12 Tilthammer Mill, 16 Pennine Derek, 20 others.

3.30 PRINCESS ROYAL HURDLE (Handicap: £2,620: 2m 150yds) (9)

2 b0-p12p APPLE WINE (CD) (Mrs A Sigsworth) M W Easterby 5-11-7 ... D Goulding
3 101101 HOLEMOOR STAR (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 5-11-7 (10ex) ... M O'Halloran
5 110-010 GREY MATE (Wells Paper Co Ltd) D Kent 8-11-2 ... J Lovejoy 7
7 30-0000 HIGH OLD TIME (B) (Dickuns Ltd) S Mellor 6-11-0 ... P Blacker
8 120-0 PATH OF PEACE (Mrs L Gold) C Thornton 6-10-11 ... C Hawkins
10 c00004 CHINA GOD (CD) (Mrs M White) W D Francis 9-10-4 ... P Scudamore
11 010413 COMERCE (CD) (R Barr) R Barr 7-10-0 ... M Pepper 7
13 000001 PRINCE BAI (CB) (K Hunt) A Jarvis 6-10-0 ... J Burke
16 000000 ALBION PRINCE (B) (Mrs V Thompson) V Thompson 8-10-0 ... Mr M Thompson 7

15-8 Holemoor Star, 5-2 Apple Wine, 7-2 Grey Mate, 5 High Old Time, 8 Prince Bai, 14 Path of Peace, 16 others.

4.0 FEVERSHAM CHASE (Novices: £1,859: 2m 150yds) (14)

1 000201 ABERSINO (D Todd) D Todd 7-11-5 ... Mr D Williams 4
2 0421-14 CHEEBIE (D Woolley) A Gramm 8-11-5 ... C Grant
5 1p-0001 KILLER SHARK (Ld Cadogan) G P-Gordon 7-11-5 ... S Smith Eccles
6 03f11 SALDATORE (Mrs M Skinner) D Morley 5-11-3 ... P Scudamore
8 40-0033 AVERSUN (Mrs J Hubbard) W Haigh 8-11-0 ... P A Charlton
10 40/00u0 BY THE RIVERSIDE (B) (Mrs M Langley-Pope) P Harriss 8-11-0 ... P Carvill
12 000000 CONKER (P Pitter) W A Stephenson 8-11-0 ... R Lamb
14 00000s GRAFTY GREEN (Mrs A Dale) D Gale 7-11-0 ... J McLaughlin 4
15 021/00 JAMES HUNT (R Aldridge) J Old 7-11-0 ... R Champion
16 c02413 MASTER PIPER (J Banks) J Jefferson 6-11-0 ... J O'Neill
19 00/0-00 MASTERS (Sir P Crossman) D Ringer 6-11-0 ... B R Davies
24 300032 SANDICLIFFE (V Thompson) V Thompson 7-11-0 ... Mr M Thompson 7
25 p0322-4 THE GO-BOY (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs W Sykes 8-11-0 ... S Morshead
27 0-0024 DERGRET (Ld Matthews) M Camacho 5-10-7 ... A Brown

2 Saldatore, 3 Killer Shark, 5 The Go-Boy, 7 James Hunt, 8 Chebbie, 10 Abersing, 12 Dergret, 16 others.

4.30 ASKERN MAIN HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £690: 2½m) (16)

3 001 CANNY DANNY (P Norton) J FitzGerald 6-12-0 ... S Smith Eccles
4 000-001 EARDIALI (Mrs G Smith) Mrs M Rimell 6-12-0 ... S Morshead
5 010300 HYPOL-ADI (D) (T Oxley) J Bosley 5-11-12 ... Mr M Bosley 7
8 0-00 ANGLO ALLIANCE (D Harmon) R Hartop 6-11-7 ... M Floyd
10 000-c20 BRING ME WINE (B Ingamells) J Harris 6-11-7 ... J A Harris 4
11 0c3300 CONRACK (B Otter) W A Stephenson 6-11-7 ... T G Davies 4
15 300-070 FISHMAN (Ld Zetland) N Crump 6-11-7 ... C Hawkins
16 0230 PELARO (CS Southern) A Jarvis 6-11-7 ... J Burke
17 2-20020 SIR MICHAEL (M Mounsey) D Thom 6-11-7 ... J Francome
18 3/f0 SOTE GRISE (A Smith) A Smith 6-11-7 ... C Grant
21 000030 TABULATED (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-11-7 ... R Lamb
22 0-0 AMODORO (G Morgan) G Morgan 5-11-5 ... M Young 4
25 4420 COPPER WATCH (J Edon) J Berry 5-11-5 ... J J O'Neill
27 c0 MADAME DE LUCE (Mrs B Hardacre) P Bevan 5-11-5 ... T Wall 4
29 04000 MOTTON GROUNDS (M Dickinson) M P Dickinson 5-11-5 ... G Graham
32 00c0 SWARM (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 5-11-5 ... G McCourt

3 Sir Michael, 7-2 Karmak, 5 Copper Watch, 6 Canny Danny, 7 Pelaro, 8 Swarm, 10 Fishman, 14 Tabulated, 20 others

5.0 ASKERN MAIN HURDLE (Div II: novice: £690: 2½m) (15)

1 00-2001 MASTER SEAL (A Dickinson) M Dickinson 6-12-0 ... J Davies 7
6 1633 RYE MOSS (J Murdoch) J FitzGerald 5-11-12 ... P Tuck
8 041232 WARNER FOR SPORT (Terry Warner Sports) M Tate 5-11-12 ... P Scudamore
9 0 BEE ESCAPE (Mrs P Harris) P Harris 6-11-7 ... G McCourt
11 00u000 GENERAL WOOD (Mrs B Robinson) M Lambert 6-11-7 ... D Dutton 4
13 0-000p0 JUSTIN THYME (B) (D Dixon) V Thompson 7-11-7 ... Mr M Thompson 7
15 0/p PAGLIACCI (C Tinkler) N Tinkler 10-11-7 ... Kate Spink 7
16 0 VEILED CITY (D Eddy) D Eddy 6-11-7 ... S Charlton
17 f02 WILD LONE (Mrs D McGillcuddy) N Crump 6-11-7 ... C Hawkins
20 004 COLDTRIC (Mrs M Davis) A Jarvis 5-11-5 ... J Burke
22 0 GEARYS COLD ROLLED (H Geary Steels) Denys Smith 5-11-5 ... C Grant
23 040- HENNESSY HOUSE (T Benfield) S Mellor 5-11-5 ... P Blacker
28 SOLBIRD (S Hoddinott) G Thorner 5-11-5 ... R Kington
29 p00 SUCCEEDED (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 5-11-5 ... J Grant 7
34 000 MAHER (T Kersey) T Kersey 4-10-8 ... G Kersey 4

9-4 Warner For Sport, 5-2 Master Seal, 9-2 Rye Moss, 6 Coldtric, 7 Wild Lone, 12 Bee Escape, 15 others.

Saturday's results

Kempton Park

1.30: 1, Janus (11-10 fav); 2, Dasman (6-5); 3, Kings Parade (33-1) 7 ran.
2.0: 1, Morice (4-1); 2, Royal Vulcan (13-8 fav); 3, Lulay (3-1) 8 ran.
2.30: 1, Two Swallows (6-1); 2, Manton Castle (100-30); 3, Leney Dual (11-2). Seamus O Flynn 9-4 fav 7 ran.
3.0: 1, Hill of Slane (7-2); 2, Mount Harvard (7-2); 3, Grand Hussar (25-1). Derring Rose 2-1 fav. 10 ran.
3.30: 1, Water Rock (9-1); 2, Last Argument (16-1); 3, Sukmnos (6-1) Classified 11-8 fav. 8 ran.
4.0: 1, Quarrie (7-2); 2, Falkland Palace (12-1); 3, Glenhawk (11-2). Spartan Major 100-30 fav 9 ran

Doncaster

1.45: 1, Treve Way (3-1); 2, Big Paddy Joe (6-4 fav); 3, Abu Torrey (6-1). 12 ran
2.15: 1, Charlie Muddle (7-4); 2, Brave George (5-6 fav); 3, Greenhill Hall (50-1). 6 ran. Nr: Silent Echo
2.45: 1, Night Nurse (4-9 fav); 2, Midnight Court (2-1); 3, The Engineer (20-1) 3 ran
3.15: 1, Cornering (14-1); 2, Cheka (16-1); 3, Hadajar (4-1 fav). 13 ran.
3.45: 1, Pirate Jack (9-4); 2, Book of Kells (9-4); Sun Cloud 11-10 fav 3 ran. NR: Space Bridge.
4.15: 1, Ebomeezoradouble (12-1); 2, Beau Vés (10-1); 3, The Baker (5-2). Chooch Beher 13-8 fav. 6 ran. NR. Codwar.
4.45: 1, Pankins Hart (9-2); 2, Sam Wrekin (10-1); 3, High Steward (7-1); 4, Islander (50-1). Miss Couture 3-1 fav. 18 ran.

Stratford-on-Avon

2.00: 1, RESTLESS SHOT (9-4 fav); 2, Midnight Song (3-1); 3, Ten Bears (3-1). 12 ran
2.30: 1, WESTON BAY (10-1); 2, Go Lissava (25-1); 3, Nunswalk (6-1); 4, Saucy Laura (10-1). Marechal 4-1 fav. 20 ran.
3.00: 1, FRAU MAU (14-1); 2, Berkdeigh Bridge (9-1); 3, Brock Hill (14-1). Tullentam Castle 5-2 fav. 13 ran. NR. Prince of Bermuda
3.30: 1, Stormy Spring (Evens fav); 2, Original Step (100-30); 3, French Polly (20-1). 17 ran. 4.00: 1, Rathgorman (4-6 fav); 2, Beacon Light (7-4); 3, Rescue (10-1). 5 ran NR. Stopped. 4.30: 1, Spartella (4-1); 2, Gay Tab (5-1); 3, Wellands Copse (33-1) Royal Duct 3-1 fav. 12 ran

● John Burke was given a four-day disqualification, starting on March 8, for careless riding on Coxmoore Knitwear at Doncaster on Saturday. Coxmoore Knitwear beat Pankins Hart a neck in the Humber Handicap Hurdle, but the stewards awarded the race to the runner-up, ruling that Coxmoore Knitwear had interfered with High Steward, who finished fourth.

Alan Jarvis, the Royston trainer who was represented by his wife, Ann, because he had *influenza said*: "*I will be hoping* to see the film of the race when I come to Doncaster tomorrow." He added: "The horse is blind in one eye, and that is why John did not pull through his whip into his other hand."

Jarvis, who has saddled 64 winners since moving to Willie Stephenson's former yard 18 months ago had two winners on Saturday — Hill of Slane (3.0 Kempton) and Trev's Way (1.45 Doncaster).

☐ John Francome's successful week took him past the 1,000 point mark in the Amoco Jockeys Association championship table to assure the Injured Jockeys Fund of a cheque for over £2,000 from the sponsors.

☐ Two horses try for a unique family double at Leicester today. The 11-year-old mare, Cedor's *Daughter*, runs in the 2.45 race and her seven-year-old son, Paper Chipps, lines up for 1.45.

STATE OF GOING (official): Doncaster, good. Leicester, good to soft. Tomorrow: Plumpton, heavy; Kelso, good

Leicester

1.45 THRUSTERS HUNTERS' CHASE (Amateurs: £749: 2m) (17 runners)

1 11120-2 CHEEKIO ORA (C) (H Parry) H Parry 8-12-6 ... P Greenall
2 34000p/ DOCTOR WIN (CD) (Miss C Mason) Miss C Mason 10-12-6 ... —
5 24-0p43 THE BAKER (B) (Mrs R Wiseman) F Yardley 12-12-6 ... J Docker
6 /tp0-pp VIEWFINDER (R Nicholls) R Nicholls 12-12-6 ... A Walter 4
7 3/3100- IRISH QUICKSTEPS (M Dickinson) M P Dickinson 12-12-2 ... Miss G Arber 7
9 4CC32p- KOIRO SCOTT (D) (M Elliot) M Elliot 12-12-2 ... M Elliott 7
11 3000p1/ ABRUS (D Rea) D Rea 8-12-10 ... —
12 f ARMSTOR (B) (J Mahon) J Mahon 7-11-10 ... A Ulyett 7
15 /002-01 GREAT CRACK (Mrs M Close) Mrs M Close 13-11-10 ... J Mackie 7
16 000p0/p IRISH PAGEANT (Mrs B Rogers) Mrs B Rogers 8-11-10 ... T Thomson-Jones
17 /p4100- LE CLAIRSTAN (Lt-Col R Faulkner) R Faulkner 14-11-10 ... Maj R Faulkner 4
18 f00- LEITH PRINCE (Mrs R Watkins) Mrs R Watkins 7-11-10 ... DOUBTFUL
19 020-300 MALGALATTI (F Lees) F Lees 7-11-10 ... —
20 21102/f MILAN CITY (B Munro-Wilson) B Munro-Wilson 9-11-10 ... B Munro-Wilson 4
22 f- PAPER CHIPPS (D Timmis) D Timmis 7-11-10 ... T Houlbrooke 7
23 00/p3-0 POINT ONE (Mrs W Brown) Mrs W Brown 8-11-10 ... Miss N Parkyn 7
24 SCRIVEN GIRL (P Howell) P Howell 8-11-10 ... Mr P Howell 7

4-9 Cheekio Ora, 4 The Baker, 8 Great Crack, 10 Milan City, 18 others.

2.15 GARTHORPE HUNTERS' CHASE (Div I: maidens: amateurs: £579: 3m) (15)

1 00420-p ALBA LE (I R Jones) I R Jones 9-12-7 ... T Rooney 7
2 p0 CARBURY'S KIT (Mrs G Jones) Mrs G Jones 7-12-7 ... M Oliver 7
3 00/p- DOWNDERRY LAD (N Rainford) N Rainford 8-12-7 ... M Mann 7
4 p- FINNEGAN (S Blyth) S Blyth 9-12-7 ... S Blyth 7
5 p4/p GIVE IT BEST (J Wyatt) J Wyatt 10-12-7 ... J Wyatt 7
6 pf0/p GLENBOWER WOOD (J M Turner) J M Turner 8-12-7 ... D Turner 4
7 04f-p0f GOLD CHIEF (Lt-Col J Deacon) K Bailey 8-12-7 ... Maj M Wallace 7
8 b0/p-pf HAL'S GOLD (P Mann) P Mann 10-12-7 ... P Mann 7
9 ppf- HENLEY FAIR (B Hughes) B Hughes 8-12-7 ... B Hughes 7
12 0-00 LANDING (R Bean) R Bean 7-12-7 ... Miss R Spear 7
13 b/p- LINESCAR (Mrs J Horne) Mrs J Horne 9-12-7 ... Mrs Jane Horne 7
14 0/1000- PEPPA FASHION (P Veysey) P Veysey 9-12-7 ... P Veysey 7
16 ppu ROMAN GENERAL (B Munro-Wilson) B Munro-Wilson 9-12-7 ... B Munro-Wilson 4
18 00o- SHEEGACITHE (R Cowley) R Cowley 8-12-7 ... R Cowley 7
[illegible] a/0- THAT'S ADROPEJO (H Parry) H Parry 7-12-7 ... P Greenall

5-2 Alba Le, 3 That's Acropejo, 5 Henley Fair, 7 Landing, 8 Linescar, 9 Downderry Lad, 10 Roman General, 16 others.

2.45 TRINITY MOTORS LAND ROVER HUNTERS' CHASE (qualifier: amateurs: £1,805: 3m) (3)

1 1111-32 GRITTAR (CD) (F Gilman) F Gilman 9-12-7 ... C Saunders
7 040-030 CEDOR'S DAUGHTER (D) (Miss S Griffiths) Miss S Griffiths 11-11-12 ... N Oliver 7
12 400u1/p BELL HOBBS (M Andrew) M Andrew 10-11-7 ... J Wyatt 7

2-5 Grittar, 11-4 Cedor's Daughter, 14 Bill Hobbs.

3.15 MEYNELL CHASE (Handicap: amateurs: £1,450: 2½m) (12)

2 013331 PERSIAN WANDERER (DB) (Mrs J Bealby) N Henderson 9-11-8 (7 ex) ... C Bealey 7
3 4f121p HARVEST DAY (D) (Mrs K Robinson) A Smith 11-11-7 ... —
4 p-2100 SHERMOON (J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson 11-11-1 ... A Macdonald-Buchanan 7
7 320c33- FEATURE (T Corrie) N Henderson 8-10-12 ... O Sherwood
5 031413 SAINT TAFFY (DB) (Mrs L Dresher) J Webber 8-10-9 ... P Webber
11 1323-11 BRAVEN (D) (Mrs M Haggas) M Dickinson 8-10-8 ... D Brown 4
16 10C040- GOLDEN JEST (D) (Mrs D Pickering) S Cole 8-10-7 ... S Andrews 7
18 0-20001 SPRING CHANCELLOR (D) (Mrs M Britton) W A Stephenson 7-10-7 ... E McIntyre 4
13 1p/001p NORTON PLACE (D) (Brig C Harvey) D Nicholson 10-10-7 ... Cdr A Cossans 4
24 pupfuf KYLE OF LOCHALSH (Mrs J Brookshaw) P Brookshaw 8-10-7 ... P Brookshaw 4
25 10p-p00 LINARTO (CD) (F Coton) F Coton 11-10-7 ... Mrs L Gibbon 4
27 p-0p4f0 DON DOMINIQUE (B) (P Sheppard) P Sheppard 10-10-7 ... T Weale 7

2 Braven, 3 Persian Wanderer, 5 Spring Chancellor, 13-2 Shermoon, 7 Saint Taffy, 8 Harvest Day, 15 others.

3.45 MELTON HUNT CLUB HUNTERS' CHASE (amateurs: £713: 2½m) (10)

2 [illegible] MR MELLORS (D) (Mrs A Villar) Mrs A Villar 9-12-5 ... Mrs L Gibbon 4
4 BRIDGE MILLS (C Clifton-Brown) R Clifton-Brown 5-11-10 ... R Clifton-Brown 7
6 [illegible] GENERAL CONFUSION (CD) (G Cooper) G Cooper 11-11-10 ... G Cooper 7
9 4300-30 JIMMYFISHER (C) (P Mann) P Mann 11-11-10 ... P Mann 7
11 000p/f KILLEENOGHTY (M Andrew) M Andrew 9-11-10 ... J Wyatt 7
12 f0 LAST OF THE FOXES (D) (W Davies) W Davies 9-11-10 ... N Twiston-Davies 4
14 232o0-0 LONE SOLDIER (CD) (J Docker) J Docker 10-11-10 ... J Docker
15 1221-13 LORD DAWSON (C) (D White) D White 8-11-10 ... Mrs R White 7
16 1 MINDBENDER (Mrs J Bealey) Mrs J Bealey 9-11-10 ... C Bealey 7
17 MONK'S FESTIVAL (P Blanchard) P Blanchard 9-11-10 ... K Blanchard 7

2 Mr Mellors, 3 Lord Dawson, 5 General Confusion, 6 Mindbender, 8 Lone Soldier, 10 Last of the Foxes, 14 Jimmyfisher, 16 others.

4.15 GARTHORPE HUNTERS' CHASE (Div II: maidens: amateurs: £535. 3m) (17)

1 0000/f ANOTHER GRAND (J Greenall) J Greenall 8-12-7 ... J Greenall 7
2 p40p-22 BOBBY'S FOX (P Mann) P Mann 9-12-7 ... P Mann 7
4 p00 CHIN CHON (Mrs J Tice) Mrs J Tice 10-12-7 ... Miss C Saunders 7
6 004/0p- DEVIL'S DANCE (P Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 10-12-7 ... DOUBTFUL
7 DOUBLE EARNING (R Roberts) R Roberts 7-12-7 ... A Berry 7
9 40/ GILL O'WHISKEY (P Hewitt) P Hewitt 10-12-7 ... P Hewitt 7
10 /00p0-p JIM BUTT (Mrs S Lee) Mrs S Lee 8-12-7 ... G Vergette 7
13 3000/bp MOONSTONE PRINCE (Mrs M Trow) Mrs M Trow 8-12-7 ... T Trow 7
14 oof4/3p MORE CULTURE (A Mason) A Mason 9-12-7 ... A J Wilson
15 00/4pp- MORETON (J Allen) J Allen 8-12-7 ... R Woolley
17 0/00f-4 PADDY'S TAXI (A Rumsey) A Rumsey 8-12-7 ... S Crank 7
19 o4p230 SKRAB (Exors of late Mrs H Banks) M Banks 8-12-7 ... N Bloom 7
21 0 SOLOMON (Mrs J Gibbs) Mrs J Gibbs 9-12-7 ... A Ulyatt 7
22 000444- SPARCON (D Naylor-Leyland) N Henderson 8-12-7 ... D Naylor-Leyland 7
23 TOBESURE (I Balding) I Balding 10-12-7 ... —
24 0/2f- TOWTAME (F Gilman) F Gilman 7-12-7 ... C Saunders
25 00f VULMENT (Mrs M Easton) Mrs M Easton 8-12-7 ... A Jones 7

3 Another Grand, 100-30 Bobby's Fox, 4 Towtame, 7 Double Earning, 9 Gill O'Whiskey, 12 Moonstone Prince, 14 Paddy's Taxi, More Culture, 16 others.

Doncaster selections

2.0 Be Free. 2.30 Gaye Chance. 3.0 Conna Valley. 3.30 Grey Mate. 4.0 Killer Shark. 4.30 Canny Danny. 5.0 Master Seal.

Leicester selections

1.45 Cheekio Ora. 2.15 Gold Chief. 2.45 Grittar. 3.15 Braven. 3.45 Mr Mellors. 4.15 Towtame.

CRICKET

Miandad still an unwanted captain

An emergency meeting of the general council of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan (BCCP) in Lahore yesterday rejected the demand of ten players to remove Javed Miandad from the captaincy of the team in the current Test series against Sri Lanka.

The protesting players, who included Majid Khan, Imran Khan and Zaheer Abbas, had communicated to the BCCP a few days ago their decision not to play for the team unless Miandad was removed as skipper. They accused Miandad of charging the players with non-cooperation during the recent tour of Australia, which Pakistan lost.

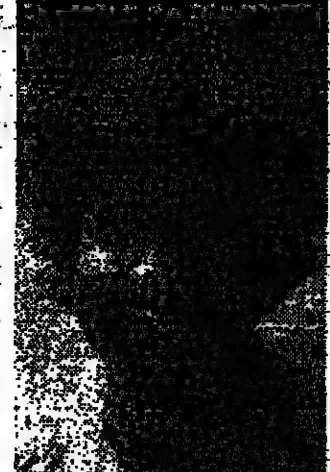
However, Nur Khan, president of the BCCP, withdrew his charge against the protesting players of non-cooperation with Miandad and thus opened the way for them to return to the team. The president said that the players will be permitted to report to the Board their willingness to play for Pakistan by March 2 when the selectors will pick the side for the first Test against Sri Lanka on March 5.

He confirmed that four of the ten players, Waseem Hasan Raja, Mohsin Khan, Muddasar Nazar and Iqbal Qasim, had already indicated their desire to be considered for selection. The other players, Majid Khan, Zaheer Abbas, Imran Khan, Sarfraz Nawaz and Sikander Bakht have not so far reacted to the BCCP decision.

Nur Khan said if they did not report by March 2, action will be taken against them. He did not elaborate. He added that the board will raise a new team in case all the players did not return to the game. The board confirmed that Miandad will also captain the Pakistan team for the summer of England.

● Heavy overnight rain washed out the first day's play in the three-day match between Sri Lanka and the BCCP Patron's XI today. The match is the first in Sri Lanka's tour.

The Pakistan team for the match has been badly affected by the wrangling between the players and none of the rebels have been chosen. The home side is captained by Miandad.



Miandad: supported by board but not by players

Sri Lanka were expecting a hard pitch and fast outfield in the first of seven games on their initial tour since being granted Test status by the International Cricket Conference last year. Their inaugural Test ended in defeat by England last week.

●The England cricket captain, Keith Fletcher, would have Geoff Boycott in his test team against India and Pakistan this summer if the Yorkshireman was among the runs and if Fletcher was retained as captain.

Boycott came home early from the tour of India because he was not well and many critics hinted that his test career was over. But Fletcher, in a televised interview yesterday, said: "Boycott was ill for some three weeks and the best thing for him was to go home. He had got runs and played very well and we missed him for the last two tests."

Tour men run a Test risk

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

There can be no certainty that in years to come the contract now being struck with South Afica will not be held against Emburey, Gooch, Larkins and Taylor, the Englishmen in yesterday's party to Johannesburg most likely, in the ordinary way, to have a Test future ahead of them.

Towards the end of last summer, when such a tour was last mooted, the TCCB sent a letter to all first-class cricketers playing in England warning them that if they did play in South Africa with a team "of Test calibre" they would jeopardize their chances of selection for England.

The fact that that still applies may account for the conspicuous absence in the party of Botham and Gower as well as Cook's non-appearance. When last week the TCCB sounded out as many of the leading players as they could track down, as the whether they were thinking of going to South Africa, the reply was collectively non-committal.

The TCCB's advice, to those who asked for it, was to stay at home, as it was to Derbyshire when, as last year's winners of the NatWest Trophy, they were invited to South Africa to play the winners of their corresponding competition. The secrecy with which the tour has materialized is not dissimilar from the setting up of the Packer circus.

No one, for example, who heard Derek Underwood implying on television last Wednesday that what he wanted more than anything was a break from cricket would have expected him of having a net at the Wanderers Club in Johannesburg today in preparation for a game on Thursday.

No conditions have been laid down by the touring team that they should play so many days' cricket against non-white opposition, or that sides opposed to them should contain non-whites, simply because cricket in South Africa is played, anyway, on a mutiracial basis. The fact that only Taylor of the England team is not a Test player will give the representatives matches a more competative flavour.

This is something which, internationally, South African cricket has been unable to compensate for, since they were consigned to the cricket wilderness at the time of the D'Oliveira affair. Such sides as Derek Robins took to the Republic in the mid-seventies, though full of good players, tended to loss their appeal through a lack of identity.

Test set for a draw

The forst Test between Australia and New Zealand was destined for a draw after rain washed out play on the third day of the match today.

Only four hours and 46 minutes have been available so far in the match, with New Zealand making a sound start to their first innings, losing two wickets in the process of making 127 runs.

The match did not begin until after lunch on Saturday. Friday's play and the first session on Saturday being lost because of persistent rain which had got underneath through the wicket covers.

When Australian Captain Greg Chappell won the toss, he had no hesitation in putting New Zealand in on wicket believed to be dangerous and underprepared. The opposite was true, the wicket played easily from the start.

NEW ZEALAND

B A Edgar, not out	47
J G Wright, c Chappell, b Yardley	38
J F M Morrison, b Thomson	15
G P Howarth, not out	2
Extras (b 2, l-b 12, w 4, n-b 7)	25
Total (2 wkts)	127

To bat: J V Coney, M D Crowe, I Smith, R J Hadlee, B L Cairns, M C Snedden, E J Chatfield.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-86, 2-120.

BOWLING: Thomson, 15-8-13-1, Alderman, 21.3-16-40-0, Lillee, 15-5-32-0, Chappell, 2-1-2-0, Yardley, 12-5-15-1.

ADELAIDE: Victoria 237 and 143 for two (J. Scholes 59 not out). South Australia 423 for eight dec (J. Crowe 126, D. Hookes 63, I. Callen 4-98).

PERTH: Western Australia 353 and 187 for one (G. Marsh 90 n o, B. Clements 86). Queensland 331 (R. Kerr 158, K. Wessels 62, T. Hogan 4-103).

RUGBY LEAGUE

Fulham fail to make headway

By John Clemison

Fulham ... 5
Hull ... 11

Fulham's dreams of overcoming Hull in front of 9,481 people, the largest Rugby League crowd of the season at Craven Cottage, and so progressing to the third round of the Challenge Cup, sponsored by State Express, were shattered yesterday. The London side went down by two tries, two goals and a dropped goal to a try and a goal.

Fulham could have pointed to two passes, the first between Bowden and Diamond, the second from Tuffs to M'Barki, as the turning point in the game. Each pass was adjudged forward and each time the recipients had a clear run at the Hull line.

Even so, it was a credit to Fulham, and particularly to Bowden, their player-coach, who was returning after a month's absence through injury, that they came even within striking distance of Hull.

Fulham took an early lead when Wood made a superb break in midfield and sent Crossley clear for a try, Diamond adding the goal. Hull came back just before half-time, when Norton escaped three desperate tackles and wriggled over, Crooks kicking the goal.

In the second half, however, Hull seized their chances well. Dean kicked a dropped goal that went over off the post to bring Hull a one-point lead. With 20 minutes to go, Prendiville, whose kit was as clean as a replacement's made his one important contribution to the match by finishing off a superb movement for a try in the corner. Ten minutes later, Crooks put Hull out of reach with a towering penalty goal.

All of which leaves Fulham with no other aim this season than survival in the first division. Should they be relegated, however, their accountants will note that the attendance yesterday was some 3,500 more than it was for the football game there on Saturday.

FULHAM: D Allen; H Stringer, H M'Barki, S Diamond, A Kinsey; J Crossley (rep, D Eckersley), R Bowden; H Beverley, K Doherty, P Souto (rep, M Herdman), J Wood, A Gourley, N Tuffs.

HULL: G Kemble; D O'Hara, T Day, S Evans, P Prendiville; D Topliss, A Dean; K Tindall (rep, M Crane), A Duke, C Stone, L Crooks, T Skerrat, S Norton.

Referee: G W Fox (Wakefield).

Sad finale to fine Cup tie

The unpleasant scenes after the finish, and the controversial decisions during the game, will not obliterate the memory of a magnificent Cup tie at Craven Park, Hull, on Saturday. Leigh won 18-17 with a late penalty from Woods. The Hull Kingston Rovers supporters claimed they were robbed by the referee, and Leigh players were assaulted as the teams left the pitch. One Leigh player was taken away for questioning by the police following an incident involving a spectator, and the Leigh club are to protest to the police authority.

The match itself, was a stupendous tussle, with the score fluctuating after Rovers had run up an eight points lead

ROWING

Confidence rewarded in burn-up

By a Special Correspondent

Trinity Hall's confidence in buying a boat for the celebratory burning two weeks before the Lents proved well justified when Clare were unable to pressurize them on the last day. Indeed Hall steadily, if gradually, rowed away from their pursuers and were two-and-a-half lengths ahead at the finish to take the headship for the first time since 1949.

Lower down, Downing and Caius continued to vie for winning their oars in the least strokes, Downing bumping Lady Margaret in the Gut, whilst Caius stopped Selwyn before first post.

FEBRUARY 24 25 26 27

I LMBC, TRINITY HALL, PEMBROKE, CLARE, FITZWILLIAM, EMMANUEL, DOWNING, JESUS, SELWYN, 1st & 3rd TRINITY, CHRIST'S, MAGDALENE, PETERHOUSE, SIDNEY SUSSEX, CAIUS, CHURCHILL
II CORPUS CHRISTI, QUEENS', LMBC II, EMMANUEL II, JESUS II, ST CATHARINE'S, CLARE II, MAGDALENE II, KING'S, TRINITY HALL II, CAIUS II, CHURCHILL II, QUEENS' II, CHRIST'S II, LMBC III, DOWNING II
III 1st & 3rd TRINITY II, PEMBROKE II, SIDNEY SUSSEX II, PETERHOUSE II, CHURCHILL III, SELWYN II, FITZWILLIAM II, LMBC IV, ST CATHARINE'S II, TRINITY HALL III, JESUS III, CLARE III, DARWIN, CHRIST'S III, ROBINSON, GIRTON
IV 1st & 3rd TRINITY III, CORPUS CHRISTI II, SIDNEY SUSSEX III, ST CATHARINE'S III, DOWNING III, FITZWILLIAM III, JESUS IV, QUEENS' III, MAGDALENE III, SELWYN III, 1st & 3rd TRINITY IV, ADDENBROOKES, CAIUS III, CHURCHILL IV, KING'S II

Oriel keep headship in Torpids

By a Special Correspondent

For the 11th year in succession Oriel are head crew in the Oxford Torpids. On Saturday they rowed with power, untroubled by a fast Keble crew. Worcester, the third crew, came within half a length of Keble, but were unable to close the gap. Oriel II displaced New College at the bottom of the first division and are now a position higher than any other college second crew.

SPORT

RUGBY UNION

Northampton hopes fall to flair of cup holders

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Northampton	10
Leicester	23

Some sticky conditions at Franklin's Gardens on Saturday did not deter Leicester from winning this fourth round John Player Cup tie in confidence and style. It is true that, with a more effective forward commitment, Northampton outscored their opponents in the second half but by then the Tigers were almost in overdrive, having sealed the result, to all intents and purposes, wiht a lead of 16—0 at the interval.

Leicester fashioned three handsome scores, came within a whisker of several more in a relaxed finish and made their way into this morning's draw for the quarter-final round by the tally of a goal, two tries and three penalty goals to a try and two penalties. It need hardly be added that Hare kicked all their goals, two of them with typical panache from awkward angles on the right. He also got a try, in support of a shimmering break by Cusworth, to bring his output over the last two weekends to 34 points, 19 in Paris and 15 here.

It must be a real pleasure for Leicester's supporters, such is the contribution made by their club to the national side, to watch them operating at full strength. One of their latest recruits, Youngs, is a clear acquisition with his quick, aggressive and dependable play at scrum half. Another, the right wing, Evans, looks a real flier and a good footballer to boot. On the other flank there is Barnwell, a strong opportunist, much longer established.

One of the essential virtues of the Leicester back division is its readiness, regardless of which players wear an England jersey, to play for each other and to do the simple things well.

His confidence assuredly none the worse for a recall by England, Cusworth orchestrated the piece with adhesive hands and resourceful judgment. On this occasion he seemed always to have time and room to feed, to loop or to run on his own, as he did when floating across his centres and then accelerating through a gap to make that try for Hare.

The ever-dependable Dodge is such an oil-can of a centre, so much the complete player, that some of his qualities go unremarked. The effectiveness of a trusty left boot was plain for all to see, some unobtrusive distribution less obvious.

The more exciting, mercurial qualities of his England colleague, Woodward, tend to reveal themselves more sharply. So do those of Hare in an attackink role. When things are going well for his club, the full back can take the risks that were not encouraged by a different tactical approach at Parc des Princes.

Northampton's scrum half, Street, had Leicester's defenre in disarray when launching himself on an early counter thrust, but the home backs rarely threatened much else. This could not mask a fine display, secure and fearless, by Caplan at full back. This former England player (Headingley and Yorkshire) is a considerable acquisition of strength and experience for the Saints.

Barnwell and Evans scored the other Leicester tries. Ebsworth kicked Northampton's penalties and Sweet got their try, by favour of Cannon's pass, as just reward for some sustained attacks close to the line.

NORTHAMPTON: D Caplan: N Underwood, D Woodrow, R Barrow, P McGucklan (captain): M Ebsworth, A Street: J Maciejewski, J Raphael, G Pearce, P Sweet, V Cannon, K Jensen, S Russell, G Poole.

LEICESTER: W Hare, B Evans, C Woodward, P Dodge, R Barnwell: L Cusworth, N Youngs: J Deacon, P Wheeler, S Redfern, S Johnson (captain), N Jackson, N Gillingham, I Smith, A Collington.

Referee: I Bullawell (East Midlands).

Scotland call on White

By Peter West

Derek White, a brawny utility forward at Gala, will win his first cap on a flank when Scotland meet France at Murrayfield next Saturday. He replaces Eric Paxton, of Kelso, who came in for the injured David Leslie to play in his first international, against Ireland, nine days ago. In other respects the side is unchanged from that which lost 21—12 in Dublin.

The choice of the 24-year-old White, a big lad at 6ft 4ins and 15st 8lb, suggests that his national selectors want to increase their ball-winning potential at the tail of the lineout, where Manuel Carpentier has been shifted back from lock to join up with the producitve Jean-Luc Joinel.

A member of the Scottish side recently swamped in a B international in France, he is built on the lines of England's Nick Jeavons and runs at least as fast. White's previous place, among the reserves, goes to Gordon Dickson (Gala) who has been out of favour since winning the last of his eight caps, against France last season.

SCOTLAN : A R Irvine (Heriot's, captain; K W Robertson (Melrose), J M Renwick (Hawick), D I Johnston (Watsonians), G R T Baird (Kelso); J Y Rutherford (Selkirk), R J Laidlaw (Jedforest); J Aitken (Gala), C T Deans (Hawick), I G Milne (Heriot's), J H Calder (Stewart's Melville), W Cuthbertson (Kilmarnock), A J Tomes (Hawick), D B White (Gala), I A M Paxton (Selkirk). Replacements: G M McGuinness (West of Scotland), R Cunningham (Bath), G Dickson (Gala), G Hunter (Selkirk) B M Gossman (West of Scotland), B H Hay (Boroughmuir).



Wheeler: toothless but a Tiger with a winning smile

Bristol fashion is coy in the cup

By David Hands

Bristol	10
Liverpool	12

Clutching the cloak of their inhibitions modestly about them, Bristol bid farewell to this season's John Player Cup on their own Memorial Ground on Saturday. For a club who have long been brimful of playing talent, Bristol are making a distressing habit of going out of the cup at a comparatively early stage.

The sky for Liverpool is considerably brighter. Given the luck of a home draw today, no one will visit them with anything less than respect, but their success against Bristol, by two penalty goals and two dropped goals to a try and two penalties, was not entirely unexpected. Several of their players have been together new for the best part of 10 years, they have the confidence born of success in the Northern merit table and, since they are comparatively unknown outside their own sphere, the weight of favouritism is easily unloaded on their opponents.

There was no luck about their victory, even though they had to wait until the fourth minute of injury time for Slemen to drop his second goal and snatch the cup from Bristol lips. They worked had for their points and they tried to play rugby, too; Bristol, however, should have won. They dominated possession in the first half but relied totally n the physical pwer f their forwards to break a tigerish Liverpool defence.

Bristol's natural style is to run the ball; they have not scored 643 points this season playing power rugby. But when the cup comes round they grow coy. On Saturday they relied on Sorrell's boot to gain ground, looking for Liverpool to make mistakes. Only when they trailed 9-6 with three-quarters of the game gone did they start to move the ball, or use concerted back-row moves, and immediately they looked dangerous.

Liverpool spent much of the first half in imminent danger of being squashed into the sticky playing surface. Their front row was under siege and the lineout they gave Hesford West. But in the loose Moss had an outstanding game, well backed up by his Lancashire colleague, Morris, and Naughton, and in the second half they more than held their own in the set-pieces, too, the 6ft 9in McKeon making his not inconsiderable presence felt at the lineout.

Sorrell kicked Bristol's two first-half penalties, both given for indiscipline by the Liverpool props. Killen responded with a penalty on either side of half-time and when Cue failed to find touch with a clearing kick, Slemen punished him by dropping a 40-metre goal.

Bristol then produced one of the most sustained bouts of pressure I have seen. They were given seven five-metre scrums in sucession, and three penalties which they had to run, but there were only two minutes of proper time left when Harding finally squirmed his way to the blind side and popped up a pass for Morley to cross.

Sorrell's conversion failed, which proved important because Liverpool went straight back down the field, forced a lineout on the Bristol 22 and sent the ball back to their captain, Askew. He flipped it to Slemen behind him and the England wing calmly put a drop goal a few centimetres over the bar. It was not, so Liverpool said, a planned move

BRISTOL: P. Cue: A. Morley, J. Watson (rep. G. Kouzaris), J. Carr, A. Rudd: D. Sorrell, R. Harding: J. Doubleday, K. Bogira, A. Sheppard, M. Rafter, N. Pomphrey, P. Stiff, P. Polledri, R. Hesford.

LIVERPOOL: J. Hennigan: M. Killen, J. Heaton, I. Jeffrey, M. Slemen: A. Askew, G. Jones: P. Robbins, P. Dadswell, G. Chubb, T. Morris, J. McKeon, J. Hescott, I. Naughton, KK. Moss.

Referees: G. Crawford (London).

Underdog survives a tactical siege

By Gerald Davies

Newbridge	[illegible]
Pontypool	[illegible]

For sheer nail-biting excitemen none of the other quarter-fina games in the Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes, could hav equalled the one at the Welfar Field, Newbridge, on Saturday.

The home team have been i the last eight of the competitio on six occasions altogether, bu have never managed to go an further. However, their spirite and wholehearted commitmen devoted almost entirely to de fence in the second half, jus managed to ensure that the nar row margin which McAloon' second minute penalty gave ther was enough to go through int the semi-final for the first time There they will meet Cardiff, th holders, at the Arms Park whil Bridgend play Aberavon, bot semi-finals scheduled for Marc 27.

If Newbridge heaved a sigh c relief after the bombardment the suffered they would also agre that Pontypool were themselv largely to blame for not takin advantage of their massive terr torial supremacy in the secor half.

Newbridge decided that if the were to have any chance at al they had to move whateve meagre possession they obtain away from Pontypool's envelopir strength at forward. They graspe the nettle and had the courage t run the ball. During the first ha they did so with some success ar several counterattacking mov ments could, with better judgmer at the last moment, have resulte in tries.

Faced with what they migl consider highly unorthodox rugb the visitors did not settle down their customary and highly pr dictable routine. They were u settled by Evans, an experience Cup campaigner, directing oper tions from the back and McAloo till he went off in the secor half, being firm and steadfa behind him. The backs had th confidence to test Pontypool resources and if the back divisio took the initiative early on, th accolade finally must go to th resilience of the forwards.

Things chanked in the secor half, so that after the interval was 25 minutes before the hoo side ventured into their opp nent's territory. Pontypool la siege on the Newbridge line. Th scrum pushed and heaved, Butl and Squire engineered a multitu of back row moves, and each the backs, short of other idea hoisted the ball with monotono regularity high in front of the dominant pack.

Somehow Newbridge alwa managed to regroup and Morga Lane and Hukhes, surely a senic citizen at 40 years of age, pe formed heroic deeds in defend

NEWBRIDGE: B McAloon (rep Grey); C Edwards, P Evans, I Gosli C Phillips; D Owen, L Davies (ca tain); G Hewlett, J Stokes, M Dow ing, A Morgan, A Stimpson, C Davi S Lane, D Hughes.

PONTYPOOL: J Watkins; G Davie I. Faulkner, L Jones, B Taylor; Powell, S Cannon; S Jones, R Win sor, G Price, J Squire (captain), Perkins, S Sutton, C Hoish, E Butle

Referee: C Thomas (Cardiff).

Hawick's day of glory

By Iain Mackenzie

Gala	10
Hawick	12

There can seldom have been a more exciting finish to any game in any championship. Gala, the present title holders, were being pursued by Hawick, their rivals for more than a century.

Gala were the favourites. They were at home, were in charge, and even without David Leslie, their much capped back row forward, they had the stronger pack.

It was not enough. Hawick won the match (and probably the Scottish rugby championship for the sixth time) by a dropped goal and three penalty goals to a try, a drdopped goal and a penalty goal, and deserved to do so if on'y because of their almost continuous pressure against the wind in the first half.

Gala also had eight men in their pack to Hawick's seven. Keith Murray, the left winger, had to go off with a dislocated shoulder early in the second period and Paul Hogarth was taken out of the back row

Hawick went ahead after only two minutes. Pressure led to a five-yard scrum near the posts and it was the ex-Gala man Colin Gass at No 10 who sent the ball over with a neat drop goal.

Only ten minutes later Jim Renwick kickeda penalty goal to make it 6—0 and then before the interval, Gass again was on hand with a long-range penalty goal to put Hawick, apparently, well in front. Just before the break, however, Dods was successful with his only kick and so it was 9—3 at the interval.

Jim Maitland crossed the Hawick line for the only try midway through the second half and then, in the first minute of injury time, dropped the goal which seemed to retain the title for Gala.

It was not over, however. With only a matter of seconds to go, the referee awarded Hawick a penalty kick 35 metres out. Renwick sent the ball hibh between the posts and that was that.

GALA: P Dods: B Hancock, I Rov, J Foster, V Chlebowski: J Maitland, D Bryson: J Aitken (Capt), A Bryson, B Cunningham, T Smith, K Macaulay, D Murray, D White, G Dickson.

HAWICK: J Hogg: A Taylor, J Renwick, Gass, D Williams: J Rae, C Deans, T (capt), A Cranston, K Murray: C Proud, D Turnbull, A Tomes, W Murray, A Campbell, P Hogarth.

Referee: B Anderson (Edinburgh).

Sale, Lowden clear

By Tom Cooban

Sale	19
Rosslyn Park	3

Rosslyn Park foundered on the rock of the Sale full back Lowden in their John Player Cup match at Heywood Road. He frustrated their attacks, kicked Sale's three penalty goals and converted one of their two tries. Park's solitary penalty goal was inadequate reward for their contribution to an exciting game.

Cullen, their scrum half, pulled a muscle and had to be replaced by Anderson who was substituted at centre three-quarter by Ager.

Until then, they had given as good as they got, with only Lowden the stumbling block to promising moves. His anticipation, fielding and kicking were faultless and he joined smoothly in Sale's attacks. He took quick advantage of Park's penchant for conceding penalties with a shot which bounced over the bar after striking a post. His next penalty goal, kicked from his own half, was scored at the second attempt, Park having infringed as his first shot fell short.

Sale's agile pack did much to contain Park, but they could not always relieve the pressure on Fitton, Smith's young and slight replacement. After half time Lowden kicked another penalty conceded by Park on the right touchline but the Sale lead was shortened by a penalty which Graves struck majestically

Lowden nearly scored when he followed up a kick by the stand-off half Phillips. Then Oldham ran down the right wing for the line, was held up but regained the ball and scored.

In a spectacular break from halfway, Lowden linked with Stansfield, the left wing. The ball swung across the field but came back to allow Stansfield to give a pass from which Sherratt, a loose forward, almost scored. Finally Stansfield crossed the line at the corner and scored near the post, and for Lowden the conversion was a formality.

SALE: S Lowden; B Oldham, A Wright, A Bond P Stansfield; A Phillips, H Fitton; T Simon, A Simpson, M Higgs, P Sherratt, D Hicks, M Thomas, R Stevenson, A Lawson.

ROSSLYN PARK: J Graves; J Gill, H Anderson (rep Ager), P Warfield, S Tiddy; J Thornton, D Cullen (rep Anderson); P Curtis, P Keith-Roach, P Hinton, B Cooper, T Rodgers, B Ackford, N Mantell, A Ripley.

Refree: R Mayo (Gloucester).

Gosforth in control

By Steve Elliott

Gosforth	26
London Scottish	19

Gosforth's John Player Cup victory over London Scottish at the Great North Road ground on Saturday by a goal, two tries, a dropped goal and three penalties to a try, a dropped goal and four penalties, could be accurately assessed by the fortunes of the scrum halves.

Malcolm Young, the former England player, had what our racing colleagues define as an armchair ride. His pack soon began to shove Scottish back at a fair old rate. Predictably, quality possession resulted and the tactical control that he and his talented partner, Dave Johnson at fly half, exerted accounted for more than any other single factor for Gosforth's victory.

By contrast, poor Andy Cushing had an infinitely more taxing afternoon and so did his distinguished partner, Ron Wilson. They rarely received the ball moving forwards and, with this in mind, some of their inspired improvisation, which in fact kept Scottish in the match until deep into the second half, would have drawn admiring gasps from Tiny Rowland.

Another captivating facet to the game was the running battle that was, particularly in the first half, acted out between Alistair McHarg and England's newest cap, Steve Bainbridge.

It was 15—10 to the winners at the interval and there were still only three points in it halfway through the second half, when a fierce surge from a line-out brought Gosforth's promising No 8 a crucial try

Gosforth's tries were scored by Storey, Pollock and Simpson with Johnson dropping a goal and adding a conversion and two penalties. Young also kicked a penalty. For the losers, Morrison scored a try, Wilson dropped a gorgeous long-range goal from an indirect free kick and Irvine contributed four penalties.

GOSFORTH: B Patrick; J Pollock, D Briggs, N MacDowell, J Storey; D Johnson, M Young; C White, J Bilsett, J Bell, I Richardson, T Roberts, S Bainbridge, R Anderson, P Simpson.

LONDON SCOTTISH: S Irvine; G Wood, R Gordon, J Hume, A Short; R Wilson, A Cushing; T Walker, I Kirk, J Fraser, M Biggar, A McHarg, K Budge, G McQualter, A Morrison.

Referee: Mr. B Abrahams (East Midlands Society).

Harlequins sweep on

Harlequins confirmed their status as London's most improved club with a comfortable 28—6 John Player Cup win over Metropolitan Police at Imber Court on Saturday. In nine successive wins they have scored 215 points to 69

The Police were left chasing shadows and the thin blue line was breached three times by Moriarty, Birkett and Hodgkiss. Dudman, who has kept the England B full back, Bushell out of the side, contributed 13 points

Gloucester emphasised their challenge by scoring seven tries in the 34—3 demolition of Exeter at Kingsholm. Between them Ford and Jones missed six penalties but the wing, Pritchard, ran in three tries and the hooker, Mills, scored two more, Longstaff and Baker one each.

Rose and Davies helped Coventry to a handsome win at Waterloo, by 29—9. Rose kicked three penalties and two conversions, while Davies scored one of four tries. Two more of them went to the scrum half, Thomas, and Johnson scored the fourth.

هكذا من الأصل

Commercial property by Baron Phillips

Greenfield the valley — but not cheap

Two major banks — Chemical and Bank of America — are joining the growing list of companies who want to move out of Central London, and they are now looking for suitable accommodation in the provinces. Some organizations are moving because they need more, and cheaper space to expand their operations. Others are trying to escape future high rents and rate increases.

One area which has served as a major location for companies moving away from London has been the Reading and Thames Valley triangle. Recently it has become an attractive area for companies expanding into the field of high technology who require modern and often custom-made industrial and office units.

The Thames Valley has some obvious benefits. A fast rail service to and from London, close to Heathrow, reasonably priced housing and a pleasant working environment.

These advantages have deflected most of the worst effects of the recession, but, as local agents Campbell Gordon point out, the area's insulation from the chill recessionary wind is now wearing somewhat thin. Local employers are beginning to shed labour and employment growth is limited to high technology industries, financial and service sectors.

While demand continues for commercial and industrial property in both those sectors Campbell Gordon note a distinct tightening in the market. Letting activity generally is steady but take-up is at a much slower rate, and, more important, prospective tenants are becoming far more selective.

Increasing emphasis is being placed, say the agents, on the individual quality of premises on the market. Where an office building of reasonable quality and design was once acceptable, prospective tenants are demanding — and starting to get — *buildings of a high standard.*

This fact is starting to be realized by developers. In the Prudential/British Rail development planned for Reading station the agents point out that the concept is closer to what one would expect from a Central London scheme rather than in the provinces.

Tenants are also looking for greater flexibility in leasing arrangements. As many of the companies moving into the area are planning substantial growth they need far more flexibility to expand and relocate without leaving residual liability on long leases taken out at an early stage *in their development.*

It appears that tenants anticipating substantial growth are prepared to pay premium rents for flexible leasing terms. Landlords prepared to grant these sorts of leases will naturally see a far higher return.

Although this may be true in some cases the agents warn that short-term rental growth is limited, because in Reading alone there is almost 600,000 sq ft of office accommodation either available for letting or under construction.

A number of large corporations are considering Reading and the Thames Valley as a relocation area, and a single positive move by any one of those companies could drastically reduce the amount of space overhanging the market. But this is not inhibiting developers' plans. At Bracknell there is a scheme which would add an additional 180,000 sq ft to the central area.

The attractiveness and demand for the area has resulted in a dramatic rise in office rents over the past two or three years. In Reading, for example, the current asking rent for new speculative office accommodation has topped £14 a sq ft. But, as Campbell Gordon indicate, no one has actually achieved anything like that figure and the current rent level is closer to £12.

A distinct two-tier market has already developed in Reading. Secondary and poorer quality buildings are available for half the price achieved by prime modern space.

While we may see buildings of a far higher quality being developed in the Thames Valley area generally, and in Reading *particularly, there must* still be an element of doubt about whether they will act.

Developers may believe in the area's tremendous future growth rate, but the evidence at the moment is that it will not be sustained over the short term. Schemes planned on the basis of rents topping £17 a sq ft seem over-ambitious and certainly premature. After all, it would need an almost 50 per cent *increase* from current actual levels to hit that target. Meanwhile prospective tenants will start looking at cheaper areas, especially if they are looking for substantial savings on their existing premises.



Only two weeks after completion, the Hedaya office block in Government Road, Bahrain, has been fully let by the local branch of Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks. Rents for the 50,000 sq ft block were around £12 sq ft, which is the first time levels of this kind have been achieved since the heady days of 1976-77. Developed by the Sunni Waqf Department of the State of Bahrain, the building has been leased mainly by financial institutions.

Secretarial and Non-Secretarial Appointments

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LEGAL NOTICES

TO ROBERT TAMLYN late of 149 Monkhams Lane, Woodford, Essex. TAKE NOTICE that an Action has been commenced against you in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division 1981 B No. 620 by Bankamerica Finance Limited First Plaintiff whose registered office is situate at Eldon Lodge 196-200 King's Road, Reading, Berkshire RG1 4NJ and Weston Acceptances (a firm) Second Plaintiff of 69 Southend Road, Hockley, Essex SS5 4QA in which the Plaintiff's claim is for damages in the amount of £23,600; £1,165.45 under a guarantee; exemplary damages for deceit; alternatively the Second Plaintiff claims the sum of £17,250.0, in respect of dishonoured cheques and the First and alternatively the Second Plaintiff claims statutory interest on all or any sum recovered. AND that it has been ordered that service of the Writ of Summons in the said Action on you be effected by this advertisement. AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that you must within twenty-eight days from the publication of this advertisement inclusive of the day of such publication, acknowledge service of the said Writ of Summons by completing a prescribed form of Acknowledgement of Service which may be obtained on request from the Solicitors whose name and address appear below, otherwise judgment may be entered against you.

DATED the 1st day of March, 1982.

(Signed) A. E. HAMLIN & CO., of Roxburghe House, 273/287 Regent Street, London, W1R 8AD Solicitors for the First & Second Plaintiff.

NO. 001681 of 1981

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 In the High Court of Justice In the Matter of CONNAUGHT INTERNATIONAL FILMS Limited of 83 High Street, Marlow, Bucks. I, BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.A. of New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed and certified by the Department of Trade and Industry as LIQUIDATOR of the Estate of the above Company.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me.

CREDITORS who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

BERNARD PHILLIPS Liquidator

THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1981 MARTIN & DENIS LIMITED Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company are required on or before the 15th day of April, 1982, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Michael Anthony Jordan, of Guildhall House, 81/87 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1982.

M. A. JORDAN Liquidator.

THOMAS NEWMAN (PRINTERS) Limited and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at Charter 1 Suite, Waldorf Hotel, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, on Monday, 8th March, 1982 at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1982.

WARNER IRISH Director

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TEMPORARY experienced mother's help/nanny required from early March, to assist mother with 2 children and light housework. Car driver necessary. References essential. Excellent salary. Telephone 01-445 6224.

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YOUNG MARRIED couple wanted for Regents Park furnished flat. £175 per month. Box 1532 G The Times.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

TENDERS FOR GREATER LONDON BILLS

1. The Greater London Council hereby give notice that Tenders will be received at the Chief Registrar's Office, (Bank Buildings), Bank of England, London, EC2R 8EU, on Monday, 8th March, 1982, at 12 noon for Greater London Bills to be issued in conformity with the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967, to the amount of £25,000,000.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of £5,000, £10,000, £25,000, £50,000, £100,000 or £250,000. They will be dated Thursday, 11th March, 1982, and will be due 91 days after date, without days of grace.

3. Each Tender must be for an amount not less than £25,000, and must specify the net amount per cent. (being a multiple of one new halfpenny) which will be given for the amount applied for.

4. Tenders must be made through a London Banker, Discount House or Broker.

5. The Bills will be issued and paid at the Bank of England.

6. Notification will be sent by post on the same day as Tenders are received to the persons whose Tenders are accepted in whole or in part and payment in full of the amounts due in respect of such accepted Tenders must be made to the Bank of England, by means of cash or by draft or cheque drawn on the Bank of England, not later than 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, 11th March, 1982.

7. Tenders must be made on the printed forms which may be obtained either from the Bank of England, or from the Council's Offices at The County Hall.

8. The Greater London Council reserve the right of selecting any Tenders.

M. F. STONEFROST, Comptroller of Finance. THE COUNTY HALL LONDON SE1 7PB 1st March, 1982.

NORTH WESTERN REGIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITY PROPOSED INVITATION OF TENDERS FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERING WORK

Tenders for the new Boiler House and Plant at Bolton General Hospital, Farnworth, Bolton, are to be invited in April 1982. Included in the scheme is a nominated sub-contract for the Mechanical Engineering works at an approx. cost of £1,290,000. The works comprise the supply and installation of three coal fired steam boilers, 10800 kg/hr. plus coal and ash handling equipment, interconnecting pipework plus incinerator installation.

Applications for consideration to be included in the list of tenderers for this work should be submitted, together with your latest published accounts, to the Regional Administrator, North Western Regional Health Authority, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester M60 7LP, no later than 16th March 1982 quoting reference SN/W82/1/46.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION

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The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 260427-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—

Miss E E Ommanney Will Trust

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity which will vary its objects. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 256125-A1-L1) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH. Objections and suggestions may be sent to them within one month from today.

The BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice, in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962 that they plan to withdraw freight facilities from the following stations in the month of April 1982.

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Particulars of the dates on which the facilities will be withdrawn and of alternative facilities will be announced locally in each case.

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"REMEMBER, O LORD, Thy tender mercies and Thy loving kindnesses: for they have been ever of old."—Psalm 25. 6.

BIRTHS

BROOM.—On 24th February, to Penny and Barney a daughter—(Katherine Merrill).

BROTHERSTON.—On Friday, 26th February, 1982 at The Eastern General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Anne (née Small) and Richard—a son (William), a brother for Claire and James.

DEATHS

ECCLESTONE, DELIA REYNOLDS.—On February 25th, in Whitehaven Hospital. Funeral at Gosforth Parish Church on Tuesday, March 4th at 11.30 a.m.

GIGGS (née MALCOLM), **VICTORIA RUSINA ANSHARKS.**—On 26th February 1982 in Croydon, Surrey. Born Shiraz 1958. Cousin of Prince Freydoun, Malcolm and and Princess Lila Sultane and Victoria Malcolm.

HOLT, JOHN WILLIAM CECIL.—Belmont, Devoran, Truro, Cornwall on the 24th February 1982. Beloved husband of Hea dear father of Patrick, Priscilla and Bruce. Funeral strictly private. Memorial service at Devoran Parish Church, Saturday, 6th March, 11 am. No flowers, donations please to Mount Edgecumbe Hospice, St Austell.

KENT.—On February 25th, very suddenly and unexpectedly, in Ledbury, Lenora (née Ashworth), adored wife of Jack, dearly beloved mother of Christine and Margaret, and dearest grandmother to Anna, Catherine, Sara, Antonia, Caroline and Victoria. Funeral service at St. Michael and All Angels, Ledbury, at 10 a.m., Tuesday, March 2nd, followed by cremation at Hereford at 11 a.m. Flowers to be sent to B. Hawcutt, Holmesdale, Newbury Park, Ledbury, Herefordshire. Ledbury 2084.

MANSELL.—On February 26th peacefully at St. Paul's Hospital, Winchester, Ralph, Lt.Col. Royal Artillery (retired). Dearly loved husband of Madge and loved father and grandfather. Formerly of Hythe, Kent. Funeral Service at St. Mary's Chapel, Cheşil Street, Winchester, on Wednesday, March 3rd, at 12.00 noon. Family flowers only.

PARKER.—On 24th February 1982, peacefully after a short illness in Tangier, Morocco, Michael Cyril Edmund Parker, aged 61.

ROBERTS.—On February 24th, suddenly at his home, Lower Basildon, Reading, Bill Roberts. Funeral Pangbourne Church, Wednesday, 3rd March, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers please but donations to British Heart Foundation, 57 Gloucester Place, W.1.

STELL.—On February 25th at Warrington General Hospital in her 65th year, Caroline Irene, eldest daughter of G J R Tyson of Soham, Cambs., Widow of Herbert Stell, late of Liverpool. Beloved mother of Christopher and Monica of 6 Cherry Tree Avenue, Lymm, Cheshire. Funeral service on Wednesday 3rd March at 1.15 pm, at Lymm Baptist Church.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

TOOGOOD.—A thanksgiving service for Norah Toogood will be held at St Nicholas Church, Rotherfield Greys at 3 pm on Wednesday 17th March.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MEMORIAL SERVICE

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A memorial service will be held for the late Ernest Bader, D.Soc.Sc.H.C., at 3 pm on Friday, March 12th 1982 at St. Mary's Parish Church, Wollaston.
The address will be given by the reverend, the Lord Soper.
All ex Commonwealth members, ex employees and personal friends we have been unable to trace are welcome.
RSVP: 3rd March
Mrs Pat Blackwell, Scott Bader Co Ltd. Tel: (0933) 663100.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Ethereal Fallacies? 7.05 Maths Methods: Newton's Law. 7.30 Classical Greece: Land and Sea. 7.55 Closedown. 9.08 For Schools, Colleges: How industry contributes to our wealth. 9.33 The business of insuring. 10.00 War and life. For the under fives (not Schools) (r). 10.15 Sound Maps. 10.38 History: The Military Machine. 11.00 A Stone Age Village. 11.23 Talkabout. 11.42 Party Lines. 12.07 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial Report and news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Ideas for holidays in the Far East. 1.45 Camberwick Green (r) 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Pattern in Place. 2.40 Out of the Past: Charles Dickens. 3.00 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: Smoked Fish. 3.25 Closedown. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2.)

4.20 Cartoon: Pixie and Dixie in Heavens to Jinksy (r).

4.25 Jackanory. Bernard Holley with part one of Jonny Briggs and the Giant Cave by Joan Eadington.

4.40 Cartoons. Three featuring Scooby and Scrappy Doo.

5.00 John Craven's Newsround.

5.05 Blue Peter with the winners of the Energy Expo 82 competition.

5.35 Ivor the Engine (r).

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.25 Nationwide.

6.55 Doctor Who. Peter Davison stars in part one of Black Orchid.

7.20 Bret Maverick. The cowboy card sharp wins a beautiful woman in a game of poker. This leads to the subject of women's suffrage becoming one of the issues in the Sweetwater election.

8.10 Panorama introduced by Robert Kee. Richard Lindley interviews Robert Mugabe in Salisbury; and there is a look at the situation at The Times and elsewhere in Fleet Street.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Love Story: Alexa by Andrea Newman. The first of a four-part drama about two friends — one a successful journalist, the other a girl who gave up a promising career as a concert pianist to get married and have children. A letter from the house-bound friend, Christine, to Alexa brings the journalist scurrying to the Essex cottage and an unwelcome reception from Paul, Christine's schoolmaster husband.

9.55 Police. The duties involved in traffic patrol.

10.40 Film 82. Among the films reviewed by Tina Brown are Absence of Malice, starring Paul Newman and Sally Field, and Taps, a story about a military academy revolt starring George C. Scott.

11.08 News Headlines.

11.10 A Knight at the Opera. A profile of Sir Geraint Evans, the Welsh baritone.

12.00 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: The Binomial Theorem 7.05 Accident Investigation 7.30 Who Needs Maths? 7.55 Closedown 10.35 Speak for Yourself. Explaining to your child's teacher your hopes for his further education 11.00 Play School. 11.25 Play it Safe! Child accident prevention hints from Jimmy Savile 11.35 Write Away. A guide to everyday writing 11.50 Closedown 2.00 Long, Short and Tall Stories. An adult's guide to children's books (r) 2.25 Maths Help to 'O' level standard (r) 2.40 Other People's Lives. A woman's place in the Tanzanian village of Kanga. 3.05 The Computer Programme. Part eight of a ten-part series 3.30 Business Club. Advice for those who run small businesses (r)

3.55 Film: One Touch of Venus* (1948) starring Ava Gardner, Dick Haymes and Robert Walker. A comedy based on the Broadway musical by S J Perelman and Ogden Nash.

5.10 Ayer at Eton. Professor Ayer looks back on his schooldays at Eton (r).

5.40 Laurel an Hardy in One Good Turn* (1931).

6.00 Maggie. Drama serial about a Glaswegian girl (r)

6.25 Mr Smith's Favourite Garden. Geoffrey Smith and a Herb Garden.

6.50 News with subtitles.

6.55 Riverside. Lively young presenters with news of the arts, music and fashion for the Eighties.

7.25 Forged Papers. The story of five Britons who spent the war in Southern France, evading the occupying Germans.

8.15 Marti Caine. Her special guest tonight is Diana Dors.

9.00 Not the Nine O'clock News. Three men and a girl with some more anarchic humour pertinent to the week's news.

9.25 Horizon: Shots in the Dark. A film about the injectable female contraceptive, Depo Provera, which is banned in the United States because it is thought to be a cause of cancer; but is being given to millions of women in the Third World.

10.15 West Country Tales: The Beast. The story of a mysterious creature that attacks both animals and man. Starring David Gilpin.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 Tele-Montage. A French-speaking television network's look at Women Entertainers. Ends at 12.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Cartoons to think about 9.47 Tubes and Tunnels 10.04 How coal is mined 10.21 The young in the eyes of the media 10.48 For the hearing impaired 11.05 A leisure convention 11.22 Looking at Wales 11.39 Problems met in the early years of marriage 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Puppet fun with the Cockle twins (r) 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets 12.30 That's the Way. A look at our system of education 1.00 News with Selena Scott 1.20 Thames News 1.30 About Britain. Johnny Morris travels the Severn from Upton to Tewkesbury 2.00 Money-go-Round. Are the public being conned by video piracy? 2.30 Film: The Fallen Idol* (1948) starring Ralph Richardson. An ambassador's son falls under the charisma of an embassy butler who is suspected of murder. The screenplay is by Graham Greene and is directed by Carol Reed.

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles. Adventures of an eccentric inventor.

4.20 Graham's Ark. Graham Thornton with news of the Channel Island Club.

4.45 Murphy's Mob. The first of a 16-part drama series about a seedy football team called Dunmore United. Starring Ken Hutchison.

5.15 Mr and Mrs. Quiz game between three married couples.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News.

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Out of School Alliance which aims to assist some of Britain's estimated ½ million "latchkey children".

6.35 Crossroads. Sharon Metcalfe is questioned by the police.

7.00 Nature Watch. Carl Jones tells us of the problems in raising the Mauritius kestrel chicks we saw hatched last week.

7.30 Coronation Street. Len learns that his wife has taken a lodger.

8.00 Dead Ernest. Comedy series about a dead pools winner's life in heaven. Starring Andrew Sachs as Ernest.

8.30 World in Action: Caution to the Wind. The plight of the people who watched America's first nuclear explosion.

9.00 Hill Street Blues. Drama series with a touch of humour about a New York police precinct. This week the harassed Captain Furillo (Daniel J Travanti) threatens a motley assortment of gay leaders and orders them to cooperate after a gay bar is attacked, leaving a couple of the patrons dead.

10.00 News.

10.30 Snooker: The Yamaha Organs Trophy. From the Assembly Rooms, Derby, Dickie Davies introduces highlights of the first day's play in the week-long tournament. The commentators are John Pulman and Dennis Taylor.

12.00 WKRP in Cincinnati. Herb's advice about dating girls has unforeseen repercussions.

12.25 Close with Wynford Vaughan Thomas explaining the art of being Welsh.

CHOICE

Julian Pettifer: Nature Watch (ITV 7.00pm).

● A KNIGHT AT THE OPERA (BBC 1 11.10pm) is a documentary about one of Britain's best known opera singers — Welsh baritone, Sir Geraint Evans — who recently announced his intention to retire from singing roles. His love for the profession that has given him so much precludes him from leaving opera entirely and he plans to give more help to young singers through the medium of his masterclasses. The programme begins in San Francisco, one of the cities Sir Geraint adores, with clips of him making his farewell American appearance directing and performing in the modern opera Wozzeck. Later we see him in some of his more famous roles, including his favourite, Falstaff, and in conversation with reporter Vincent Kane. With Lady Evans, away from the hustle and bustle of San Francisco, he strolls in the peace and quiet of his west Wales retirement village, Aberaeron, chatting to the shopkeepers in Welsh and messing about on his boat. The programme also includes our former colleague, Bernard Levin, who gives an assessment of Sir Geraint's thirtyfive year career.

● World in Action's CAUTION TO THE WINDS (ITV 8.30pm) is an investigation into the aftermath of an experiment that went wrong thirty years ago. Gloria Gregerson was a child when she, with friends and neighbours from St George, Utah, was invited to watch the United States's first nuclear test explosion. At 16 she contracted cancer necessitating a hysterechtomy and a dozen other operations; developed leukemia and is now in need of a bone-marrow transplant. But US Government officials deny there was a large scale tragedy and a subsequent cover-up but the programme reveals that one major city that was to be protected at all costs from the blast fall-out suffered badly from contaminated farm produce.

● SEMI-CIRCLES (Radio 4 12.27pm) is a new comedy series by Simon Brett set in a run-down part of London that has pretensions to better things where young trendies reside in their newly refurbished Georgiana side by side with neighbours who have lived in the street all their lives. Helen (Paula Wilcox) and Ben (David Wood) are the newcomers and Pat Heywood plays Mrs Kelly, the well-meaning but interfering neighbour. Her down-to-earth advice helps the young couple come to comic grips with what they see as middle-class dilemmas.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
6.45 Prayer for the Day.
7.00 Today's News.
7.30 News Headlines.
7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.00 Today's News.
8.30 News Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 Miles Kington in the BBC Sound Archives.
8.57 Weather and Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.†
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "In the Avu Observatory" by H. G. Wells.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down your Way visits Heacham, Norfolk.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Semi-Circles (new series) with Paula Wilcox and David Wood.
12.55 Weather and Travel.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News and Travel Play.†
3.02 "The Threshing Floor" by James Forsyth.
4.35 Scene from a Bridge. The view form the Menai Bridge, Anglesey.
4.45 Story Time: "Welsh Fargo" by Harry Secombe (8).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Just a Minute.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week with Richard Baker.†
8.00 The Monday Play: "The Sentry Box" by William Ingram.
9.00 Indeed to Goodness! Patrick Hannan looks at the Welsh accent and idiom.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "A Confederacy of Dunces" by John Kennedy Toole (6).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather Report.
VHF only: 6.25-6.30 am Weather Forecast. 10.00For Schools. 10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother. 11.00-12.00For Schools: 11.00 Voix de France: French V. 11.20Movement and Drama 2. 11.40 Deutsche fur die Oberstufe (17). 1.55 pm Programme News. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00Exploration Earth Introducing Geography. 2.20 The Song Tree (7). 2.40 Drama Workshop. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00Study on 4: Broadside on (4). 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Germany 1789-1820. 11.50 Television and Politics (2).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.0 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Telemann, Schumann, Purcell, Handel; records†.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Rossini, Mozart, Warlock, Poulenc; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer Beethoven; records†.
10.00 Martinu's Last Year (new series) Concert.
10.45 Music for Organ Recital at Dundee University Chapel: Sweelinck, Georg Muffat, arr. J. G. Walther, Buxtehude†.
11.15 Viola and Piano Recital: Brahms, Christopher Edmunds, Milhaud†.
12.05 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra Concert: Bartock, Bax, Delius, Lambert†.
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert Song recital, direct from St John's, Smith Square, London: Mozart, Schubert†.
2.00 Matinée Musicale Concert: Chabrier, Glazunov, Wagner, Eric Wetherall, Ireland†.
3.05 New Records Stravinsky, William Wordsworth, Liszt, Bruckner†.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure Beethoven, Chopin, Bach, Milhaud, Mozart, Debussy, Stravinsky†.
7.00 Aspects of the Blues (last in series) illustrated talk by Francis Smith.
7.30 St David's Music Week String Quartet recital, direct from Broadcasting House, Cardiff. Part I; Haydn, Daniel Jones†.
8.20 The Woman A story by David Plante†.
8.35 Recital Part 2: Mozart.
9.10 Limericks. Talk by Gavin Ewart.
9.30 St David's Music Week Concert: John Lloyd, Philip ap Rhys†.
10.30 Jazz in Britain†.
11.00 News.
11.05 Nadia Boulanger and Dinu Lipatti. Brahms; record.
VHF ONLY
5.55-6.55am and 11.20pm-12.40am Open University. 5.55am Pulse Code Modulation. 6.15 The Student of Religion. 6.35-6.55 Fundamentals of Human Geography. 11.20pm An Exercise in Constructive Criticism. 11.40 World Food Resources. 12.00 The Interested Parties. 12.20-12.40am Reading.

Radio 2

5.0 Ray Moore. † 7.30 Terry Wogan. † 10.00 Jimmy Young. † 12.00 Gloria Hunniford. † 2.00 Ed Stewart. † 4.00 David Hamilton. † 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 Jan Leeming. † 8.00 A Salute to St. David. † 10.00 Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. † 1.00 am Truckers' Hour. † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music †

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Reid. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 midnight Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT):— 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The London Bach. 8.30 Musical Memories. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from An Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 A Word in Edgeways. 10.15 The Instrument Makers. 10.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Backtracking. 11.30 The Reith Lectures. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15pm Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Psychiatry in Action: The Maudsley Hospital. 2.15 The End of the Affair. 2.30 Rock Salad. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Beverley Brooch. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Europe. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Europe. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Europe. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

CYMRU/WALES 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 1.45-2.01 Pila Pala. 3.25-3.55 Snooker: Welsh Professional Championships — highlights. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-7.45 Campus Gampau. 7.45-8.10 Dr Who. 9.25-10.20 George and the Dragon. A St David's Day celebration. 10.20-11.25 R.E.J. gan W. S. Jones. 11.25-11.55 Love Story. 11.55-12.20 am Working for Safety (3). 12.20 News and Weather. Scotland 1.00 am-11.23 For Schools: Let's See. 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 10.40-11.30 A Knight at the Opera (Sir Geraint Evans). 11.30-12.00 Cearcall. 12.00 News and Weather. Northern Ireland 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.25-6.55 Land 'n' Larder. 12.00 News and Weather. England 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.05 am Close.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: You Can't Win 'em All (Charles Bronson, Tony Curtis) Mercenaries muscle in on the end of the Ottoman Empire. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 The Two of Us. 12.00 Postscript. 12.05 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Film: Who'll Save Our Children? (Len Cariou, Shirley Jones). Neglected children torn between foster parents and their natural parents. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Movie memories. 12.00 Seperstar Profile: David Niven. 12.30 am Chap Next Door.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Lady Vanishes (Margaret Lockwood, Michael Redgrave) Hitchcock thriller about old lady who disappears on train journey. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Gregory Peck. 12.30 Company, Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Stitch in Time* (Norman Wisdom) Slapstick as a butcher's boy is let free in hospital. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 News. 12.00 Closedown

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 Ffalabalam. 4.15-4.20 Mr Magoo. 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.30 Report Wales. 7.00-7.30 Dead Ernest. 8.00 Pritdônas Cymru Fu. 9.00-10.00 Green, Green Baize: South Wales snooker players.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.30-4.15 Film: Virgin and the Gypsy (Joanna Shimkes, Franco Nero) Young girl falls in love with a gypsy fortune-teller. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life with Tom Coyne. 9.00 Briefing. 9.30-10.00 Give Us a Clue. 12.00 Being with God. 12.05am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Madame Sin (Bette Davis, Robert Wagner). Former CIA agent is brainwashed and forced to work for a female mastermind at a Scottish castle. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 6.00-7.00 News. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Something Different. 12.20 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Rampage (Robert Mitchum, Jack Hawkins). Big game trapper sets off to catch a legendary cat roaming the Malayan jungle. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05 am Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Comancheros (John Wayne, Stuart Whitman). Killer is rounded up by the Texas Rangers. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Sound of ... Lorna Dallas. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 12.00 News. 12.03 am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: O.K. For Sound* (Crazy Gang). The gang are mistaken for wealthy city types by a film studio. 6.00 North tonight. 6.30-7.00 Country focus. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: You Can't Win 'em All (Tony Curtis, Charles Bronson) mercenaries muscle in on the end of the Ottoman Empire. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.30-4.15 Film: Iron Maiden (Michael Craig) Fraction-engine crashes into a Cadillac, and fun begins. 5.15-5.45 Dick Turpin. 6.00 Mr Merlin. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 12.00 Shadows in Concert. 12.30am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Lady Vanishes*. Hitchcock thriller about an old lady who vanishes on a train journey. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's A Vet's Life. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 12.00 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-4.15 Film: Lady Vanishes (Margaret Lockwood, Michael Redgrave) Hitchcock thriller about an old lady who vanishes on train journey. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 9.00-10.00 Counterpoint Special: Political Forum, part 2. 12.00 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT.

Court of Appeal — Law Report March 1 1982 — Queen's Bench Division

Gross deception vitiates leave to enter

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Khawaja

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice Donaldson.

[Judgment delivered February 26]

Where a man obtained limited leave to enter and remained in the United Kingdom by fraud it was open to the Home Secretary to avoid the leave so that the man was to be treated as an illegal entrant with no right of appeal to an adjudicator.

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments dismissed an appeal by Mr Salamatullah Khawaja, of Oldham Road, Rochdale, from the order of Mr Justice Forbes on November 11, 1981, dismissing his application to quash a decision of the immigration authorities that he was an illegal entrant.

Mr Sibghatullah Kadri for the appellant; Mr Andrew Collins for the Secretary of State.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Mr Khawaja was born in Pakistan in 1940. After becoming manager of a silk mill in Lahore he enrolled as a student at Brussels University in 1978.

In August 1979 he applied for a visa to come to the United Kingdom as a visitor for two weeks. But the immigration authorities were told that he had paid £10,000, to a Mrs Butt, a Pakistani woman in England, to help him to enter this country.

On March 17, 1980, Mr Khawaja arrived at Manchester Airport and said that he wanted to stay for one week to visit his cousin here. He had a return ticket. He was granted limited leave to stay for one month.

Mrs Butt had been on the same aircraft but had gone to a different desk at the airport. She said that she had divorced her husband and had remarried Mr Khawaja. Her passport had an entry to that effect. She was allowed to enter.

On April 11, 1980, Mr Khawaja's solicitors had applied for an extension of his visa. But the Home Office discovered that although Mrs Butt had gone through a Muslim marriage ceremony with Mr Khawaja in Brussels in December 1978 the decree of divorce of her previous marriage was only made absolute on April 3, 1980. On April 10, 1980, she married Mr Khawaja in Rochdale.

On April 29, 1980, Mr Khawaja's solicitors applied for his indefinite leave to remain, relying on his marriage to Mrs Butt.

The Home Office rejected the application, holding that Mr Khawaja's leave to enter was vitiated by deception. It was decided to treat him as an illegal entrant and a detention order was made.

Mr Khawaja applied for judicial review. He contended that he was not an illegal entrant but an overstayer who could appeal to an adjudicator and remain here until his appeal was decided, which might take a long time. But if he was treated as an illegal entrant, he had no appeal while in this country but must go back to Pakistan and appeal from there.

It was said that because a limited leave to enter had been obtained, the case differed from Zamir v Secretary of State for the Home Department ([1980] AC 930) and paragraph 88 of the Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules (HC 394) was relied upon.

Fraud in a contract or non-disclosure on a contract of insurance did not automatically avoid the contract. It only made it voidable giving the other party, when he discovered the deception, the right to avoid the contract or affirm it.

Likewise when a man obtained limited leave to enter by fraud or non-disclosure, as soon as that was discovered, it was open to the Home Secretary either to avoid the leave or to affirm it. If he elected to avoid the leave, the man was to be treated as an illegal entrant and was liable to be detained and deported.

The court had been told that in most cases the man was treated as an overstayer by the Home Secretary, but in cases of gross deception he was treated as an illegal entrant. That was an entirely proper exercise of election. In Jayakody v Secretary of State for the Home Department (The Times, December 7, 1981) the deception had not been material for entry.

Mr Khawaja had made a false and fraudulent representation as to his length of stay here. He had conspired with Mrs Butt to stay indefinitely and had gone through a form of marriage with her. It was a piece of gross deception.

The Home Secretary was entitled to treat him as an illegal entrant. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON, agreeing, said that paragraph 88 of HC 394 contemplated that not every false representation would vitiate the leave to enter. A right of appeal was left to the adjudicator in the case of minor, non-decisive, deceptions, but was withheld in the case of major deception.

The question then arose whether any particular deception was vitiatory and how that was decided. Initially the decision must be that of the secretary of state or the authorized officers of the Home Department.

In his Lordship's judgment material deception vitiated leave to enter rendering that leave voidable ab initio. It was for the secretary of state to decide whether to avoid it. If he did so his decision was reviewable by the courts on ordinary principles of administrative law.

In the present case the secretary of state had treated the leave to enter as voidable ab initio and had avoided it. That decision could not be attacked.

There was no extant leave to enter and no jurisdiction in the secretary of state or, on appeal, in any adjudicator to make any variation.

Lord Justice Eveleigh agreed.

Solicitors: Charnley & Afzal, Manchester; Treasury Solicitor.



Defect in rent increase notice cannot be waived by consent

Aristocrat Property Investments Ltd v Harounoff

Before Lord Justice Ormrod, Lord Justice Oliver and Mr Justice Wood

[Judgment delivered February 25]

For an increase in rates to be recoverable as rent from a statutory tenant under section 46 of the Rent Act 1977 the landlord must have served a notice of increase in the form prescribed by the statute. Any invalidity in the notice could not be waived by consent.

The Court of Appeal so stated in allowing an appeal by the tenant, Mr R. Harounoff, against an order for possession made by Judge Hammerton, QC in the Bloomsbury and Marylebone County Court. The landlord, Aristocrat Property Investments Ltd, had applied for an absolute order for possession for non-payment of rent. Since the contractual tenancy had ended by effluxion of time the tenant had remained on as statutory tenant rendering the tenancy subject to the terms of the Rent Act 1977.

Section 46 provided: "(1) Where ... (b) any rates ... are, or were during the last contractual tenancy period, borne by the landlord ... then, for any statutory period for which the amount of the rates ... differs from the amount ... of the rates for the last contractual period, the recoverable rent shall be increased or decreased by the amount of the difference.

"(2) Where the amount of the recoverable rent is increased by virtue of this section, the increase shall not take effect except in pursuance of a notice of increase served by the landlord on the tenant and specifying the increase and the date from which it is to take effect."

Mr Jonathan Ferris for the tenant; Mr Paul Morgan for the landlord.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that in 1973 a tenancy agreement had been made between the parties for a term of 13 months at an annual rent of £1,200 payable in monthly instalments. It contained a provision that the tenant would pay by way of additional rent a sum equal to any increase in general and water rates over and above the prevailing rates which were £124.

After the expiry of the contractual term the landlord demanded, wrongly, the full amount of the rates. In June 1977 the landlord by letter made a demand for an increase in rates. The tenant complied with the demand. In November 1977 the landlord wrote to inform the tenant that the rent would be increased to £1,300 exclusive of rates. From then on the rent was treated as such. In March 1981 the landlord wrote again to advise that the rent would be increased to £1,400 exclusive of rates. The tenant was also asked to pay £184 being the full rate for the half-year to October 1981.

The matter was argued before the judge on the footing that there had been a number of defaults resulting in substantial arrears of rent. The arrears of rent which arose from the demands referred to included rates which had not been paid.

The judge found that the increase of rent from £1,200 to £1,400 and the attempts to get the tenant to pay all of the rates were both impermissible and irrecoverable under section 45 of the 1977 Act. As regards the increase of rates over and above that payable at the time of the contractual tenancy, the judge found that the letters of demand constituted invalid notices of increase but that the invalidity had been waived by the tenant and that the sums were therefore recoverable as rent. On that basis he ordered the tenant to give up possession.

Section 46 allowed any increase in rates to be recovered as increased rent but that was subject to an important proviso in that it was not to take effect except in pursuance of a notice of increase served by the landlord specifying the increase and the date from which it was to take effect.

On the face of it any notice showing the increase and the date of the increase would be adequate but section 49 of the Act stated that the notice must be in the prescribed form.

If the increased rates were not on the true construction of the Act recoverable from the tenant then there were no arrears. Therefore no order for possession should have been made. That was Mr Ferris's case. Clearly a notice of increase to be effective must be in the statutory form. Mr Morgan contended that the tenant had waived the invalidity by agreeing to pay the additional rates, alternatively, he was estopped from raising the invalidity of the letters as notices.

Where in the recovery of rent the landlord had to establish that the rent he claimed was recoverable there was no room for consensual variation of statutory terms. There were conditions precedent to the operation of recovery of rent. It was not open to the tenant to waive that and render himself liable to that which was not recoverable.

The judge was wrong to conclude as he did. For those reasons the appeal would be allowed.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Wood agreed.

Solicitors: Carlson & Co, Whetstone; Sylvester Amiel & Co.

When property is in dispute

Walsh v Corcoran

Lord Justice Ormrod sitting in the Court of Appeal with Mr Justice Wood on February 24 said that in post-divorce ancillary proceedings judges when dealing with property matters were, in numerous cases, not exercising their discretion in accordance with section 25 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973.

There was an increasing tendency not to apply that section systematically with the result that mistakes were made.

In the present case the judge had misdirected himself by approaching the case purely on the strict legal rights of the parties and did not appear to have considered section 25.

Meaning of 'living expenses'

Nutbrown v Rosier and Another

Before Mr Aubrey Myerson, QC

[Judgment delivered February 26]

The phrase "living expenses" was to be construed as meaning expenses of living and was not to be limited to living expenses which were solely attributable to an individual's personal expenditure. They were to include expenses which represented costs incurred for housing, food, clothing, necessary travelling and the like which would enable him to have a reasonably satisfying and enjoyable life having regard to his particular circumstances.

Mr Aubrey Myerson, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division so held in an action by Mrs Heather Margaret Nutbrown as widow and administratrix of the estate of Dr Derek Arthur Nutbrown.

Mr Roy McAulay, QC and Mr Stephen Sedley for Mrs Nutbrown; Mr Michael Ogden, QC and Mr John Ross for the defendants.

HIS LORDSHIP said that Mrs Nutbrown's claim was under the Fatal Accidents Act 1976 and under the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934. Under the 1976 Act she claimed for herself and for her children as Dr Nutbrown's dependants and under the 1934 Act as administratrix of his estate.

The action arose out of a motor collision which occurred on November 27, 1979 in which Dr Nutbrown was killed instantly. The question of liability was not in issue and the matters to be resolved related solely to the quantum of damages.

The deceased was 35 years old at the time of his death. He married in 1966 and there were two children, Robert and Rebecca now aged 12 and 9 years respectively.

He was a graduate of Cambridge University and was a scientist at Grasslands Research Institute. At the date of his death he was earning £11,475 a year and had he survived, by July 1982 he would have been in receipt of a gross salary of £18,755.

The claim under the 1934 Act had given rise to the most dispute. In so far as Mrs Nutbrown was concerned, her loss under the 1976 Act far outweighed that under the 1934 Act. If the wider interpretation of the words "living expenses" was applied, no surplus arose and therefore the children were not able to recover damages under the 1934 Act.

In support of the argument that the court should find that the children were entitled to damages under the lost years proportion, the speeches of the House of Lords in Pickett v British Rail Engineering Ltd ([1980] AC 136) and Gammell v Wilson ([1981] 2 WLR 248) were considered although the point which was currently under consideration was not one which was there in issue.

However, none of them was conclusive as to whether there should merely be a deduction of the deceased's living expenses which would be solely attributable to his own purposes or whether there should be an additional deduction which represented costs incurred by the deceased in regard to his housing, food and other incidental costs of living and leading a satisfactory life.

Mr Justice Peter Pain in the unreported case of Benson v Biggs (June 19, 1980) took the view that in calculating living expenses the same yardstick as that employed under the 1976 Act was to be used. Mr Justice Webster in White v London Transport Executive ([1982] 1 All ER 410) and Mr Justice Mustill in the unreported case of Sullivan v West Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (December 17, 1980) adopted the less restrictive interpretation of the words "living expenses" and did not consider it correct to limit living expenses to items of purely personal expenditure.

In the present case the view adopted was that the loss of future earnings in the lost years was to be the loss to the deceased over and above the cost of his living so as to enable him to have a reasonably satisfying and enjoyable life having regard to his particular circumstances.

The words under consideration should be given a meaning which was consistent with current English usage. It should embrace all the usual costs associated with any individual's particular life-style. The children of the deceased were therefore not entitled under the 1934 Act to any damages under the lost years principle.

His Lordship awarded Mrs Nutbrown £208,960 under the 1976 Act.

Solicitors: Gasters; Hall-Clark.

Merely using stolen goods

Regina v Sanders

Lord Justice Dunn (sitting with Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice Sheldon) said in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) on February 25 that where a person was charged under section 22 (1) of the Theft Act 1968 with handling stolen goods by dishonestly assisting in their retention, it was not enough for the prosecution to prove that he had merely used the property knowing it ot be stolen; there must have been involvement in concealing the goods, making them more difficult to identify, or some other act that was part of the chain of dishonest handling.

When burden of proof does not shift

Oxford v Lincoln

Before Lord Justice Donaldson and Mr Justice McCullough

[Judgment delivered February 25]

Where a prima facie case was made out of sale or supply of liquor to non-members on licensed premises, where the licence contained a condition restricting such sale or supply to members or their guests under section 161 of the Licensing Act 1964, the legal burden of proof remained with the prosecution as to the membership or guest status of the recipients of the liquor; the knowledge of the supplier, and the existence of the condition.

The Divisional Court so held refusing an appeal by the prosecutor, by way of case stated against a decision of Merseyside justices sitting at Liverpool on March 23, 1981.

Mr David Steer for the prosecutor; Miss M. R. de Haas for the respondent

LORD JUSTICE DONALDSON said that section 101 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, which provided for the shifting of the burden of proof on to the defendent where he relied on any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification notwithstanding that it accompanied the description of the offence in the enactment creating it, or that the information contained an allegation negativing the exception or proviso, did not apply to the offence created by section 161, as that section did not create an offence of supplying liquor to persons unless some such exception or proviso applied, and therefore the defendent did not rely on such an exception or proviso for his defence.

The legal burden which did not shift had to be distinguished from the evidential burden which did.

It would be open for magistrates to draw an adverse inference in appropriate circumstances from a licensee's failure in any way to assist the police, or to give any evidence as to the identity and status of the consumers of the liquor.

Solicitors: Howlett & Clarke Cree & Co, for Mr B. H. Crebbin, Liverpool; Stephen Irving & Co, Liverpool.

Diehard's defeat shatters unity of Afrikanerdom

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 28

The tribal unity of Afrikanerdom is facing its gravest threat to date as a result of the crushing defeat yesterday by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, of Dr Andries Treurnicht, the extreme right-wing challenger of his policies within the ruling National Party.

Dr Treurnicht now seems certain to be expelled from the party along with his band of rebel MPs.

The present crisis of the NP, which came to power in 1948, is more serious than the 1969 breakaway by the Herstigte Nasionale (reconstituted national) Party, which was wiped out in a snap election soon afterwards and has never regained a foothold in Parliament since.

The door to reconcilation is still just ajar, as Dr Treurnicht and his fellow rebels have been given until 11 am on Wednesday to recant and accept the majority's endorsement of the Prime Minister's interpretation of party policy on racial questions. But it is hard to see how Dr Treurnicht could possibly return to the fold and retain any credibility at all.

Assuming he goes, Dr Treurnicht can expect to take up to 20 MPs with him into the ranks of the opposition. This would scarcely dent the NP's overall position in Parliament, where it at present holds 142 out of a total of 177 seats. But it would for the first time provide political forces to the right of the ruling party with a parliamentary beach-head.

It has long been conventional wisdom that if Mr Botha could summon up the courage to shed his party's right-wing ballast he would be freer to press ahead with the modest relaxation of the apartheid system to which he pledged his Government in 1979.

Now that the long-awaited break has occurred, that wisdom looks at least questionable. There must be a danger that Mr Botha has merely exposed his party to erosion on the right without offering the prospect of sufficiently bold reforms to attract new support on th eleft. A Cape man himself, the Prime Minister now owes a heavy political debt to the barons of the conservative Transvaal branch of the NP who helped him defeat Dr Treurnight.

The drama began last Wednesday at a meeting of the NP's parliamentary caucus in Cape Town, when Dr Treurnicht, the Minister of State Administration and Statistics, and 21 other MPs voted against a motion of confidence over the Prime Minister's handling of the issue of political "power-sharing" between white, Coloureds and Indians.

This led directly to yesterday's trial of strength in Pretoria, where more than 200 membes of the "Head committee" of the transvaal NP (of which Dr Treurnight was then still the chairman) met behind closed doors for six and a half hours to decide whether to suppotr Dr Treurnight's or Mr Botha's version of party policy. The result was a resounding 172 to 36 votes in favour of the Prime Minister.

Dr Treurnicht's support proved much less than predicted. An unexpected personal appearance at the meeting by the Prime Minister, during which he is reliably reported to have theatened resignation if the vote went against him, may have won over many doubters. Dr Treurnicht was immediately suspended as the Traansvaal party chairman.

Had Dr Treurnicht won he could have called a special congress of the Transvaal party and reasonably hoped to secure a majority in favour of secession from the National Party. That could have left the NP with only a bare majority in Parliament.

The storm broke much sooner than most observers had expected, particularly as Mr Botha's offending references to "power-sharing" were extremely vague and cautiously worded. Dr Treurnicht evidently took them, however, as preparing the way for acceptance of proposals expected later this year, probably in May, from the President's Council.

This advisory body is expected to propose that Coloureds and Indians should be able to elect representatives to separate chambers within a single Parliament shared with whites. Coloured and Indian ministers would also be appointed to the Cabinet to run their respectivt communities' affairs.

Minimalist as this proposal may seem, it is anathema to die-hard Afrikaners, who see it as the beginning of the end of white supremacy.

Super-Afrikaner, page 4



Pilgrims from a world away

Yemmerawanyea, a young Australian aborigine, died in 1794 in an England whose climate he could not tolerate and whose ways he could not understand, almost certainly the first antipodean victim of British colonialism to die outside his homeland (Tony Samstag writes).

Last week Yemmerawanyea's grave in Eltham churchyard, South-east London, was the scene of a quiet pilgrimage when Ralph Nichols (left) Michael Bungapidyu and Murphy Dhulparippa became the first aborigines known to have visited his resting place.

Yemmerawanyea was brought to England in 1792 by Captain Arthur Phillip, the first Governor of New South Wales, in the hope that he might return to spread a knowledge of "civilization" among his people. With him came a second young man, Bennelong, who survived and, repatriated in 1795, was given a house on a headland in Sydney Harbour that still bears his name: Bennelong Point.

French prisons lose top security wings

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 28

The maximum security wings of French prisons were abolished by Government decree this weekend. The last remaining inmates of 300 special cells had been quietly transferred to normal cells over the past two months.

The suppression of the maximum security system was always high on the list of reforms announced by M Robert Badinter, the Minister of Justice. A special Government commission had officially recommended their abolition last autumn, but opposition from prison staff to the measuer led to its postponement.

They feared that, with the abolition of the death penalty, they would be powerless to deal with criminals sentenced to life terms which they have to serve. Under the previous system of reduction of sentences for good conduct, prisoners had the hope of release after 20 years or less.

The prison staff were backed in the protests by a majority of French public opinion, which is acutely concerned about lawlessness, and favours tougher measures against crime and delinquency.

In fact, there has been no serious incident in French prisons since the maximum security system was dropped.

The system officially came into existence in 1965, but was introduced in practice some years earlier. In the last few years, the public at large had become more aware of what inmates described as "prisons within prisons", and of their inhuman character.

The end of the maximum security wings is only one aspect of the far-reaching reforms of French justice being carried out by the socialist Government, in the teeth of widespread criticism

A revised code of criminal procedure is to be submitted to Parliament in April, among other things. It provides for such innovations as a court for the execution of sentences, composed of three judges, who will decide on all suspensions

Pope speaks severely to Jesuit leaders

Continued from page 1

he had spoken severly to the 110 leaders of the Jesuit order. One of the main differences between the Vatican and the Jesuits has been the order's work in Latin America. In El Salvador they were regarded as close advisers of the murdered archbishop. Some Jesuits, facing the challenge of social injustice in Latin America, have angered the Pope.

In October, the Pope took the unusual step of imposing a personal delegate to conduct the affairs of the Catholic Church's most powerful religious order. He acted after the order's general, Father Pedro Arrupe had been taken ill with a stroke. The Pope earlier refused to accept Father Arrupe's resignation and halted the machinery for calling a congregation of the order to elect a new general.

The Pope spoke severely in his long speech yesterday to the Jesuit leaders. But he said that his appointment of a personal delegate had been intended as a test; he evidently found they had passed it by their obedience to the Pope.

He recalled, however, that what he said was the exact interpretation of the second Vatican council: "It is a work of ecclestical renewal, matured and expressed in the spirit of Pentecost, and must be lived and received in this way not according to personal criteria or to psycho-sociological theories."

His comment was an equally exact summary of where he felt the Jesuits had erred. He

Speaking as the stout disciplinarian that he is, the Pope insisted that the Jesuits should "rise like one man" to carry out this mission. Nevertheless he granted the 26,000-strong order what it undoubtedly most wanted to hear—the postponed convication of the congregation for electing a new general should be announced during this year, he said.

Leading article, page 9
Summit feature, page 4

Letter from New York

Census gives notice of spreading loneliness

It is now nearly 12 months since Britain went through its 10-yearly ordeal, the census, and during 1982 we may expect our first glimpses into the way these islands are, or are not, changing.

However, by way of a sneak preview, it is already possible to look at the first results of the American census, also carried out on a 10-year basis, but which was completed a year before ours, in spring 1980. Much of the raw census data is still locked in the government computer, because of the cuts imposed by President Reagan, but Professor Andrew Hacker, a political scientist from Queen's College in New York, has managed to sift out some figures.

He has unearthed three surprises which, if repeated in Britain, as are many American social trends, paint a bleak picture of our future.

First, Professor Hacker draws attention to the steep rise over the past 10 years in the number of people living alone. There are now nearly seven million more people living by themselves in the United States than in 1970. That is perhaps a more important psychological and sociological change than it might at first sight appear. The "singles boom" of the 1970s was well-chronicled but, Professor Hacker says, the term "single" does not really capture the flavour of the situation.

In the past, young people who had not married lived either with their parents or shared flats with others in a similar situation. Not any more. In America, in the 1970s, the number of men who had never married and who had residences of their own increased by 118 per cent. The equivalent rise for women was 89.3 per cent.

Moreover, those living alone are not all young single people. During the 1970s the number of widows living alone rose by 31 per cent and the figure for widowers was also up, by 16.4 per cent.

All sorts of things stem from that. In large cities it has had a marked effect on the availability, and therefore the price of flats, since the number of households has risen at double the rate of the population. And it has had an effect on patterns of recreation, since old-style family outings have declined rapidly.

Professor Hacker also thinks the change has made people more self-indulgent, since by living alone people have to adapt less to other people's wishes. And he thinks that more pervasive psychological changes as a result of this trend may become apparent throughout the 1980s.

A second trend disclosed in the early census details is a move towards one-child families. "We have all heard of one-parent families, and we all know that women are having children later (a 15.2 per cent rise in births to women over 30). But what the census also shows is that the only child is becoming much more common, and whereas at one time that was exceptional, in the years to come it could be the most widespread form of family."

During the past decade the number of people (not just children) in the average American household declined from 3.14 to 2.75, which shows just how many one-child families there must be.

Professor Hacker sees another trend as important. It has been known for some time that divorced men are far more likely to re-marry than divorced women (nearly twice as likely for those divorcees aged 44 and older). But the statistics show that the divorced man is likely to remarry a woman considerably younger than himself.

A woman is therefore more likely to find herself as a second wife than is a man to find himself as a second husband, and stepmothers are far more common than stepfathers. More important still, perhaps, Professor sees arising from that "a tension between older women, 35 and above, and younger ones".

Professor Hacker's first two points are rather depressing, especially if taken together. They suggest the problems of loneliness will get worse, and who knows what the wider social effects will be of having more and more only children around?

There is an old American proverb which says something about children being poor men's riches. Not any more, alas.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Colonel, The Welsh Guards, attends St David's Day parade at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Pirbright, Surrey, 10.20; attends dinner in connexion with Landseer exhibition at Tate Gallery, 7.40.

Music

Recital by Mary Harrison, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

Thomas Arne Players, St Anne and St Agnes, Gresham Street, 1.10.

British Railways Lincoln Male Voice Choir, Ancaster Centre, Boundary Street, Lincoln, 7.30.

Recital by George Malcolm, harpsichordist, Dryburgh Hall, Putney, 8.

New exhibitions

Lichen paintings by Claire Dalby, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, 10 to 6.

Four Chapter artists: Recent work by Laura Holliday, Martyn Jones, Julie Mortimore, Philip Rawsthorne, central hall, University College, Cardiff, 9 am to 10 pm.

Collages and wallhangings, by Mary Cooper, Talent Store, 11 Eccleston Street, Westminster, 9.30 to 5.30.

Work by Birmingham branches of Embroiderers' Guild, Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, 10 to 5.30.

Research by Paul Oliver on the English village green, Birmingham Polytechnic, 10 to 5.

Hand-coloured prints of London, England and Wales; London Tourist Board gallery, Victoria Station, 9.45 to 5.30.

Talks

"Building up a world organization for teaching English", by John Haycraft, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, 6.

Recent works by Barton Myers, Toronto architect, Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, 6.15.

"Spirits of comfort and despair: Shakespeare and the moral plays" by Paula Neuss, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Gower Street, 6.15 to 7.45.

"Indignation and imagination: Story of Save Britain's Heritage", by Timothy Cantell, vice-chairman of SAVE, 5 East Pallant, Chichester, 7.30.

Walks

London's ghosts, meet Embankment Station, 7.30.

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: Silver, 2; prints, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets, watercolours and drawings, 11; prints, 2.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Watercolours and drawings, 9 to 4; European oil paintings, 9 to 5. Christie's, King Street: Sporting and 20th-century English pictures; English silver. All 9.15 to 4.30. Christie's, South Kensington: 9.15 to 12; prints, 9.15 to 12; glass, 9.15 to 7; jewelry, 9.30 to 4.30; costumes, textiles, 9.15 to 7; Staffordshire portrait figures, 9.15 to 7; carpets and objects of art, 9.15 to 7; marine and sporting pictures, 9.15 to 7; furniture, 1 to 7; English and Continental pictures, 9.15 to 7; musical instruments, 9.15 to 7; ceramics, 5 to 7. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Prints, 9 to 10.30; furniture, carpets, ceramics and glass; miniatures, fans. All 9 to 4.30. Sotheby's, Bond Street: Continental pottery and porcelain; Russian pictures: 20th-century Continental pictures; ballet and theatre material; medals. All 9.30 to 4.30. Works of art—fast sale, 9 to 7.30. Sotheby's, Belgravia: Furniture, clocks and watches; pottery. Both 9.30 to 4.30.

Big bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are:

£100,000: 10WZ 958259 (winner comes from Haringey, London); £50,000: 8XS 695081 (winner comes from Norfolk); £25,000: 11LK 322557 (winner comes from Haringey).

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30: Travel Concessions (London) Bill, remaining stages.

Lords, 2.30: Taking of Hostages Bill, second reading. Debate on oil pollution.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: National Hunt meetings at Leicester, 1.45, and Doncaster, 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,768

ACROSS

1 Young seal fed as caterpillars do (6)
4 A grim lad bursts into song (8)
10 Shorten a "shaggy dog story", say? (7)
11 It is subject to negotiation by letter (7)
12 Provided with a small red stick — no. 28 profession (3-7)
13 A pair of braces (4)
15 It's useful for horticultural training (7)
17 Games in puzzling array (7)
19 We unite ranks, returning in this train (7)
21 Tanning that can make us smart (7)
23 Said to be a story of some weight in China (4)
24 Hard and pointed facts of practical business (5,5)
27 It's paid as a matter of policy (7)
28 What letter-writers often claim to be (7)
29 Girl with whom Roland is involved (8)
30 King Charles soon to be deified (6)

DOWN

1 Gambler losing his head takes to embezzlement (9)
2 "My hat", as the diner might say! (4-3)
3 What was RLS doing with Modestine? (10)
5 They're conspicuous at the onset (9)
6 Call round (4)
7 Its naval occupants may make a mess of it (7)
8 Unusually early bird? (5)
9 Less than a human chattel in Belgrade perhaps (4)
14 Key worker with sound qualifications (5,5)
16 A guide — to the cattle market? (9)
18 The birds whose ranks the swan finally joins? (9)
20 Couldn't be said this Greek hero didn't have a clue (7)
22 A relative transposed needing a wash (7)
23 Father Walter might be made to come to the point thus (5)
25 Southernwood for the window-frame (4)
26 A rise for old Bob to sing about (4)

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,767 will appear next Saturday

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Austria Sch	31.90	29.90
Belgium Fr	89.00	84.50
Canada $	2.31	2.22
Denmark Kr	15.16	14.36
France Fr	11.50	10.90
Germany DM	4.53	4.28
Greece Dr	117.00	110.00
Italy Lir	2395.00	2295.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.96	4.70
Norway Kr	11.44	10.84
Portugal Esc	130.50	123.50
Spain Pta	192.50	183.50
Sweden Kr	11.03	10.45
Switzerland Fr	3.60	3.38
USA $	1.88	1.81
Yugoslav Dnr	97.50	91.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The FT Index closed down 4.5 at 547.3 on Friday.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 1.43 down at 824.39 on Friday.

Nature notes

More birds are coming into song. Greenfinches sing from treetops, a rapid twitter leading into a trill of richer notes. Later in the spring they will use the same song in a slow, butterfly-like display flight. Goldfinches are also singing, a breezy, tinkling note, as often on the wing as from a mush. Meadow pipits rise steeply from the grass with a thin call, then glide rapidly down again with a melodious outburst. Early blackbirds often warble softly to themselves on the ground, their yellow beaks hardly opening at all.

The leaves of the wild arum, or cuckoo-pint, are showing through by the hedges: sharp green spikes that will unfurl to an arrow shape. The bare elm trees seem, from a distance, to have a ink or purplish haze around them—it is the massed effect of their tiny red flowers. The first sprigs of "palm" or "pussy willow" are ready to pick. They are the catkins of the sallow, or goat willow—the gold catkins are male, the silver ones female. Bees and moths already begin to cluster on them: and at dusk a long-eared bat, just out of hibernation, can sometimes be seen swooping like a hawk over the sallows to catch the insects. DJM

Listening in London

Before re-advertising the contract to provide independent local radio news and information in London, held by LBC since 1973, the Independent Broadcasting Authority has arranged a public meeting for individuals or groups to make suggestions, express opinions and ask questions about the present service.

It will be held on March 15 at 6.30 pm at Caxton Hall, Victoria, with a panel drawn from the IBA, LBC and an advisory committee. The new contract will be offered for an eight-year period from October, 1983.

Today's anniversaries

Births: Frédérick Chopin, Zelazowa Wola, Poland, 1810; Augustus Pugin, architect, 1812; Lytton Strachey, London, 1880.

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The papers

The ruling of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg against corporal punishment without parental consent spurred The Sunday Times to say that the British Parliament should follow most other European countries and make all teachers beating children liable to prosecution for assault—like everyone else.

The Sunday Telegraph thought it would inevitably lead to the abolition of corporal punishment, because having both caning and non-caning schools would be an absurdity. But it added that if parents were to have more rights they should also have more responsibilities and do more towards disciplining their children themselves.

The Amersham sale provoked The Sunday Telegraph to say that mistakes over estimating its value must not prevent further privatization of state assets. The Sunday Times attacked the Government for its, as yet unannounced, decision to buy the Trident D5 weapon, on the grounds that it was unnecessary and meant a reduction in Britain's other forces.

The Observer called for a full public inquiry into the Wormwood Scrubs prison riot. Its second leader looked at the uneasy truce in the Labour Party and said that Mr Michael Foot should take a tougher line with the Militant Tendency. "His own approach of 'peace at any price' has already begun to look dangerously like one of 'surrender at any cost'," it says.

The Morning Telegraph of Sheffield says if Johnson and Firth Brown, the private steel and engineering firm, has to close, a bedrock of technological industry will be lost. It is described as the sort of skill-conscious company providing components for some of the very industries the Government is intent on helping and saving".

Roads

Midlands: A49: Ross Road, Hereford, one lane only. A5: Near A444 junction in Warwickshire one lane only at times; expect delays also at western end of Atherstone bypass. A38: Tyburn Road, lane closures into Brimingham.

Wales and West: A381: Improvements to Totnes inner relief road. A390: Delay between Callington and Redruth: temporary signals at St Blazey Gate. A483: Repairs at Llanbister, Powys.

North: A6072: Works on Heighington bypass, co Durham.

Scotland: A8: Two-way traffic on one carriageway from Carnbroe to Chapelhall, Lanarkshire. A85: Many roadworks between Tyndrum and Oban. A68: Signals on old Dalkeith Road near Kingston Avenue, Edinburgh. A1: Signals at Harelaw Bridge, south of Grantshouse, Berwickshire.

Air travel

As the strike by British Airways ramp workers at Heathrow enters the third week, the airline said yesterday it again hoped to operate 90 per cent of its services today.

Weather

A showery SW airstream will cover the United Kingdom.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, East Anglia: Any rain and hill fog clearing, sunny intervals and scattered showers developing; clearer periods overnight; wind SW, fresh, locally strong at times; max temp 8C (46F).

Central S, SW, NW England, Channel Islands: Occasional showers, sunny or clear intervals; wind SW, fresh occasionally, strong in places; max temp 8C (46F).

E, Central N, NE England: Showers, perhaps longer outbreaks of rain at first, some snow on hills; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 7C (45F); local frost overnight.

Wales: Showers, sunny or clear intervals, perhaps some snow on high ground later; wind, SW, fresh or strong; max temp 8C (46F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NE, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland, N Ireland: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain with snow on hills; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 6C (43F); some icy roads and local frost overnight.

Borders, Edinburgh, and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Showers, some snow on hills, sunny or clear intervals; winds SW, moderate; max temp 6C (43F); icy patches on roads, overnight frost in places.

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Unsettled, wind at times; temperatures near or rather below normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind SW, strong to gale; sea very rough. Straits of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind SW, strong to severe gale; sea very rough. Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong to gale; sea very rough.

Sun rises: 6.47 am. Sun sets: 5.40 pm. Moon rises: 9.33 am. Moon sets: 12.38 am.

First quarter: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 6.10 pm to 6.15 am
Bristol 6.20 pm to 6.24 am
Edinburgh 6.16 pm to 6.33 am
Manchester 6.16 pm to 6.25 am
Penzance 6.34 pm to 6.34 am

London

SATURDAY
Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 88 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 3 hours. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,009.7 millibars, rising.

YESTERDAY
Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 89 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .02in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,009.0 millibars rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

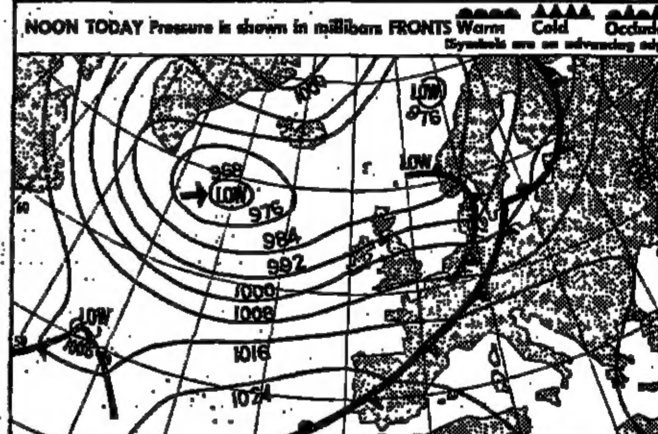
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	11	52	Inverness	c	8	46
Birmingham	r	11	52	Jersey	c	10	50
Blackpool	c	9	48	London	c	12	54
Bristol	r	11	52	Manchester	c	11	52
Cardiff	r	10	50	Newcastle	c	11	52
Edinburgh	r	7	45	Perth	s	27	81
Glasgow	c	8	46	Ronaldsway	s	9	48
Guernsey	c	10	50				

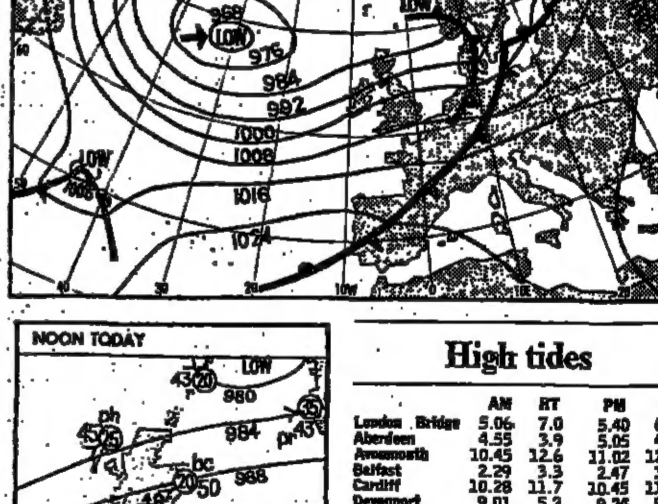
Satellite predictions

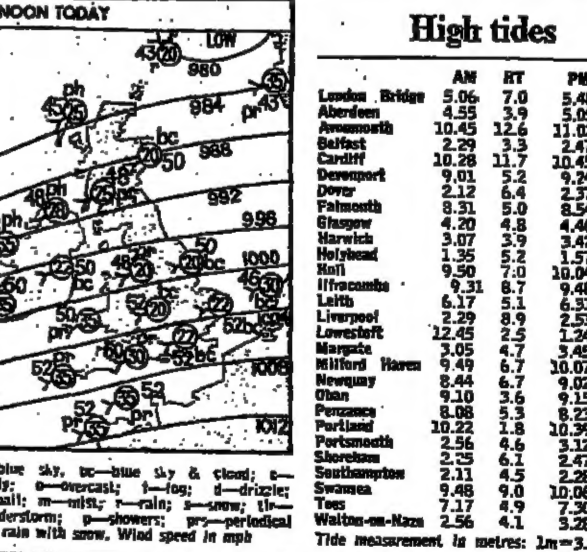
Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 351R: 05.03-05.07; WSW*; 60WSW; SE. Cosmos 1220: 18.55-19.03; NW; 50SW; SSE. Cosmos 220R: 19.02-19.07; WNW; 15W; SW. Cosmos 956R: 19.44-19.48; WSW; 30WNW; N. Aryabhata R: 19.27-19.31; WSW; 55SSW; SE*. Cosmos 1310R: 18.56-19.00; NNW; 25NNE; ENE* and 20.32-20.34; NW; 40WNW; WNW.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, Aston University, Birmingham.







b—blue sky, bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.06	7.0	5.40	6.7
Aberdeen	4.55	3.9	5.05	4.1
Avonmouth	10.45	12.6	11.02	12.1
Belfast	2.29	3.3	2.47	3.5
Cardiff	10.28	11.7	10.45	11.2
Devonport	9.01	5.2	9.24	5.0
Dover	2.12	6.4	2.37	6.2
Falmouth	8.31	5.0	8.54	4.8
Glasgow	4.20	4.8	4.46	5.0
Harwich	3.07	3.9	3.42	3.6
Holyhead	1.35	5.2	1.57	5.4
Hull	9.50	7.0	10.04	7.2
Ilfracombe	9.31	8.7	9.48	8.3
Leith	6.17	5.1	6.31	5.3
Liverpool	2.29	8.9	2.51	9.1
Lowestoft	12.45	2.5	1.24	2.1
Margate	3.05	4.7	3.45	4.4
Milford Haven	9.49	6.7	10.07	6.3
Newquay	8.44	6.7	9.02	6.4
Oban	9.10	3.6	9.15	3.4
Penzance	8.08	5.3	8.23	5.1
Portland	10.22	1.8	10.39	1.6
Portsmouth	2.56	4.6	3.12	4.4
Shoreham	2.25	6.1	2.47	5.9
Southampton	2.11	4.5	2.28	4.3
Swansea	9.48	9.0	10.06	8.6
Tees	7.17	4.9	7.30	5.1
Walton-on-Naze	2.56	4.1	3.28	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	5.2	—	14	57	Sun pds
Bridlington	2.6	—	14	57	Sun ints
Cromer	—	.03	13	55	Rain pm
Lowestoft	0.2	.01	13	55	Rain pm
Clacton	0.6	—	10	50	Cloudy
Margate	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Folkestone	—	.01	9	48	Drizzle
Hastings	—	.03	9	48	Fog pm
Eastbourne	—	.07	10	50	Drizzle
Worthing	—	.01	9	48	Drizzle
Littlehampton	—	.02	9	48	Drizz am
Bognor Regis	—	.01	9	48	Drizzle
Southsea	—	.01	10	50	Drizz pm
Shanklin	—	.02	10	50	Drizz pm
Bournemouth	—	—	11	52	Dull
Poole	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Swanage	—	—	10	50	Dull
Weymouth	—	—	10	50	Fog
Exmouth	—	.01	12	54	Drizz pm
Teignmouth	—	.02	12	54	Drizzle
Torquay	—	.02	11	52	Drizzle
Falmouth	—	.21	11	52	Rain
Penzance	—	.08	12	54	Drizzle
Jersey	—	.02	11	52	Drizz pm
Guernsey	—	.01	13	55	Drizz am
Ilfracombe	—	.39	11	52	Rain
Anglesey	2.7	.06	11	52	Drizz am
Colwyn Bay	6.2	—	14	57	Sun pds
Southport	5.1	.03	12	54	Rain am
Blackpool	2.5	.06	10	50	Rain am
Morecambe	—	.21	10	50	Rain am
Douglas	1.8	.07	12	54	Rain am
Aldergrove	5.8	.08	13	55	Rain am
Eskdalemuir	0.5	.38	11	52	Rain
Prestwick	3.8	.28	12	54	Rain am
Tiree	3.3	.07	10	50	Hail pm
Stornoway	0.6	.90	8	46	Showers
Lerwick	3.0	.26	8	46	Rain pm
Wick	2.6	.12	9	48	Shwr pm
Kinloss	3.5	.04	11	52	Shwr pm
Dyce	5.5	—	12	54	Sun pds
Leuchars	6.0	—	12	54	Sun pds

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	13	55
Akrotiri	f	15	59
Alexandria			
Algiers	c	19	66
Amsterdam	c	8	46
Athens	s	14	57
Bahrain	s	20	68
Barbados			
Barcelona	s	16	61
Beirut	r	16	61
Belgrade	f	5	41
Berlin	c	4	39
Bermuda			
Biarritz	c	14	57
Boulogne	c	12	54
Bordeaux	c	12	54
Boston			
Brussels	c	9	48
Budapest	s	5	41
Cairo			
Cape Town			
Casablanca	s	17	63
Chicago			
Cologne	d	5	41
Copenhagen	r	1	34
Corfu	s	17	63
Dallas			
Dublin			
Dubrovnik	s	14	57
Faro	s	20	68
Florence	s	14	57
Frankfurt	c	2	36
Funchal	f	16	61
Geneva			
Gibraltar			
Helsinki	c	−7	19
Hongkong	c	17	63
Innsbruck	s	5	41
Istanbul	r	6	43
Jeddah	c	32	90
J'burg			
Las Palmas	c	18	64
Lisbon	f	16	61
Locarno	s	8	46
Los Angeles			
Luxembourg	fg	3	37
Madrid	c	15	59
Majorca	f	17	63
Malaga	s	21	70
Malta	c	14	57
Melbourne			
Mexico City			
Miami			
Milan	s	8	46
Montreal			
Moscow			
Munich	f	8	46
Nairobi	s	28	82
Naples	s	12	54
New York			
Nice	s	13	55
Oslo	sn	−1	30
Ottawa			
Paris	c	10	50
Prague	c	7	45
Reykjavik	sn	2	36
Rhodes	f	15	59
Rio de Jan			
Riyadh	s	25	77
Rome	s	14	57
Salzburg	s	8	46
San Paulo			
San Frcisco			
Santiago			
Seoul	f	11	52
Singapore	f	33	91
Stockholm	c	−2	28
Strasbourg	c	4	39
Sydney			
Tangier	f	18	64
Teheran			
Tel Aviv	f	18	64
Tenerife	c	13	55
Tokyo	c	12	54
Toronto			
Valencia	s	21	70
Vancouver			
Venice	s	8	46
Vienna	f	3	37
Warsaw	s	1	34
Washington			
Zurich	c	3	37